

PETRUS BARWICK MD.
Serenissimo Regi Carolo II.o è Medicis ordinarijs.



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VITA

Johannis Barwick, S.T.P.

ECCLESIÆ

Christi & S. *Mariæ Dunelmensis* primùm,

S. *Pauli* postea *Londinensis*

DECANI,

ET

Collegii Sancti JOHANNIS EVANGELISTÆ

apud *Cantabrigienses* aliquando

SOCII:

A *PETRO BARWICK*, M. D.

Ejusdem etiam Collegii olim ALUMNO,

CONSCRIPTA;

Et in istius Collegii Bibliothecâ asservata:

IN QUA

Non pauca Arcana Studia pro REGNO BRITANNICO, motibus intestinis collapso, in pristinum statum restituendo difficillimis temporibus fideliter impensa, tandemque feliciter præstita & consummata, in lucem proferuntur.

Adjicitur

APPENDIX

EPISTOLARUM tam ab ipso Rege *CAROLO* II. quàm à suo CANCELLARIO exulantibus, aliarumq; Chartarum ad eandem Historiam pertinentium.

Omnia ab ipsis Autographis nunc primùm edita.

In duris servata Fides.

LONDINI:

Typis GULIELMI BOWYER. MDCCXXI.

PRÆFATIO.

VITAM venerabilis viri Johannis Barwick à fratre ipſius Petro conſcriptam ab Autographis editurus; ut Lectorem nonnihil de iſtis Exemplaribus præmonendum duxi: ita brevem aliquam etiam vitæ ipſius Petri imaginem exhibere non abs re fore judicavi. Ut hinc igitur exordiar; quod ad hujus ſtirpem atque natales attinet, id omne in vitâ fratris ſui deſcribendâ ipſe retulit; & quibus in Scholis, ac in quo deinde Collegio unà cum fratre inſtitutus & educatus fuerit; quantúmque ab ejuſdem tum optimo exemplo, tum monitis conſiliiſq; ſaluberrimis in ſtudiis ſuis fuerit ſublevatus. Quòd autem pro ſolitâ ſuâ modeſtiâ ſe Collegii Sti Johannis Evangeliſtæ apud Cantabrigi-

enſes olim alumnum in fronte Libri nominaverit; cùm ab ipſius unicâ filiâ ſuperſtite, Honoratiſſimâ Dominâ Mariâ Radulphi Dutton de Sherborn in agro Gloceſtrenſi nuper Baronetti viduâ, Patrem ſuum etiam ſocium iſtius Collegii fuiſſe audirem; amiciſſimus mei Thomas Bakerus, egregium illius Collegii ornamentum, atque Antiquitatum Cantabrigienſium ſtudioſiſſimus peritiſſimuſque, literis à me ſuper hâc re ſcriptis, ut è Regiſtris publicis veritatem eliceret, rogatus, hoc me reſponſo dignatus eſt: nihil omnino ſe in Collegii Regiſtris de Petri Barwick in ſociorum album admiſſione invenire potuiſſe; è Regiſtro autem Elienſi (in quo nimirùm Reverendiſſimus olim iſtius Eccleſiæ Præſul Matthæus Wrenn, poſtquam à perduellibus ab Epiſcopali Sede deturbatus fuerit, imò & incarceratus, Præſentationes, Inſtitutiones, &c. quas etiam tum expedire non deſiit, inſcribendas curavit) ſe quæ ſequuntur extraxiſſe:

" Tertio die Decembris MDCXLIV. nomi-
" natus & præſentatus eſt Petrus Barwick
" in Artibus Bac. ad locum ſive Societa-
" tem in Collegio Sti Johannis Evang. in-
" fra Academiam Cantabr. per Matrimoni-
" um Johannis Topping in Artibus Magi-

" ſtri

" ſtri, & in eodem Collegio nuper Socii,
" legitimè vacantem, & ad donationem
" atq; diſpoſitionem Rev. in Chriſto Patris
" D. Matthæi Epiſcopi Elien. pleno jure
" ſpectantem.

" INSCRIPTA eſt hujuſmodi Præſentatio
" V.V. Præfecto, & in ejus abſentiâ Præ-
" ſidi, & in ejus abſentiâ Vice-præſidi &
" Sociis ſenioribus Collegii Stⁱ Johannis E-
" vang. ſupradicti. Data eſt autem die ſu-
" pradicto in Camerâ Incarcerationis dicti
" Epi. infra Turrim Londinen. (Regr.
" Elien.)

Ex his Regiſtri verbis abunde liquet, quòd Authori noſtro ſe Collegii Johannenſis non ſolùm alumnum, ſed & de jure ſocium appellare omnino integrum fuiſſet: quòd tamen de facto ſocius nunquam fuerit, hoc eſt, in ſociorum numerum admiſſus, æquè patet, tum ex alto Regiſtri (ut ſuprà innuimus) de hujuſmodi admiſſione ſilentio, tum ex eo inſuper, quòd in iſtud ipſum ſodalitium omnino alius cooptatus fuerit, ſexto quidem poſt hæc anno, proximâ tamen vice poſt prædictum Topping, quod idem Collegii Regiſtrum his verbis teſtatur:

" APR. 26. MDCL. Joh. Heath Middleſexi-
" enſis admiſſus eſt in ſodalitium Mri Top-
" ping per Viſitatores hujus Academiæ."
Per quinquennium nempe & quod excurrerat vacaverat hoc ſodalitium (id quod poſt Academicos ſuis Collegiis pulſos non paucis aliis etiam accidiſſe obſervat clariſſimus Bakerus) nec in locum Mri Topping aut Petrus Barwick, aut quivis alius ſuffectus fuerat.

CUM autem per temporum iniquitatem non licuiſſet, poſt Epiſcopos omnes à Rebellibus exauctoratos, ipſumq; adeò ordinem Epiſcopalem quaſi extinctum, ut Petrus noſter in Collegii Socium, ex Epiſcopi non ſolùm abrogati, ſed & incarcerati nominatione, admitteretur: haud veriſimile eſt, eum in Collegio diutiùs permanſiſſe; quamvis ex Academiæ Regiſtro conſtat, eum in Artibus ut Baccalaurei gradu A° 164$\frac{2}{3}$, ita Magiſtri A° 1647, Doctoriſq; demum in Medicinâ A° 1655 ab eâdem Academiâ auctum fuiſſe: nondum enim, qui totius Regni, atq; adeò utriuſque Academiæ Imperium uſurpaverant, omnes qui ſolenne fœdus aut juramentum quodvis illicitum recuſarent à gradibus arcendos decreverant.

CUM

CUM verò Cantabrigiam reliquerit Barwicus noſter, ſe recepit in familiam Ferdinandi Sacheverelli de Hayâ Veteri in Comitatu Leiceſtriæ armigeri, magnæ ſpei juvenis, qui hujus virtutum & eruditionis famâ ductus, ab eo ſtudiorum ſuorum, & vitæ rectè inſtituendæ rationes accipere voluit. Quam ſanè provinciam tantâ curâ & prudentiâ adminiſtravit, ut Sacheverellus poſt aliquot annos moriens ipſi viginti libras annuas teſtamento legaverit, quas & ejus hæredes, quoad vixit Barwicus, fideliter ſolvendas curârunt.

UT erat noſter humanitate haud vulgari, & animo ad benefaciendum prompto, Artem Medicam, magìs ob univerſum Reipublicæ commodum, quàm ob privatam ſuam utilitatem, cæteris omnibus anteponendam ab ipsâ ineunte ætate cenſuit: Neque tamen hanc ita excolendam ſuſcepit, ut reliquas neglexerit. Imò verò liberaliores & utiliores quaſque adjunxit, eaſque ſuâ diligentiâ adeò ſibi cognitas & familiares reddidit, ut etiam in his haud multos ſibi pares habuerit, paucos admodùm ſuperiores.

AD Doctoratûs gradum in Medicinâ provectus, cùm Londinum ſuæ Profeſſionis

ſedem elegiſſet, circa Annum MDCLVII. eò ſe contulit; ut in * vitâ fratris ipſe teſtatum facit: ſe enim ait ad Medicinam faciendam nuper Londinum conceſſiſſe, cùm frater ad ipſius ædes hoſpitatum venit; illum autem iſthùc veniſſe aſſerit ſub initium Anni MDCLVIII.

CIRCA idem tempus uxorem duxit Annam de Bruniorum familiâ in Agro Norfolcienſi oriundam, D. D. Howletti primùm digniſſimi Eccleſiæ Kilkennenſis in Hiberniâ Decani, & poſtea D. Sayon Mercatoris Londinenſis viduam, lectiſſimam & prædivitem fœminam, ex quâ filium ſuſcepit, qui in cunis obiit, & tres filias; quarum quæ ſola ſupererat Mariam tandem adultam, cum magnâ dote Radulpho Dutton Baronetto ſupradicto, ampli & antiqui patrimonii viro, & tunc temporis ad Comitia Regni à Provinciâ Gloceſtrienſi Deputato, connubio junxit; quæ illi ſex filios, quorum jam adhuc unus ſupereſt, & quatuor filias, quarum duæ mortuæ ſunt, peperit. Cum illâ ſuâ dilectiſſimâ conjuge Barwicus plures annos vixit, eamque tandem vitâ functam, ut ejus hiſtoriam hîc abſolvam, in Eccleſiâ Sanctæ Fidei ſepeliendam curavit.

* Pag. 113.

POST

PRÆFATIO.

POST Regem Regnumque reſtitutum A° MDCLX. Regiæ Majeſtati è Medicis ordinariis conſtitutus eſt; & in gratam eorum, quæ pro Regno & Eccleſiâ in nuperis utriuſque rebus afflictis & perpetraverant Barwici, & perpeſſi fuerant, memoriam, & Petro, & Johanni tunc Eccleſiæ Stⁱ Pauli apud Londinenſes Decano, & omnibus eorum poſteris, Regio mandato conceſſum eſt, ut Roſam rubeam aureo-antheratam, Armis Barwicorum Gentilitiis auctarium, in medio Scuti in perpetuum geſtarent; ut ex literis patentibus propriâ Garterii Principalis Armorum Regis manu ſubſcriptis, & officii ſigillo munitis 20° Novembris A° MDCLXI. patet. Harum autem literarum Exemplar, Domini Johannis Dutton Baronetti, Petri Barwici è filiâ prædictâ nepotis, gratiâ conceſſum, & ſummâ clariſſimi viri Johannis Anſtis Armigeri, jam Garterii Principalis Regis Armorum digniſſimi, humanitate cum Authentico Collegii ſui exemplari collatum, lectori hìc ob oculos ponere viſum eſt.

UNIVERSIS & ſingulis ad quos præſentes pervenerint Edwardus Walker Eques auratus, Garterius Principalis Rex Armorum

Armorum Anglorum, ſalutem. Juſtitiæ rectæq; rationi maximè conſentaneum eſt, ut qui egregiè de Principe Patriâq; ſunt meriti, quiq; ſecundùm virtutem degentes inſignem ſibi laudem & famam comparârunt, peculiaribus honorum teſſeris atq; præmiis ab hominum vulgo diſtinguerentur; inter quæ Armorum Gentilitiorum geſtatio, à multis retro Seculis, in maximo honore & celebritate undiquaq; habita fuit, collata juxta Perſonarum merita, quibus iſtiuſmodi Arma in peculiaria honoris Inſignia, dum ipſi vixeriut, aſſignantur; & in apta Æmulationis incentiva, quibus poſteri Majores ſuos, unde hæc Inſignia derivârunt, tum æquare tum etiam ſuperare in omni virtutum genere provoceutur. Cùmq; Reverendus admodum vir Johannes Barwick Sacræ Theologiæ Profeſſor, Sereniſſimæ Regiæ Majeſtati à ſacris in ordinario domeſticis, Eccleſiæq; Cathedralis nuper Chriſti & Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Dunelm. nunc Sancti Pauli London. Decanus, necnon frater ipſius Petrus Barwick in Medicinis Doctor, & Regiæ Majeſtati è Medicis Ordinariis (uterq; è filiis Georgii Barwick, filii Nicolai Barwick de Wetherſlack infra Baroniam de Kendall in Comitatu Weſtmorlandiæ, ubi

diu

diu cum laude & existimatione vixerunt) in nuper turbatissimo rerum Statu, defectione, & Perduellione, pro muneris & loci sui ratione, Jura Regia constanter, fideliter, & gnaviter, cum vitæ fortunæq; suæ discrimine asseruerunt; atq; adeò jure merito non tantùm declarationem & Concessionem Armorum in honestamentum sui & Posterorum suorum gestandorum, verùm insuper honorarium aliquod Additamentum & Auctarium, Armis istiusmodi inserendum, postulare possunt. Noveritis igitur me dictum Edwardum Walker Equitem auratum, Garterium Principalem Regem Armorum, potestate & authoritate Officio Garterii Principalis Regis Armorum annexis, & mihi virtute literarum Patentium sub Magno Angliæ Sigillo confirmatis, dedisse, concessisse, assignâsse, & confirmâsse, & per præsentes dare, concedere, assignare, & confirmare dictis Johanni Barwick Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sancti Pauli London. Decano, & Petro Barwick Medico Regio ordinario Insignia Gentilitia, ab eisdem Johanne & Petro antehac de cognomine Barwici gestari solita, & hic infra descripta: In Scuto scilicet argenteo tria Capita Ursina nigra truncis evulsa rubeo-capistrata, & in Cri-

stam

ſtam, ſuper Galeam proprii Coloris rubeo ornatam Pallio argenteæ Duplicaturæ, & Torquem de Coloribus propriis ante-dictis, Caput Urſinum nigrum trunco evulſum rubeo-capiſtratum, Coronâ aureâ pro Collari inſignitum: & ut perinſignis eorum in Regem fidelitas, Officia egregiè præſtita, afflictiones infracto animo toleratæ ampliori teſtimonio declarentur, Authoritate mihi à Regiâ Majeſtate in illud deputatâ, Ulterius do, concedo, & aſſigno dictis Johanni Barwick & Petro Barwick Additamentum & Auctarium ſequens; ſcilicet in medio Scuti inſignium ſupra memoratorum Roſam rubeam aureo-antheratam; quæ omnia & ſingula in Margine præſentium clarius depinguntur. Quod quidem Scutum, Criſtam, & Auctarium dicti Johannes Barwick & Petrus Barwick, & ſui ſeorſim è Corporibus eorum oriundi Poſteri (obſervatis interim debitis & uſitatis diſtinctionum notis & formulis) quocunq; tempore, quâcunq; occaſione jure uſurpare, geſtare, & exponere poſſunt & debent in perpetuum, ſine cujuſvis obſtaculo vel impedimento. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſentibus manu propriâ ſubſcripſi, & Officii mei Sigillum affigendum curavi, viceſimo die Menſis Novembris Anno decimo tertio

PRÆFATIO.

tertio Regni Domini noſtri Caroli Secundi Dei gratiâ Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regis Fidei Defenſoris, &c. Annoq; Domini, 1661.

EDW. WALKER GARTERUS.

HUNC honorem, quo Rex benigniſſimus Barwicos fratres dignatus eſt, quamvis Petrus noſter, præ nimiâ, ut mihi ſanè videtur, modeſtiâ, in vitâ venerandi Decani ſilentio præterierit: me tamen nec gratia Regi optimo hoc fidelitatis præmium conferenti debita, nec Barwicorum fama eodem collato aucta, nec denique meum erga Dominam prædictam Petri filiam officium, quæ me prima de hâc re certiorem fecit, eundem hic tacere permiſit.

SED ut ad Petrum redeam, ea erat illius in ſuâ arte ſumma tum peritia, tum felicitas, ut in totius corporis affectionibus, ſymptomatiſq; domandis & abigendis, illuſtria ejus ſpecimina paſſim dederit, in nullis verò plura quàm in variolis & omnis generis febribus, in cephalalgiâ, melancholiâ, maniâ, phrenitide: hiſce enim ſubigendis famâ erat per Angliam celebris. Nec ſanè afflictæ Urbi

defuit

defuit in luctuoſo illo lethalis peſtilentiæ anno MDCLXV. quamvis ipſe eodem periculoſiſſimo morbo ictus: inter alios enim *haud vulgaris famæ* medicos, *qui privatam in peſte compeſcendâ (periculi tanti conſortes) operam navârunt*, *Petrus Barwickius* (ut ipſis viri celeberrimi verbis utar) *non ſine honoris præfatione à* clariſſimo Hodgeſio * *nominatur*. Quanquam autem ita in ſuâ arte eminuit, ut à præcipuis Regni proceribus, ab Eccleſiæ Præſulibus, à totâ literatorum gente, & à civibus opulentiſſimis ſummopere cultus magnoq; in honore habitus fuerit; non ita tamen magnatum ædibus hærebat aſſiduus, ut non lubens etiam pauperum tuguria quotidiè inviſerit; erga hos ſemper mitis, & benevolus. Egenis enim decumbentibus, præter conſilium ſedulò & fideliter adhibitum, etiam medicamenta ſæpiùs, & victum, reſque omnes ad ſalutem neceſſarias propriis ſumptibus ſuppeditavit. His enim ſecundas cujuſq; diei partes dicatas, poſt primas Deo conſecratas, voluit.

NAM in fatali illo Urbis incendio Anno MDCLXVI. cùm templum Divi Pauli abſume-

* De Peſte pag. 19.

retur,

retur, in cujus vicinîâ domum eo ſolùm animo cöemerat, ut ſolennioribus Metropoliticæ iſtius Eccleſiæ ſacris commodiùs intereſſet; ædes confeſtim Eccleſiæ Sti Petri Weſtmonaſterienſis propinquas eodem animo conduxit; ubi per plurium annorum ſpatium, etiam ad extremam uſque ſenectutem habitavit, & ad ſextam Matutinam in iſtâ Eccleſiâ vota ſua Deo quotidiè reddidit; ſequentes deinde horas ægrotantibus præcipuè pauperibus impendens, eademq; divina & humana officia pomeridiano tempore renovans, totum diem ita diſtinxit, ut vita ejus inter Deum & vicinum planè diviſa fuiſſe videatur.

Cum doctiſſimus Harveius egregium ſuum de ſanguinis è corde per totam OEconomiam animalem circuitu inventum publicâſſet, quo ut omnium eruditorum aſſenſum & admirationem nactus eſt, ita bilem ſine modo effervescentem malevolis quibuſdam concitavit, famæ Harveianæ prorſus invidis; cúmque horum alii nuperum hoc dogma ut falſum omnino, neque certis naturæ fundamentis nixum exagitârunt, qualem ille commentus eſt ſanguinis fluxum refluxumque pernegantes; nonnulli autem rem ipſam non diffitentes, ejus laudem Harveio

veio ſurreptam, alii ad Hippocratem, alii ad recentiores quoſdam detulerunt: Barwicus noſter, tantâ in Harveium injuriâ commotus, in illius caſtra ſe protinùs contulit, nullâ ſtipis aut mercedis promerendæ, nullâ gloriæ acquirendæ cupiditate; ſed animi quâdam magnitudine, & veritatis amore incitatus, ſe commilitonem ultrò obtulit. Utque erat non tam ætate & annis, quàm multifariâ rerum ſcientiâ provectus, partibus Harveianis auxilii & adjumenti non parum, nec minus lucis ejus experimentis haud ita pridem evulgatis attulit. Magno autem cùm eſſet ingenii acumine, & facundiâ minimè vulgari, Doctrinam Harveianam, veram ſibi pluribus factis periculis compertam, variis habitis concertationibus claram adeò explicatamque reddidit, ut de eâ poſthàc nullus omnino reſtaret dubitandi locus. Multa præterea de corde, venis, arteriis, & de ſanguinis motu ſcripſit, digna ſanè quæ in lucem, modò per modeſtiam ejus licuiſſet, emitterentur. Et cùm nemo Scriptores Medicos antiquos, imprimis Hippocratem, nemo recentiores accuratiùs perlegiſſet, totam illam plagii literarii ſuſpicionem Harveio facilè deterſam ademit. Hinc nova rerum facies; novus ad Scholam

lam Harveianam diſcipulorum undique concurſus; & fama viri de genere humano tam benè meriti, quaſi è nubibus emergens, clariori tum demum luce fulgebat. Has ſui honoris vindicias vir præclarus auxiliis cum primis Barwicianis acceptas gratiſſimè ſemper referebat: Ipſe autem Barwicus, ſe nullam vitæ ſuæ anteactæ voluptatem percepiſſe illâ majorem, quâ viro optimo adverſis colluctanti opem tuliſſet, ſæpiùs affirmare ſolitus eſt, audiente clariſſimo Woodwardio, Collegii Greſhamienſis Profeſſore digniſſimo; quo ut nemo Barwico magìs familiaris fuit, quippe qui ſub ejus auſpiciis & præceptis prima ſtudiorum ſuorum fundamenta poſuit: ita ſummâ idem humanitate non modò ſuum vitæ quam edimus autographum ab ipſo authore ſibi datum mecum communicavit, ſed & de hâc illius, quam jam enarravi in Harveium benignitate, & de maximâ eorum parte, quæ de hoc celeberrimo viro dicenda conquiſivi, me certiorem facere dignatus eſt.

CIRCA Annum MDCLXXI. poſt ſeptennium ſcilicet à fratris obitu (ut ipſe * monet) hanc ejus hiſtoriam inchoavit Petrus noſter, quam

* Vit. pag. 59.

tamen ante Annum MDCLXXIV. ne dicam MDCLXXX. perfeciſſe non videtur: Appendicem enim ſuam contra Antonium Walkerum non niſi viginti poſt vitam à ſe conſcriptam annos (ut ipſe * teſtatur) concinnavit: hanc autem à ſe tantummodò dictatam fuiſſe, ſed ob cæcutientes ſibi oculos ab amico conſcriptam, † affirmat: Cùm ergo ejus oculi prælongâ ſtudiorum ſerie læſi, non niſi Anno MDCXCIV penitus defecerunt, & poſteà per undecim annos, nempe ad ejus mortem uſque cæcutiebant; quocunque demum ejuſdem cæcitatis anno hanc appendicem dictaverit, cum hoc fecerit viginti annos poſt vitam concinnatam, neceſſum eſt ut ante Annum ſaltem MDCLXXIV. eandem non finierit; imò nec ante Annum MDCLXXX. ſi Appendicem illam circa quintum oculorum cæcutientium annum dictatam fuiſſe ſupponamus. Quo verò conſilio vitam hanc Latino idiomate ſcripſerit, ab ipſo etiam ‡ docemur; in gratiam ſcilicet Diſſertationis Theologicæ, quam Cantabrigiæ in frequenti Auditorio pro Doctoratûs gradu habuit frater, cuique hanc de ipſo narrationem ſuam præfigendam voluit;

* Vit. p. 256. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid p. 196.

ne

ne nimirum eandem Hiſtoriam linguâ non in omnibus eâdem contexuiſſe cogeretur. Contextam autem, & ſuis ſumptibus exſcriptam Collegio ſuo in Bibliothecâ communi aſſervandam dedit, publici demum juris, cùm opportunum videretur, faciendam, unà cum rariſſimo Epiſtolarum Volumine ad eandem hiſtoriam pertinentium, quas ibidem etiam reponendas curavit. Neque hîc tacendum eſt, quod in Benefactorum ejudem Collegii Regiſtro memoratur, eum *prædium quoddam infra Littlebury in Comitatu Eſſexiæ vendidiſſe pro ducentis & octo libris, eaſq; poſtquam per plures annos ad promovendum novum areæ tertiæ ædificium gratis mutuas dederat, perpetuo tandem Collegii uſui conſignâſſe.*

ANNO demum MDCXCIV, ut modò dixi, oculis captus ſe à praxi Medicâ negotiiſq; ſubducens, animo ad hanc ſuam ſortem libenter compoſito, ſecretiori vitæ, contemplationi, & amicis intimis familiaribuſq; ſe totum dedit. Ex hoc autem ſeceſſu morbus nephriticus, quo unico laborabat, vires ſumens, placidum ſenectutis curſum ad Εὐθανασίαν properantis non parùm perturbavit.

PRÆFATIO.

ANNO denique MDCCV. ſub finem Menſis Auguſti vomitione & inteſtinorum profluvio correptus, illicò in febrim intermittentem incidit, quam paucis diebus interjectis copioſus ſanguinis effluxus ex improviſo ſubſecutus, ſanctiſſimi ſenis animam cœlo jam maturam è corporis ergaſtulo liberavit, Deoque creatori reddidit, 4^to^ die Septembris, annoque ætatis ſuæ LXXXIX°. Corpus autem mortale in Eccleſiâ Sanctæ Fidei ſupra memoratâ, juxta chariſſimam uxorem, ſine omni pompâ funebri, aut marmore ſepulchrali, ex voto ſuo ſepultum eſt. Sic enim ſemper vitam inſtituit, ut clariſſimas hominum laudes ſummâ diligentiâ vitandas duxerit, atque opera maximo ſplendore fulgentia pertinace modeſtiâ quaſi velârit, ſatis ſe feciſſe exiſtimans, ſi virtutes ejus intemeratæ nec evileſcerent maculis, nec honoribus ſplendeſcerent.

HÆc de præclaro hujus Hiſtoriæ Scriptore prælibanda habui. Quod autem ad exemplaria, è quibus eam jam edimus, attinet, ea ſunt omninò duo. Horum præcipuum eſt iſtud Collegii Johannenſis MS^tum^ à clariſſimo Authore, ut ſuperiùs dicitur, iſti Bibliothecæ inſertum. Ipſum verò Autographum, è quo illud alterum exſcriptum erat,

erat, quamvis à Johanne Dutton Baronetto ſuprà laudato ſummâ curâ, ut par eſt, conſervatum, non diverſum tamen ab Apographo Johannenſi, idem in omnibus acuratiſſimè referente, cenſendum eſt. Extat verò aliud MS^tum & ipſum etiam Autographum, clariſſimo Woodwardio, ut ſuprà memoravi, ab Authore donatum, & in Bibliothecâ S^ti Martini Weſtmonaſterienſis diù cuſtoditum; quod cùm in multis à præcedente diſcreparet, & aliqua etiam contineret, quæ in Johannenſi non reperiuntur; & quæ majoris momenti judicabantur, quàm ut priori exemplari inſcripta, ab authore poſtea fuiſſent deleta: hinc Scriptorem Woodwardiano illi Autographo ſummam manum impoſuiſſe aliquandiu ratus, ad iſtud illicò exſcribendum me accinxi; ſiqua tamen in MS^to Johannenſi minimè ſilenda invenirem, in altero pariter deſiderata, exſcribere etiam, & in lucem proferre certus. Hoc animo cùm ambo exemplaria diligentiùs perlegiſſem, & inter ſe contuliſſem, in Apographo itidem non pauca reperi, in Woodwardii MS^to non occurrentia, haud minùs digna, quæ ſilentio neutiquam premerentur. Unde jam iterum incertum erat, utrum duorum MSS^orum utri eſſet præferen-

dum. Sed & inter alia, quibus à ſe invicem diſtabant, una occurrebat differentia, quâ tota lis de tempore quo ſcripta fuerint facilè dirimeretur, & utrum duorum ultima Scriptoris manus limaverat luce meridianâ clariùs pateret. Quòd nimirum Reverendus admodum Dolbenus, qui in Autographo Woodwardiano, tempore quo concinnatum eſt, Epiſcopus Roffenſis dicitur, idem in Apographo Johannenſi tunc Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis nominatur. Cùm autem unicum adhuc ſupereſſet dubium, hæc ſtyli diſcrepantia in Scriptorem an in exſcribentem transferenda ſit; reſtabat exorandus illuſtriſſimus Barwici nepos ſuprà memoratus, ut conferendi ſui cum Ectypo Autographi copiam facere non recuſaret; quod cùm facillimè impetratum eſt, ex univerſo horum in omnibus, præſertim in hâc parte conſenſu, nil amplius dubii erat, quin Duttonianum Autographum, atque adeò exſcriptum Johannenſe ultimas Authoris caſtigationes ſubiiſſet. Hoc ergo in vitâ publicandâ prorſus ſequendum ſtatui; non tamen penitùs mutato conſilio; tum quòd nonnulla in iſto priore Autographo occurrunt, quæ ſive quòd brevitati ſtuderet Biographus noſter, ſeu quâcunque aliâ de causâ

causâ in hoc poſtremo omiſerit, nequaquam indigna videntur, quæ juris publici fiant; tum quòd exemplar meum juxta iſtud Woodwardianum, ut ſuprà retuli, exſcriptum, & prælo jam paratum, quamvis in pleriſque è MSci Johannenſis fide corrigendum, tamen ad amuſſim ejus in omnibus vel minutiſſimis permutare operæ pretium non putavi. Id quod lectorem hìc monendum duxi, ne quis fortè omnem vel leviſſimam phraſis aut dictionis in ſequenti Hiſtoriâ à MSto Johannenſi variationem Editori vitio vertendam judicet, ut qui authorem ſuum non tam edendum, quàm corrigendum in manus ſumpſerit.

Quæ autem à Barwico noſtro in recentiore Fratris ſui Vitæ MSto omiſſa, in hâc noſtrâ Editione reponenda duximus, ne quis ab ipſo non tam brevitatis quàm veritatis ſtudio rejecta putet, quaſi vir eruditiſſimus, re maturiùs conſideratâ, de eorum fide tandem dubitâſſet: præcipua horum capita hìc apponere viſum eſt; ut ſi exinde non ſatìs conſtaret, nullam in his fidem deſideràſſe authorem noſtrum, quod in pleriſque res ipſa indicat, penes lectorem ſaltem judicium ſit, quâ demum fide ſint amplexanda. Ea autem ſunt quæ ſequuntur.

PRÆFATIO.

QUOD de ſerio fratris adhuc pueri pietatis cultu à ludicris nunquam interpellato ſe meminiſſe noſter ait, Vitæ paginâ 7. Quæ de D. Popii pœnitentiâ & morte ſatìs prolixè memorat pag. 29, 30, 31. Quod de ſicariis in Regis captivi vitam à Cromwello ſubornatis ſuſpicatur, pag. 50. Quas Bradſhavi contumelias in Johannem Barwicum eructatas, Otwaiique contra eaſdem amici ſui vindicias ſub finem pag. 86, & in initio ſequentis addit. Quæ per totam ferè pag. 172, & partem 173 habet, de celeberrimi cujuſdam Mathematici arte, quâ Regis Regiorumque Epiſtolas occulto charactere exaratas, & à perduellibus interceptas, in eorum gratiam reſeravit. Quod fini pag. 193, & ſubſequentis capiti adjicit, de viris graviſſimis, qui Cantabrigiæ primi poſt regnum reſtitutum Doctoratûs gradu honeſtabantur, deque exercitiis Academiæ à ſe debitis aut illicò ante gradum ſuſceptum præſtitis, aut vertente anno, cautione in hoc datâ, præſtandis. Quod de venerandi Eccleſiæ Dunelmenſis Decani, ejuſdemque Canonicorum erga Eccleſiaſtici fundi colonos & prædiarios in redemptionibus facilitate & benignitate, & in egenos beneficentiâ pag. 208. inſeritur. Quodque de more locandi

fundos

fundos Eccleſiaſticos in eâdem Eccleſiâ uſitato narratur pag. 211. Quæ denique de rebus Eccleſiæ Sti Pauli Londinenſis à fine pag. 213. uſque ad finem pag. 224. fuſiùs aguntur; & quæ de fratris teſtamento noſter addit à pag. 238. ad pag 242. Hæc omnia, ut & quod in Authoris Appendice pag. 252 de Royſtono legitur, ſuffragio ſuo celeberrimum Regii Martyris Librum Authori ſuo Auguſtiſſimo aſſerente: Hæc, inquam, ea ſunt, quæ quocunque tandem conſilio Barwicus noſter poſtremo ſuo vitæ fratris Autographo non inſeruit, nos tamen tanti viri pace hìc minimè prætereunda duximus.

PRÆTER ſupra laudata vitæ Barwicianæ Exemplaria, aliud etiam ejuſdem Apographum doctiſſimus Woodwardius mecum communicandum procuravit, quod nimirum digniſſimus Scholæ Paulinæ apud Londinenſes nuper Archididaſcalus Johannes Poſtlethwait, à MSto Woodwardiano priùs exſcriptum, & è Johannenſi poſtea caſtigatum, unà cum vitâ venerabilis viri Johannis Coleti, qui & ipſe Eccleſiæ Sti Pauli Regnante Henrico VIII. Decanus fuerat, prælo committere in animo habuit, neſcio quo pacto à tam utili incœpto perficiendo præpeditus. Hoc tamen exſcriptum mihi non alii fuit uſui,

uſui, niſi quòd in uno aut altero loco, ſi forſan de verâ lectione dubitaverim, ad iſtam confirmandam nonnihil adjumenti contulerit.

Quæ autem mantiſſæ loco in Appendicem rejiciuntur Epiſtolæ, tam ab ipſo Rege, quàm ab illuſtriſſimo Regis Cancellario poſtea Clarendoniæ Comite ad Barwicum miſſæ, unà cum aliquibus Barwici Reſponſis, aliiſque tum Epiſtolis, tum varii generis chartis, omnia ex ipſis Autographis exſcripta jam in lucem proferuntur; tres autem Regiæ ad Barwicum Epiſtolæ, & unica pro centum aureis acceptilatio, omnes Regiâ manu exaratæ, Johannenſi vitæ Apographo ad calcem inſeruntur: in aliud autem volumen in eâdem Bibliothecâ ex dono clariſſimi Authoris aſſervatum, tum honoratiſſimi Cancellarii Epiſtolæ Originales, pleræque occulto charactere ſcriptæ, & à Johanne Barwico, ope Tabulæ Cryptographicæ ibidem inſertæ, propriâ manu reſeratæ, ut & ipſius ad aliquot earum Reſponſa etiam Autographa, tum aliæ aliorum Epiſtolæ, Monita Regia, & id genus alia compinguntur. Duas autem Regis, totidemque Regiorum fratrum ad illuſtriſſimum Archiſtrategum Monkium Epiſtolas ex ipſis Autographis,

tographis, inter lectiſſima nuperi Ducis Albemarliæ κειμήλια cuſtoditis, ejuſdem permiſſione à clariſſimo viro Domino Hanſio Sloan Baronetto, M. D. & S. R. S. jamdudum exſcriptas, illius benevolentiæ acceptas refero. Hactenus de exemplaribus quibus in hoc opere edendo uſus ſum. His autem quod unum deerat, indicem rerum locupletiſſimum ſubjicere viſum eſt; opus, quanticunq; demum laboris editori fuerit, non minoris ſpero lectori utilitatis futurum.

Quod reliquum eſt, tum Reverendo admodum Collegii ſupradicti Præfecto, Roberto Jenkin S. T. P. & Dominæ Margaretæ in Theologiâ Profeſſori eruditiſſimo, qui Collegii ſui MSS. mihi & ipſi non ita pridem ejuſdem ſocio indigno, humaniſſimè commodavit, quò publici juris facerem; tum cæteris omnibus ſuprà nominatis, qui opem qualemcunque huic editioni tulerunt; tum præcipuè præclaris illis cujuſque ordinis viris, qui ſequentem hujus operis fautorum catalogum ſuis nominibus ornare non dedignati ſunt; inter quos Carolus Otwaius LL. D. non ita pridem ejuſdem Collegii Socius, Johannis Otwaii in hoc opere tantis laudibus celebrati filius & hæres meritiſſimus nuper mortuus, ſummo

mihi

mihi honore ſemper prædicandus erit. His omnibus, tantorum à tot tantiſque viris acceptorum beneficiorum memor, gratias quas habebo ſemper maximas, quaſq; nunquam ſatis referre potero, quod unum queo, debitas ſaltem hìc liceat agnoſcam. Inter hos autem ſi præſertim nominavero Richardum Shuttleworth de Gawthorp in Comitatu Lancaſtriæ Armigerum, ejuſdemque Provinciæ in Regni Comitiis Equitem digniſſimum, cujus unius benevolentiæ permagnam illuſtriorum illius catalogi nominum partem debeo, modeſtiam ejus me nullatenùs læſurum ſpero.

FINITA hâc tandem Præfatione, vir omni literaturæ genere inſtructiſſimus Michael Mattaire, quæ mox ſequitur, epiſtolam mihi ſcripſit, quam, lectori pergratam fore ratus, hic ſubjiciendam duxi.

Reverendo Doctiſſimóq; Viro * * * *
* * * * *Michael Mattaire*, S. D.

CUM mihi nuper, quæ de Petri Barwici M. D. vitâ brevitèr juxtà ac eleganter præfatus es, Vir Clariſſime, relegeres; ſubiit illico animum perjucunda

optimi

optimi illius medici, cujus curaturâ ex variolis olim convalui, recordatio. Lubens gaudióque perfusus in mentem revoco, quos sermones pios, doctos, utiles inter se habuerint ille & Richardus Busbeius S. T. P. dignissimus Scholæ Westmonasteriensis aliquando Archididascalus; senes ambo canitie venerandâ, politioribus literis, morum antiquitate, rarâ in Ecclesiam & Regem fide conjunctissimi. Tunc puer & Westmonasteriensis Collegii alumnus in Busbeii (nomen ô nunquam mihi non grato corde recolendum!) ædibus commorabar. Quoniam autem Busbeii τῦ πάνυ mentio in Johannis Barwici S. T. P. vitam (ut ex te audivi) incidit, ab instituto tuo non fore alienum duxi, si ejusdem Busbeii memoriæ in Petri etiam Barwici M. D. vitâ aliquis locus daretur: ut scilicet fratres amantissimos cum amico, dum vixerunt, communi pagina eadem consociaret; eadémque historia amicis tribus novam non modò vitam, sed & amicitiam redonaret. Hæc igitur, quæ, prout mihi occurrunt, tumultuariâ & festinanti operâ chartæ epistolari illevi, accipe; tuæ præfationi, si ita videatur, tuis ipsius verbis inserenda.

PRÆFATIO.

BUSBEII, *ut erat hoſpitaliſſimus, ædes menſámque viri omnium ordinum primarii ſolebant frequentare. Eo enim nemo fuit feſtivior; faſtúmque illum, in Scholâ inter procaces plerumque pueros neceſſarium, ſciebat (quod pauciſſimi ſanè pædagogi) extra Scholam inter generoſos ſuos familiares ſingulari ſermonis comitate, ſereníque vultûs gratiâ commutare. Horis plurimùm veſpertinis, Scholaſticas (quas præceptor ſuo negotio intentiſſimus alio tempore perrarò intermittebat) curas laxare hilari, quâ amici ipſius benignè lautéque accipiebantur, cœnâ conſuevit. Inter hos Petrus Barwicus ad amicum veterem ita aſſiduus ventitabat, ut, ſiquando abeſſet, reliqui de ejus valetudine ſemper eſſent ſolliciti. Juvat meminiſſe mirarique Petri ſenis noſtri inter convivas honeſtiſſimos colloquia ſemper dulcia & ingenioſa, nihil amaræ aut effœtæ ſenectutis redolentia, nunquam importuna aut otioſa, aliquid ſemper gratæ novitatis & utilitatis continentia. In illo vegeta omnia: nílque præter corpus conſenuiſſe videbatur. Ubi præ ætate caligare cœperunt oculi, & adeò cæcutire, ut duce, quo pedes annis jam infirmos regeret, uti cogeretur; nullam ex ingraveſcente hôc infortunio contraxit converſationis*

onis asperitatem: malum illud, quod æquo animo ferre difficillimum est, morum suavitatem non mutavit; & inter tenebras oculis obortas vis usque mentis oculatissima nunquam destitit elucere. Calamitas ea neutiquam obstabat, quò minùs Busbeio suo comes hæreret individuus, amicique mensam suâ præsentiâ honestaret, tempúsque negotiis diurnis vacuum alloquiis subinde tum seriis tum facetis cum eo traduceret. At verò quum Busbeio ætas jampridem valde affecta, morbúsque, quo ultimo decubuit, acerbior extremam vitæ metam propè adesse prænuntiaret; tum maximè in ultimo isto certamine amicitia Barwici spectata est. Tum cerneres senem seni, fidum fido, pium pio opem ministrare necessariam; totos dies adsidere; animam in ægro corpore colluctantem salubribus consiliis solari & firmare; corpori sensim deficienti, quibus poterat remediis, subvenire: tum videres in Barwico & amicum & medicum mutuis alternísque officiis contendere, uter dilectissimo suo Busbeio in tanto agonis supremi discrimine laboranti utiliorem impenderet operam. Contingat, opto, mihi, cùm, annis in senium vergentibus, me ægra valetudo lecto affixerit, arte talis medici levari: & cùm ars medici defecerit,

cerit, inter amplexus talis amici placidè animam exhalare.

HÆC *ſunt, Vir Reverende, quæ de viris duobus mihi amiciſſimis communicata tecum volui. Niſi perſpectus fuiſſet tui animi candor, haud ſanè ita pronam de me tibi cenſuram permiſiſſem, ut, quæ præcipitantiori calamo, aliis ſtudiis occupatus, quatenus per breve temporis ſpatium licuit, effudi, legenda proponerem. Gaudebo tamen, ſiqua in his reperiantur digna, quæ à te excerpta limatáque in Barwicorum hiſtoriâ commemorentur. Vale, Vir Digniſſime. Ex muſeolo meo. Tertio Nonas Maias. Anno à Chriſti natalitiis vigeſimo primo ſupra milleſimum ſeptingenteſimum.*

POST brevem hanc Barwici Medici notitiam, tranſimus ad Theologum; de quo viſum eſt, inſtar ſpeciminis haud parvi, nonnihil hic præmittere, ne, Lector, ignores, qualis viri hiſtoriam perluſtraturus accedas.

CERTUM me fecit Reverendus admodum Decanus Ciceſtrenſis Gulielmus Sherlock S. T. P. Eccleſiæ Therfieldianæ Rector, ab eodem J. Barwico Lagenam, quâ in ſacris utimur, iſtius, quam & ipſe olim rexerat, Eccleſiæ

Ecclesiæ donatam ac dedicatam fuisse. Lagenam consecraverat hâc Inscriptione,

DEO OPT. MAX.

Ecclesiæ de Therfield

D. D.

Reverendus Vir JOHANNES BARWICK,

Decanus / Rector } Ecclesiæ { Paulinæ. / Therfieldianæ.

Tu ne despice Christe.

Operculum verò hâc,

Poculum Benedictionis cui benedicimus, nonne Communicatio Sanguinis Christi est?
1 COR. X. 16.

ERRATA.

PAG. 15. lin. 9. l. *Straffordii*. p. 27. lin. 19. l. *importunis*. p. 40. lin. 6. l. *repudiant*. p. 53. marg. l. N° XLI. p. 81. lin. 12. l. *Majeſtati*. p. 90. lin. 19. l. *ſtadio*. p. 99. lin. 6. l. *cryptographicam*. p. 106. lin. 4. l. *Majeſtatem Regiam*. p. 119. lin. 8. l. *Thorntono*. p. 128. l. 9. pro *Regiam* l. R. (ſcilicet, *Redmannus.*) p. 148. lin. 13. l. *fratribus*. marg. l. N° XIII, XV, XVII, XIX, XX, XXII, XXIX, XXXII. p. 157. marg. l. N° XXV. p. 160. lin. ult. l. *Totius*. p. 164. lin. 10. l. *ſocordiâ*. marg. l. N° XXVII, XIV. p. 168. marg. l. N° XXVIII. p. 177. marg. l. N° XXIX. p. 183. marg. l. N° XXXII. p. 190. lin. 10. l. *collaudantibus*. p. 195. lin. ult. l. *committere*. p. 212. lin. 7. l. *conventum*. lin. 14. l. *menſam*. p. 242. lin. 4. ab imo, l. *inauditis*. p. 299. lin. 16. l. *illi*. p. 307. lin. 6. ab imo, l. *Leyden*. p. 323. lin. 10. l. *whole*. p. 354. lin. 6. ab imo, l. 9th. p. 382. lin. 4. l. *to which*.

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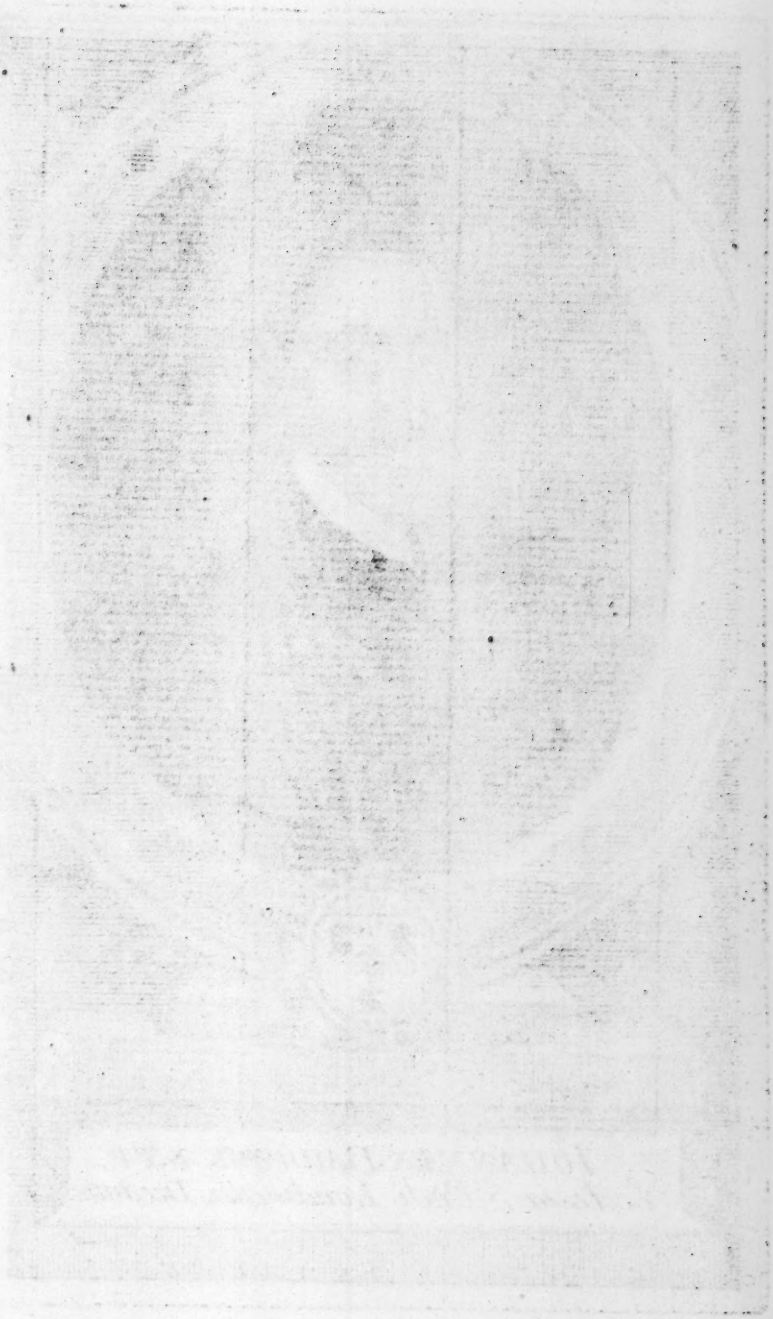
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VITA




G. Vertue Sculp.
IOHANNES BARWICK S.T.P.
Ecclesiæ St. Pauli Londinensis Decanus.

VITA

Johannis Barwick, &c.

JOHANNES BARWICK, cujus vitam delineare inſtituo, in Pago de Wetherſlack, in Agro Weſtmorienſi, natus eſt, viceſimo octavo die Aprilis, Anno Chriſti nati MDCXII. viculo quidem non admodum olim celebri; at quem nobilitare meruit in nuperis motibus partim hujus viri virtus, & in afflictam Rempublicam aſſidua pietas; partim etiam honeſtiſſimum fatum generoſi admodum viri Gulielmi Leyburni, ibidem

quoque oriundi, & Johanni Barwico jam ab ipsis ferè crepundiis studiorum similitudine conjuncti: qui sub initium belli pro patriis legibus dimicans fortiter occubuit; tristissimum sui desiderium bonis omnibus, & præsertim Barwico suo charissimo, tantæ virtutis æmulo, post se relinquens.

Barwicus, non quidem illustribus, juxta cum Leyburno suo, qui nobilissimo Leyburnorum stemmate primogenituræ ordine deductus erat, honestis tamen parentibus ortum debuit, Georgio scilicet & Janæ, quæ ante nuptias Barrow erat cognominata. Georgius erat filius natu maximus Nicolai, è perantiquæ stirpis Barwicis de Bellâ Lirâ, quam vocant, juxta viculum Staveleiam, in Boreali parte Agri Lancastrienſis oriundi.

Præcipuus de familiâ Barwicorum nominabatur Thomas de Berwick, qui in militiâ invictissimi Regis Edvardi, ejus nominis tertii, omnibus Sagittariorum copiis præfectus erat; utì constat ex chartâ Memoriali, quam de Archivis citavit Johannes Bankes, Eques Auratus, & Regiarum Causarum Patronus, in alterâ Dissertationum Juridicarum, quas de vectigali nautico habuit: Quas quidem dissertationes Johannes Rushworth

Ruſhworth inter Collectanea ſua in lucem edidit.

Johannis Barwici Parentes re non admodum lautâ domi fruebantur; modicè tamen victitando, & rem modicam gnaviter curando, liberos quos habebant quinque (præter unum qui infans obiit) eoſque omnes maſculos non illiberaliter educârunt; cum primis licèt è vicinià ſuâ, præter unam Leyburnianam Domum, egenis omnibus benefici: & tamen rem familiarem adeò non atterebant, ut eandem duplo auctiorem poſteris tranſmiſſam dederint, quàm à Parentibus acceperant; ipſi interim ab omni in victu ſorditie, aut illiberali parcimonià omnino alieni. Nicolaum natu maximum, & Gulielmum agriculturam & rem Ruſticam edoctos volunt; artem Reipublicæ imprimis utilem, & olim inter liberalia ſtudia meritò recenſitam. Uterque horum ſuum ſeorſùm fundum, ut par erat, quem colere didicerat, poſt parentum obitum in patrimonium accepit: Nicolaus prædium hæreditario jure ad ſe devolutum; Gulielmus alterum, ejuſdem propemodum valoris, pecuniis emptum; tanquam operæ & laboris, quo cæteros fratres in ſuo quemque ſtudio adjutaverant, aliquale præmi-

um: majore tamen ſe dignos geſſerunt; ut qui præter charitatem in fratres, pietatemque in parentes, quas indies exercebant, inter ſe invicem concordes, & à domeſticis diſſidiis alieni vixerunt, ſupremi Numinis religioſi cultores, & ſingulari morum probitate, atque integritate, per totam viciniam laudati. Edvardus, fratrum omnium natu minimus, poſt debitam in Ludo Literario inſtitutionem, Londinum amandatur; ubi Inſignia Gentilitia pingendi artem didicit, & in antiquis codicibus evolvendis, ediſcendiſque, ad nobilium familiarium imagines & honeſtamenta ſpectantibus, quamplurimis iſtius ſtudii & inſtitutionis peritior evaſit. Illud autem ab optimis parentibus unicè agitur, ut Johannes & Petrus bonis literis altiùs imbuerentur; primò Grammaticalibus, in Scholis non procul à ſe diſſitis; deinde Academicis, in Collegio Sancti Johannis, quod eſt Cantabrigiæ. Non diffitendum eſt, utriuſque horum in re Literariâ progreſſui haud leve impedimentum fuiſſe, Præceptorum, quibus inſtituendi tradebantur, ſive negligentiam, ſive imperitiam; dum in Scholis obſcuris & trivialibus agerent. Johannes erat Petro ſeptennio major; unde factum eſt, ut non ſolùm

exemplo

exemplo optimo, ſed & monitis & conſiliis ſaluberrimis chariſſimum fratrem in ſtudiis ſuis ſublevare & potuerit & ſolitus fuerit.

Cum Johannes (cujus hiſtoriam enarrare ſuſcipio) multum temporis luſiſſet ſub Præceptoribus neque admodum ſedulis, neque admodum doctis, tandem ad Scholam Sedbergenſem, in Agro Eboracenſi, jam grandior factus, conceſſit; ubi ſpes erat, nec fruſtranea, ut uberiorem ingenii cultum caperet. Ibi habuit ingenii formatorem Gilbertum Nelſonum, virum ſanè optimum, ſi ſatis in docendo gnavus & aſſiduus fuiſſet. Verùm cùm ex Scholæ reditibus vix ſatis haberet, unde uxorem & familiam aleret, ſacerdotio inſuper operam dedit, cum non levi Scholæ detrimento. Latinas literas, quoties diſcipulis ſuis adeſſe potuit, benè quidem docuit; Græcas tantùm mediocriter. Erat ſanè homo ſuaviſſimis moribus, & feſtivo ingenio; unde quicquid ſolet eſſe in diſcendo tædii, aut aſperitatis, multùm ille lepidis commentatiunculis lenivit, & difficilioribus ſtudiis gratiam & jucunditatem conciliavit. Mirè geſtiebant diſcipuli, quoties Inſtitutor quemvis è Dramaticis Poetis, præſertìm verò Terentium, aut Plautum

ſibi in manus interpretandum ſumeret: Quicquid enim in illis rudiorum captui difficile aut arduum videbatur, illud tot facetiis & ſalibus condiebat, ut in iſtius doctrinæ ſtudium miro amore omnes raperentur, quibus vel micam bonæ indolis ineſſe contigit. Et ut Poetarum mentem, ſive Comici illi erant, ſive Tragici, penitiùs & luculentiùs aperiret, diſcipulos, quos ad hoc idoneos noverat, animi oblectandi causâ, ſocco aut cothurno incedere, dramaticaſque perſonas ſuſtinere ſubinde docuit: abſque quo ſtudio Auditores ſuos vitæ Monaſticæ aut Eremiticæ inſtitutis ſe aptos forſan reddere poſſe cenſuit, at Reipublicæ muniis obeundis minimè idoneos, aut rerum uſui habiles. Ex iis quos ad fabulas actitandas maximè dociles habuit, Johannem ſuum inter præcipuos amplexatus eſt, eoque impensè delectabatur, præſertìm cùm Herculem furentem in Tragœdiâ adeò vividè repræſentâſſet, ut magnum omnium ſpectantium applauſum conciliaverit. Hoc autem argumento eſt, illum nuces & pueriles nugas reliquiſſe, virilíque Togæ jam aptum fuiſſe, priuſquam Scholæ Grammaticali valedicere potuiſſet: *Herculis* enim *cothurni* (ut eſt in adagio) *non ſunt infantibus*

tibus aptandi. At verò hæc ludicra ſerium ſibi pietatis cultum interpellere minimè permiſit, cui etiam à teneris inſigniter aſſuevit. Memini enim, cùm ad ſolennia Paſchalia (ut ad iſtiuſmodi ſtata tempora ſit) Scholâ domum rediret, totum Paraſcevæ diem ſanctiſſimis planctibus de Redemptoris ſui chariſſimi cruciatibus in ſacello viculi ſui dicâſſe; cùm cæteri omnes, poſt ſacra matutina, ſe domum reciperent, denuóque ad veſpertina reverterentur. Quàm ſincerus autem & integer erat iſte Religiónis zelus, Deo viſum eſt, ut luculentum ſatis teſtimonium, eodem anniverſarii die, poſteà ederet, quemadmodum in ſequentibus conſtabit.

Et jam tandem ſtudiis Academicis matureſcens Anno Domini MDCXXXI. Cantabrigiam conceſſit, ubi in Collegio Sancti Johannis Evangeliſtæ, ſub tutelâ & inſtitutione viri probi & gravis Thomæ Fothergilli, diu poſt fata chariſſimi pupilli ſuperſtitis, operam bonis literis navavit; qui mores atque ingenium hujus juvenis non ſolùm bonis documentis ornavit, ſed & fortunæ tenuitati ſuccurrere atque opitulari non gravatus eſt: Quæ quidem beneficia Barwicus poſtea grati animi indicio agnovit,

ut in ſuo loco fuſiùs enarrabitur. Jamque Barwicus noſter Tutoris amantiſſimi patrocinio fretus, nullis laboribus aut vigiliis parcendum cenſuit, nullo non ſtudiorum genere ſudavit & alſit, quò ſe bono publico, quod unicè ſpirabat, tandem aliquando accommodatiorem redderet. Nec tamen adeò ſedentariis ſtudiis immori placuit, ut animum laſſatum non identidem ſubſecivis horis corporis exercitiis, iiſque ſatìs Athleticis, reficeret; vecte ſcilicet validiſſimo lacertorum nixu jactando, aut pilâ (quod moris erat) per denſas conglomerantium adverſariorum catervas, pedibus agitandâ. Cùm tamen forte fortunâ ad luſum hunc pilarem Adverſario ſtrenuè occurſanti os illud fregiſſet, quod claviculam vocant Anatomici, quamvis brevi poſtmodum ſatis commodè reſtitutum eſſet, ille tamen adeò acerbè tulit collegæ ſui damnum, invitiſſimo licèt animo à ſe illi illatum, ut ad ſe iſto luſûs genere exercendum nullius unquam ſuaſibus poſtea induci potuiſſet: Tantò nimirum abhorruit à livido nonnullorum ingenio, qui alienis malis minimè tanguntur. At mitioribus animi oblectamentis ſeveriora ſtudia demulcere ſubinde adlubuit, præſertim Muſicâ, quæ & ipſa inter bonas

diſciplinas jure merito numeranda eſt, cæterarum omnium condimentum atque ornamentum. Nemo tamen unquam magis abhorruit ab execrandâ illâ Muſicâ, quâ Baccho aut Cupidini litari ſolet: Caſtam verò, ſeveram, ſobriam, ſanctam ex animo coluit: Scilicet in id tantum Muſicæ vacare voluit, ut Dei Optimi Maximi laudes, quas ſummâ vitæ ſanctimoniâ atque ardentiſſimis votis quotidiè apud ſe in privato contubernio celebrabat, etiam ſuavioribus vocis modulationibus in ſacro Collegii Choro publicè reſonaret. Huic ſtudio ad Divinum cultum ornandum illuſtrandumque tam accommodo, apud juniores Collegas, quorum voces, ætatem, atque ingenium ad hanc artem ediſcendam apta & idonea eſſe noverat, gratiam & authoritatem conciliare, tum exemplo ſuo, tum monitis & hortatibus aſſiduè ſatagebat. Et certè hujus operæ nunquam eum pœnituit, ad Chori moderamen tam utilis, poſtquam ad Eccleſiæ Cathedralis regimen promotus erat.

Vix citiùs ad Baccalaureatûs in artibus honeſtamenta attigerat, quin arduis Collegii negotiis haud impar cenſebatur: Sereniſſimus enim Rex Carolus ejus nominis primus,

mus, ut erat pacis & concordiæ inter cives & ſubditos ſuos conſervandæ ſtudioſiſſimus, cùm ſubaudiviſſet grave diſſidium inter ſocios iſtius Collegii eſſe ſuboriturum, de ſubſtitutione novi Præfecti in locum D. D. Guin nuper defuncti, ut litem in ovo comprimeret, ſanctiſſimam operam ultrò impendere voluit; cauſam enim diſſidii, priuſquam altiores ageret radices, coràm cognoſcendam curavit; ad hanc verò coram Auguſtiſſimo Regio Conſeſſu deferendam, honeſtiſque quibus potuit rationibus curandum, nequid fraudis à litigantibus in conteſtandâ causâ Collegio fieret, Johannes Barwicus cæterorum Collegarum loco, vicariâ poteſtate munitur, monitiſque inſtruitur. Hanc ille provinciam tam gnaviter, tamque è re Collegii adminiſtravit, ut omnibus Academicis, quibus gliſcentes civilis incendii favillas extinctas eſſe placuit, poſtea ſemper eſſet chariſſimus. Nec prudentiæ laudem & exiſtimationem à ſuis tantùm Collegis reportavit, ſed & à primariis Regni adminiſtris & conſiliariis, quibus ab hoc tempore innoteſcere cœpit: Rerumque uſum ex unius Collegii negotiis edoctus viam ſtravit, ad ea poſtmodum peragenda, quæ totius Reipublicæ intererant. Aliquos

tamen

tamen è Collegis, licèt non admodum multos, qui nonnullam hiſce litibus fovendis operam impenderant, paulo iniquiores aliquandiu ſenſit hoc ipſo nomine, quòd eorum molimina eludenda curaverat: Impedire tamen ne tentabant quidem, quò minùs poſt hanc operam Collegio navatam in ſociorum album cooptaretur. Hi autem viri ſuâ naturâ minimè mali erant; candidiùs tamen quàm par erat de eorum hominum molitionibus ſentiebant, qui ſub fictæ pietatis larvâ, & purioris Reformationis promovendæ prætextu, totam Reipublicæ tum Eccleſiaſticæ tum Civilis compagem paulo poſt convellebant; à quibus hanc tantùm gratiam & mercedem pro candore ſuo nimio reportabant, quòd cùm in omnia Novatorum verba jurare nollent, nihilo ferè mitiùs ab iis habiti ſunt, quàm Barwicus ipſe, aut quivis alius eorum, qui ſeditioſos homines toto pectore oppugnaverant. Nam poſt annos aliquot homines vafri & verſipelles, iſtius factionis, quam Puritanicam vocabant, ex omnium ſectarum colluvie conflatæ, qui ſereniſſimi Jacobi Regis clementiâ, & Georgii Cantuarienſis Archiepiſcopi lenitate, ne dicam facilitate, abuſi, in florentiſſimum Regnum, & Eccleſiam optimè conſtitutam

conſtitutam cuniculos olim egerant, & inſidias ſtruxerant, jam tandem impudentiùs graſſari, & immane ſupercilium tollere cœperant: Nacti enim erant nonnullos non ſolùm in Eccleſiâ fautores, ſed & in ipſo cubiculo Regio Patronos, multiſque bonis viris, ſed minùs ſagacibus, fucatæ pietatis præſtigiis oculos faſcinaverant, eoſque in partes ſuas pertraxerant: Jamque Academias, nimis levitèr, ut hiſce Turbonibus videbatur, hoc contagio afflatas, religioſo ſuo toxico ulteriùs inficere totis viribus nituntur. Habebant tunc temporis (quod & ſemper à primis reformatæ Religionis Annalibus habuerant) nonnullos doctos proboſque viros ſibi aliquantulùm obnoxios, etiam Academicis muneribus fungentes, quorum exiſtimatione ſaltem, ſi non & operâ, nimiùm abutebantur ad eos omnes odioſis titulis inſectandos, & imperiti vulgi invidiâ gravandos, qui primævam pietatem ſedulò colebant (qui quidem ſemper major, regnante verò Carolo multo maxima pars erat utriuſq; Academiæ) quaſi neſcio quem Papiſmum redolerent; cùm ab omnibus omnium Novatorum doctrinis eſſent alieniſſimi. Ipſi interim, qui tam grave crimen viris optimis, & primævæ religionis cultoribus intentabant,

tentabant, recentia Pontificiorum dogmata recentioribus, quæ ab Eccleſiis minùs benè reformatis petiverant, oppugnare atque convellere ſatagunt. Non puduit Barwicum ab eorum partibus ſtare, qui ſtabant à partibus veterum Epiſcoporum & Catholicorum Patrum, quamvis tumultuanti plebi jam redderentur inviſi; & unà cum tot egregiis viris pietate atque eruditione celeberrimis, tum hujus Anglicanæ, tum totius Catholicæ Eccleſiæ paci (quoad ejus fieri potuit) ſtrenuè ſuccurrere. Dolendum autem erat, viros optimos à non malis, plurimos à non multis inclementèr habitos eſſe; idque in eorum tantùm gratiam, qui utriſque peſſimè volebant, & univerſos, quotquot eſſent, uni ruinæ, tanquam ſacra & devota capita deſtinaverant. Pergebant interim boni hi viri, heu! nimis creduli, non ſolum ſeipſos, ſed quotquot præterea poterant è junioribus Academicis, tum de ſuis quibus præerant Collegiis, tum de alienis, vanâ ſpe lactare, de aureo neſcio quo ſeculo jam ſtatìm ſuborituro, unà cum Parlamento ſub ea tempora cogendo, Anno ſcilicet Chriſti nati MDCXL. Non nemo ex hiſce ſenex venerabilis, & gravitate morum celebris, quendam ex diſcipulis ſive pupillis

lis Barwici accerſivit, quamvis de Collegio non ſuo, qui hactenus primævæ Religionis erat cultor aſſiduus; quem ſic affatus eſt.

" Demiror equidem Inſtitutorem tuum, " hominem cætera minimè malum, ab eo " cultûs genere in ſacris nondum abſtinere, " quem ignorare non poteſt optimo Par- " lamento inviſum fore, & Deo ipſi non " admodùm gratum (ſolebat enim Barwicus ex more Collegii ſui, & veteris Eccleſiæ Deum venerari, poplite verſus Orientem flexo) " Tu autem (inquit) ſedulò cave ab " infami ſcopulo cujuſvis erroris, ſive Ar- " minianiſmi impietatem, ſive Papiſmi ſu- " perſtitionem ſapiat.

Post hæc monita infelix juvenis ad Novatores illicò vergere cœpit, & poſtea Comiti Warwicenſi perduellium Thalaſſiarchæ, in novâ ſuâ ſuperſtitione, factus eſt â ſacris. Monitor autem ipſe peſſimis modis mulctatus erat, etiam ab iis, quibus hoc officium detulerat. Nonnihil hic Barwicus ſub amicorum contumeliis ingemuit, hoſtium opprobriis parùm unquam commotus. Imò omnia omnium maledicta benefactis quibus poterat ſemper rependit.

Non diu conſeſſum ſuum celebraverat inauſpicatiſſimus ille Senatus, de quo tantam

tam ſpem conceperant hi viri candidi, ne dicam creduli in malum ſuum, quin res novas moliri, omnia publica, privata, ſacra, profana ſeditiosè miſcere, omnium bonorum civium cervicibus, nonnullorum etiam jugulis graves imminere incipiunt; nobiliſſimi præſertìm Herôum paris, Gulielmi Archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, & Thomæ Comitis Staffordii, Proregis Hiberniæ; quorum prudentiam, pietatem, & excelſos animos ad afflictæ patriæ ſuccurrendum natos nullum ſeculum tacebit. Hi duo conſultiſſimi viri, qui ſub Rege optimo ſeditioſorum hominum furori in Eccleſiam & Rempublicam ferocitèr graſſanti, hactenùs obices & repagula poſuerant, jam eorum rabidæ libidini, tanquam hoſtiæ, mactandi ſunt; ne ſcilicet Principi ſuo, quem rebelles devotis animis perditum ibant, aut in rebus arduis eſſent à conſilio, aut in adverſis à ſolatio. Poſthæc ſeditioſi in Regem ipſum impudentiſſimè debacchantur; integra convitiorum plauſtra in Auguſtiſſimum caput conjiciunt, famoſis libellis, quos Remonſtrantias vocant, omne genus mendaciorum refertiſſimis, & per Typographos in lucem editis, Principem ſupra omnia encomia longè optimum, odio vulgi objiciunt, & au-

thoritatem

thoritatem Regiam proſcindunt. Quin & poſtmodum armatâ manu, junctis undique phalangibus adoriuntur: Arcibus & Munimentis rapaces manus injiciunt; claſſem navalem occupant, Ærarium diripiunt. Jamque omnium bonorum civium erat, quibus leges Patriæ, Princeps optimus, Religio avita, foci, aræ, jus faſque cordi erant, perduellioni immaniter ſævienti quantum poterant obſiſtere. Inter hos Barwicus noſter officio ſuo haud ſegniter fungi conſtituit. Primo enim quicquid ſignati æris ex tenui Academicorum cenſu corradi, aut argenteæ ſupellectilis, Benefactorum munificentiâ in Collegiorum uſum quovis tempore collatæ, convaſari poterat, id omne in opem & ſubſidium Regium, unà cum primariis fidiſſimorum Academicorum, tranſmittendum curavit. Sed nec hoc tamen fieri potuit, niſi ludificato priùs Cromwello, ab oppidanis quibuſdam Cantabrigienſibus, quorum ſuffragiis ad Senatorium ordinem evectus fuerat, hâc de re monito; qui opimæ prædæ inſidiabatur, cum Ruſticorum peditum manu tumultuariò coactâ, ad ſepimenta quæ vocantur Loleriana, Cantabrigiam inter & Huntingtoniam, deſideratiſſimum ſpolium operiens. Barwicus autem,

aliique

aliique ſelecti Academici, quorum arcano ſtudio tantæ difficultatis opus mandabatur, conſilii Cromwelliani compotes facti, ſubſidium Regium per loca devia, exiguâ equitum manu ſtipatum, ablegant, eâ ipsâ nocte quâ Cromwellus cum ſuo pedite viam ſolitam obſtruebat, alitèr certo certiùs luce proximâ ab hoſte corripiendum. Hujus itineris Ducem conſultiſſimum virum Barnabam Olæum, locorum quibus deviandum erat peritum, conſtituunt. Is erat Aulæ Clarenſis Præſes, Pietatis certè Cantabrigienſis in optimum Regem, & chariſſimam Patriam aptiſſimus nuncius & Interpres: Hoc enim viro neſcio an Academia Cantabrigienſis unquam quicquam habuit aut modeſtius, aut doctius, aut ſanctius. Ille autem ſub divinis auſpiciis hoc qualecunque Academicæ fidei pignus & teſtimonium ad Regios pedes Nottinghamiæ ſubmiſit, eo ipſo tempore quo vexillum Regium in Arce Nottinghamienſi ſublime fulgebat, bonos omnes cives & ſubditos ad fidem & obſequium undiquaque provocans.

Hæc geſta erant tunc temporis, cùm Regum optimus verè conqueſtus eſſet, " nihil quicquam de propriis reditibus à " malæ fidei ſubditis ſibi relictum eſſe, unde

" famem toleraret ". Hoc immane facinus, quo Regem nuper Auguſtiſſimum, jam inediâ propemodum periturum, nonnihil ſublevatum voluit Academia, valde Crowellum urebat Rebellionis Coryphæum, cæteroſque ejuſdem furfuris Senatores, qui Regem ſuum, de illis omnibus ſupra omnes majores ſuos optimè meritum, vel fame vel ferro perditum volebant, quamvis non unius ſacramenti vinculo perſonæ Regiæ obnoxii: Illum, inquam, ipſum Regem, cujus Majeſtatem per totum terrarum orbem multo auctiorem, auguſtioremque ſe reddituros, quàm unquam hactenus eminuiſſet, ſanctiſſimè in ſe receperant: ſic nimirum libuit obeſæ naris populum ſanctis fraudibus & offuciis ludere; ne non ſatìs præcipitanter non minùs in ſui ipſius, quàm optimi Principis exitium rueret.

Hinc Cromwellus, in perniciem Reipublicæ ſedulitate & vigilantiâ nemini ſecundus, cùm ſe Academicorum artibus ludificatum ſentiret, ringi & immaniter excandeſcere cœpit; Academiam Cantabrigienſem hoc obſequium afflicto Principi præſtare auſam, haud inultum laturam certus. Scilicet ex ſeptem ſocialibus, ut vocabantur, Provinciis, quas in hanc nefariam conjurationem,

tionem partim fraudibus & blanditiis pellexerat, partim terrore & vi compulerat, petulantiſſimos homunciones Cantabrigiam, tanquam ad primariam militum ſtationem cogit; optimos quoſque doctiſſimoſque Academicos, etiam ſenes venerabiles, non minùs ætati, quàm huic novæ tyrannidi ſuccubituros, ſub cujuſvis gregarii nebulonis jugum miſſurus. Comitatu ſe digno jam ſtipatus, cerebroſo nempe & furiis agitato, immani planè barbarie in ſacras ædes ſævit; Collegiorum fores concubiâ nocte diffringit, immittitque armatas cohortes, omnes Academicos, modò ſignum à lymphatico Duce daretur, unâ internecione deleturas. Certè privatum cujuſque cubiculum ad libitum ſuum occupant; Muſeorum parietes & tabulata diruunt & comburunt; libros diripiunt, & decimâ valoris parte divendunt; publica Collegiorum arboreta & Topiaria, tanquam Sylvam cæduam, detruncant; omnes in univerſum Academicos, objectis undique ſatellitiis, & diſfractis portibus, inter oppidi confinia, tanquam in ampliore carcere, compingunt, præter non paucos, quos in arctiora Tulliana conjiciunt; ne ſcilicet aurâ ſatis à pædore numeroſi militis, ſcabie & pediculis

diffluentis, immuni, quandoque frui liceret. Collegiorum omnium Rectores, unà cum Procancellario, ſolenni more in Conſiſtorio ſuo cöeuntes, ad intempeſtam noctem, inclementiſſimo cœlo, captivos detinent (licèt pleroſque ſexagenario majores) eò quòd in eorum gratiam ſuffragari nollent: Imò diſertis verbis, nemine à cæteris diſſentiente, refragantur; fame & frigore perire malentes, quàm eorum cauſæ vel minimùm patrocinari: Tandemque, ut unico quaſi ictu Academiæ cervicem detruncarent, venerandos ſenes, Theologiæ & Legum Profeſſores toto orbe celeberrimos, unà cum Procancellario, & ducentis circiter aliis viris graviſſimis doctiſſimiſque, de Senatu Academico & propriis Laribus exulare jubent; Bardis ut plurimùm, & infruniti ingenii homunculis in eorum locum ſuffectis: quin & plures ejuſdem ordinis viros planè eximios, quos horum fato ab officio in Deum & Regem flecti deterrerique fruſtra ſperaverant, ex Academiâ exterminant; & illos quoque bonis omnibus, bonâ præterquam conſcientiâ, exutos. Verùm quæ hactenus geſta ſunt Johannes Barwicus ejuſdem Tragœdiæ pars minimè levis, unà cum aliis Academicis ſub eodem tyrannidis jugo gemen-

gementibus, & ſui cujuſque Collegii perpeſſionum cenſum agentibus, fuſiùs conſcripſit, ſcriptumque cui Titulus erat QUERELA CANTABRIGIENSIS typis mandavit, operâ Richardi Royſtoni, Bibliopolæ Londinenſis, qui libris imprimendis diſtrahendiſque Regiæ cauſæ faventibus, difficillimis temporibus, benè de Republicâ meritus eſt. Quinimò ante hanc QUERELAM de excidio Academico, tanquam ultima ſuſpiria, effuſam & in vulgus editam, aliud etiam opuſculum, mole quidem exiguum, ſed eximiæ eruditionis, ab Academicis aliquot doctiſſimis contra nefariam conjurationem, quam NATIONALIS FOEDERIS titulo perduelles inſigniverant, conſcriptum, & irrefragabilibus rationum momentis munitum, publici juris fecit, cui titulus, CERTAIN DISQUISITIONS, &c. Verùm hoc opus, ſub prælo adhuc ſudans, confœderatis nimiùm naſutis ſuboluit, quorum multum intererat illud in publicum non prodire; qui magnam partem Exemplarium impreſſorum, ex improviſo lictoribus immiſſis, corripiunt, & igni confeſtim mandant; nonnulla tamen clam à Librariis celata etiamnum ſuperſunt. Qui hoc ſcriptum junctis ſtudiis adornabant, erant præter Johannem Bar-

wicum & Gulielmum Lacium Collegii Johannenſis, Iſaacus Barrous Petrenſis, Sethus Wardus Sidneienſis, Edmundus Baldrous & Gulielmus Quarleſius Aulæ Pembrochianæ, & incomparabilis ille Schimaticorum malleus Petrus Gunningus Aulæ Clarenſis, quorum ſinguli ſingula immanis Conjurationis capita convellenda ſuſcipiunt, & ſuum cujuſque penſum ad Petri Gunningi cameram inter ſe mutuò conferunt.

Nec dubitâſſent cæteri Academici hoc ſcriptum in frequenti Senatu communi calculo comprobâſſe fremente licèt immaniter tyrannide in Academiam inermem, & omni humano præſidio deſtitutam; ſi non impedimento fuiſſet venerandus ille ſenex, qui priùs (ut dixi) ſpei optimæ juvenem & chariſſimum pupillum, non ſolùm Barwico Tutori, ſed & ſibi ipſi corruperat, cùm falcem ſuam in alienam meſſem boni cujuſque viri ingratiis immiſiſſet, jam verò Procancellariatûs munere fungebatur toti Academiæ præpoſitus. Noluit enim quicquam hujuſmodi ad examen Academicum ſiſti; ſive quòd hiſce Arminianis (ut per calumniam audiebant, qui hanc provinciam adornabant; cùm ab omni ſectâ eſſent alieniſſimi) paulo erat iniquior, ut multi exiſti-

exiſtimabant; ſeu potiùs quòd Academicis (ut ipſe credi volebat) à deportatione aut relegatione ad Inſulas Americanas, aut etiam ad Barbaros Turcas metuebat: Hoc enim tunc temporis (viris heu quibus & quantis!) Gulielmo Belo, Edwardo Martinio, & Richardo Sternio, conſultiſſimis Academiæ Cantrabrigienſis Rectoribus Perduelles intentabant. Hos enim omnes cum multis aliis Theologis graviſſimis ſub navigii tabulatis in fluvio Thameſi captivos detinebant, ſqualore fame & vigiliis propemodum enectos, & per inſulſos nautas indigniùs habitos, quàm quævis viliſſima mancipia, imò quàm ſi infamis cujuſpiam latrocinii, aut etiam parricidii rei tenerentur. Hos venerandos viros tunc temporis Rigbius quidam è Senatorculorum Rebellium fæce pro vernis venum Mercatoribus expoſuit, vendidiſſetque, ſi emptorem reperiiſſet. Quin & jure meritò Reverendiſſimus Procancellarius publicis Academiæ ſtructuris, vel etiam Academicorum jugulis (ut tunc erant homines, ſeu potiùs belluæ in humanâ ſpecie) reverà non in levi periculo verſantibus, metuere poſſet. Puduit tamen hos generoſos animos hujus ſenis, timidioris (ut ipſis videbatur) longè quàm par e-

rat; licèt poſtea officio boni civis fungeretur; cùm poſt aliquot annos Oxonienſes Academici ſolidiſſimas rationes contra eandem Conjurationem conſcriptas communi Senatûs-conſulto muniviſſent: Heroico planè facinore, idque rerum ſtatu non multùm ab eo Cantabrigienſium diſpari, niſi quòd paulo ſedatiùs tunc temporis, & magìs ad amuſſim inſanire cœperant violentiſſimi Turbines, rem & Academiæ publicam, & cujuſque privatam non ulteriùs jam perdere, ſed ſibi ipſis ſartam tectam conſervare ſatagentes; ne ſcilicet non eſſet cui imperarent, rerum jam tandem omnium potiti. Verùm pari odio ſaltem, ſi non pari rabie, univerſos, ſive Cantabrigienſes, ſive Oxonienſes, inſectabantur, qui pari fide Regem optimum, & avitas Leges colebant, parique pietatis affectu Eccleſiam hanc Anglicanam, Catholicæ partem puriſſimam, pro diverſi temporis ratione, cum libertatis diſpendio, aut etiam ſanguinis effuſione, fortunarum certè omnium ineluctabili jacturâ, aſſerere non dubitabant. Utcunque autem contigerit, Cantabrigienſes in hâc nobiliſſimâ luctâ præcedere (prout pro rerum locorumque opportunitate hoſtis eos primò corripere, atque opprimere potuiſſet)

ſet) & luculentam martyrii facem cæteris præferre; eandem tamen haud ſegni paſſu, in hoc glorioſo certamine, Oxonienſes ſecuti ſunt; mutatis vicibus, ſi res tuliſſet, procul dubio præceſſuri. Certè optimæ cauſæ cum nullo non vitæ periculo utraque Academia patrocinata eſt.

Post has vindicias nobiliſſimæ cauſæ contra horrendam Conjurationem Cantabrigiæ adornatas, egregii viri, hujus operis Auctores, jam ſtudia in Rempublicam præſtanda partiuntur. Horum plerique, unà cum multis aliis eximiæ virtutis & eruditionis, Academicis è Collegiis ſuis jam exulantibus, ad Regia caſtra ſeſe conferunt; ſuam quiſque operam afflicto Principi navaturus: Barwicus verò Londinum ſe recipit, primarium hoſtium Præſidium, in magnâ Civitate tanquam in magnâ ſolitudine diu deliteſcens; quanquam Lynceis oculis omnia ſedulò rimantur perduelles, ut ſolent qui magnum aliquod malum, & præter ſuperiorum temporum exemplum infame, in Rempublicam moliuntur. In hâc rebelli Civitate, ubi tamen plurimi viri optimi degebant, Regiæ cauſæ animitus faventes, res Regias procurabat; hinc hoſtium ſtudia & molimina, illinc juſſa & mandata Regia ultro

tro citróque, Londinum inter & Oxonium, ubi Rex primaria habuit ſtativa, deferens, tanquam Clancularius Speculator. Homo enim erat audacis & prompti, non minùs tamen cauti & ſagacis ingenii, & capitis periculum, in quo quotidie verſabatur, vile habuit, modò laboranti Patriæ, & à nefariis male-feriatorum hominum machinationibus, ultima propemodum ſpiranti, quovis modo ſuccurreret. Ut hæc commodiùs & tutiùs agitaret, primò in familiam Reverendiſſimi Thomæ Mortoni, Epiſcopi Dunelmenſis, in ædibus ſuis, quas vocant, Dunelmenſibus, tunc agentis, inſeritur, cui erat à ſacris; & cui toto vitæ tempore in paucis erat charus.

Hanc provinciam ſub optimo pientiſſimoque Præſule, ſed eo nomine indigniùs à perduellibus habito, libentiſſimè amplexatus eſt; eò quòd mandatis Regiis, unà cum officio ſacro, tectiùs & à ſuſpicione immuniùs fungeretur. Non quòd hujus Epiſcopi Palatium ab oculis emiſſitiis hoſtium, in malum publicum vigilantiſſimorum, ſecurum eſſe poterat, cùm ne ipſi quidem Epiſcopo aut eruditio ſumma, aut pietas eximia, aut canities veneranda à fanaticorum hominum furore patrocinari valuiſſent; ſed

quòd

quòd in ſpatioſis ædibus quicquid erat Cryptographicæ materiæ ad rem Regiam ſpectans, faciliùs occultari poterat. Nec deerat interim ipſi Barwico, homini Chriſtianæ ſimplicitatis ſtudioſo, quod non minùs verè quàm commodè reſponderet, ſi forſan ab hoſtibus interrogaretur, quid rerum Londini agitaret, ſcilicet ſe eſſe Reverendiſſimo ſeni à ſacro miniſterio. Hoc enim tunc pro rato habuit, ſemperque poſtea religiosè obſervavit, ſe hoſtium quæſitis, ſi quando iis in manus incideret, aut omninò verè, aut omninò nihil reſponſurum. Nunquam enim commentis aut fictitiis Apologiis, ſi quando deprehenderetur, ſe purgandum cenſuit, aut quicquam admittendum, quod cum Evangelici Inſtituti ſinceritate pugnaret; nequid fraudis fieret Chriſto. Captioſis potiùs & importuniùs quæſtiunculis ſilentium, licèt cum ſuo magno malo, objicere ſtatuit; ne reſponſio haud ſatìs penſitata in Reipublicæ damnum cederet.

Postquam in ædes Epiſcopales diverterat, proximum penſum erat, ſe in eorum conſuetudinem & affectus ingerere, quos noverat (ut erat animi perſpicacis) Novatoribus hiſce qui ſe pro Reformatoribus venditabant, quodammodo favere, verùm eorum veſaniam

veſaniam nondum toto pectore hauſiſſe, aut ut hauſiſſent, non tamen antidotum toto pectore averſari. Ejuſmodi autem ferè erant, quos cùm cæteros conjuratos aut cenſu & latifundiorum amplitudine, aut honore & exiſtimatione longè ſuperarent, pro ſuorum primariis agnoſcere & habere turba rebellis geſtiebat. De hoc numero inter præcipuos recenſendi ſunt Thomas Midletonus Eques auratus, opibus & potentiâ inter ſuos Cambro-Britannos vir primarius, ſub Eſſexio Rebellium Imperatore Legatus Militaris perquam celebris; & Rogerus Pope Tribunus, Miltoni, partium Senatoriarum propugnatoris acerrimi, gener, de Senatorio ordine uterque. Midletonus poſtea fidelem operam afflictæ Patriæ navavit, etiam cum ampliſſimæ fortunæ jacturâ, & nobiliſſimarum ædium ruinâ, ſuis Cambro-Britannis Regi cum primis fidis ſtipatus. Popius verò vix citiùs ad obſequium Regi debitum redierat, quin peſte tunc temporis graſſante, cum magno Reipublicæ damno interiit: Vir enim erat generoſæ indolis; & Regiæ cauſæ jam tandem ex intimis animi affectibus ſtudere cœperat. Horum utrumque ab officio & fide in Principem ſuum debitâ devium, Johannes Barwicus

reduxiſſe

reduxiſſe viſus eſt', multaque ex iis didicit, cùm uterque Rebellibus fuiſſet ab interioribus conſiliis, quæ à Regio Concilio minimè ignorari multùm intererat.

Non abs re forſan erit hìc memorare generoſiſſimum hunc virum D. Popium jam peſte lethaliter correptum, & de vitâ anteactâ rationem Deo brevi redditurum, acerbis conſcientiæ morſibus, ut hominem verè Chriſtianum peccatorum ſenſu tactum decuit, de omnibus aut contra Deum, aut contra Dei vicarium, Regem pientiſſimum admiſſis, agitatum fuiſſe. Atque hoc etiam animum, admiſſorum conſcientiâ haud leviter ſtimulatum, multo magìs urgebat, tam quòd graviſſimo morbo quo laborabat, tempus ſibi præreptum ſentiret, quò ſatìs apud homines ſe, Heröico aliquo facinore pro Republicâ quam læſerat ſuſcipiendo, ſatìs anteactorum pœnituiſſe teſtaretur; tum etiam quòd omni ſolatio percipiendo ab ejus Eccleſiæ Miniſterio ſe indignum judicabat, ipſe jam in extremis agens, quam non ſolùm turpiter in extremis deſeruerat, ſed etiam hoſtiliter oppugnaverat. Et ad ſeveras omnia jam rationes exigens ſinceræ pietatis vir, juſtiſſimum Dei judicium hic agnovit & veneratus eſt, quòd eo morbi genere

nere jam è medio tollendus erat, qui cùm ſit omnium maximè contagioſus, iniquum ſibi etiam videbatur aliquem è Presbyteris Eccleſiæ in idem ſecum vitæ periculum arceſſere, quos omnes, qui ab officio non deflexerant, malis modis toties multaverat; quanquam ingenti deſiderio exonerandi conſcientiam delictorum mole gravatam, apud pium aliquem virum, cui Deus miniſterium reconciliationis dederat, maximopere flagrabat. Tanti nimirum erat apud ſinceri pectoris virum à peccatis abſolvi juxta Chriſti inſtitutionem, & Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, atque adeò totius Catholicæ praxin. Præ omnibus autem aliis, quibus in ſinum ſanctiſſimos gemitus effundere cupiebat, Barwicum ſuum maximè in votis habuit, ſi per morbi peſtilentis contagium licuiſſet. Verùm nunquam tanti erat apud Barwicum quodvis periculum, cui non libenter caput objicere voluit, modò aut hoſtium machinationes eluderet, aut hoſtes ipſos Deo & Regi conciliaret. Quapropter optimo viro in extremis jam agenti, atque omnium in Deum, Regem, Remque aut publicam aut privatam admiſſorum pœnitentiam agenti quantociùs accurrit. Auctoritate ſibi à Chriſto Domino ſuo concreditâ pœnitentem

tem abſolvit, precibuſque ex ſincero pectore ad Deum fuſis niveam animam cœleſtes manſiones jam adſpirantem adjutavit, ſacroque viatico munivit: Probè enim ſibi conſcius erat, ſe hâc in re non ſolùm Deo clementiſſimo accepto, ſed & Regi pientiſſimo perquam grato officio functurum eſſe. Ad hæc etiam, non minùs ſacræ functionis honori & reverentiæ ſe conſulturum exiſtmavit, ſi animabus enormium criminum conſcientiâ ſauciis, cum nullo non vitæ periculo, ut pro re natâ ſemper faciebat, ſuccurrere non gravaretur. Et tamen nunquam contagioſo quovis morbo, ne morbillis quidem aut variolis, à quibus pauciſſimi ſunt immunes, in toto vitæ curriculo correptus eſt.

Nec eorum tantùm uſus eſt operâ ad arcana quæ ſuſceperat in Rem Regiam ſtudia promovenda, quos aut devios & tranſversùm actos ſalutaribus Chriſtianæ doctrinæ monitis, & luculentiſſimo primævæ pietatis exemplo ad obſequium reduxit, aut nutantes & in officio pendulos ſtabilivit; ſed eorum quoque conatus mutuabatur, qui Regem forſan juxta cum ſeipſo ab initio ex animo coluerant; quod tamen clàm & minimè ſuſpecti faciebant, multúmque apud hoſtes

hoſtes gratiâ & auctoritate pollebant. In his erat Franciſcus Creſſetus, Antiquæ familiæ inter Salopienſes vir, Pembrochiano Comiti, è paucis illis Proceribus qui Rebellibus nomen dederant primario viro, perquam charus. Generoſi hujus viri ingenium in adverſis afflictæ Patriæ rebus cum primis fidum, & in obſequium Regi debitum promptum, ex diuturnâ quam cum eo coluerat neceſſitudine & familiaritate, didicerat, & perſpectum habuerat. Reverendiſſimus enim Præſul Dunelmenſis, cui Barwicus erat à ſacris, Creſſetum (utì ſolebat) unà cum aliis primariæ ſortis viris, in famulitio ſuo diu liberaliter habuerat, Patronus optimus; tandemque moribus ornatum, & ingenuæ ſervitutis præmio non pœnitendo auctum (cùm res Eccleſiaſticorum undiquaque jam labaſcere cœpiſſet) dimittendum cenſuit, ut ſplendidiori Patrono, Pembrochiano ſcilicet Comiti, non ſine ſpe locupletioris fortunæ (ut tunc erant tempora) officium ſuum addiceret.

Novi hujus Patroni amorem & benevolentiam, ſtudio atque operâ in omnibus fideliter navatâ, Creſſetus ſibi demereri & conciliare ſatagebat. Nec difficile erat homini probo, officii aſſiduitate atque diligentiâ,

tià, ſeſe in hujus Magnatis intimos affectus ingerere, qui pectus nimis apertum & patulum etiam improbiſſimorum hominum machinationibus præbuerat. Non tamen credibile eſt, illuſtriſſimum hunc virum ullum in pectore odium, aut exulceratos affectus contra Regem optimè de ſe meritum foviſſe: quinimò potiùs cæco quodam mentis haud ſatìs perſpicacis præjudicio pertractus erat in perduellium partes; de quorum promptiſſimo in Regem ſtudio (id quod hactenus ſimulaverant) poſt ſecluſos neſcio quos malos Conſiliarios (ut fidiſſimi quique tunc temporis per calumniam audiebant) optima quæque ſibi polliceri minimè dubitabat. At Creſſeto, viro conſulto & ſagaci, nefariorum hominum contra optimum Regem molimina ſatìs ſubolebant; cui obſequium ſuum ad omnem eventum intemeratum ſervare conſtituerat; nullum interim Patrono ſuo officium debitum unquam detrectaturus.

Sub hæc tempora contigit, Patrem hujus Creſſeti, & unum è fratribus germanis in acie cecidiſſe pro Rege fortiter dimicantes; unde nonnihil forſan acriùs generoſus ejus animus contra infeſtos hoſce Patriæ hoſtes extimulatus eſt. Verùm monitorem auctoremque

remque hîc habuit Barwicum ſuum, quocum conſilia quotidie ferè miſcebat, non ut arma ſtatim publicè capeſſeret, ad quod proclivis erat; quibus privatæ ſortis vir non multum momenti rebus Regiis adferre potuit: multò minùs ut pro publicis afflictæ Patriæ vindiciis, privatas ſimultates, & cognati ſanguinis ultionem in animo foveret, à quo Chriſtiana lenitas maximopere abhorret: Verùm ut ſe integrum ſed tectum, & quantum poterat minimè ſuſpectum Regi ſervaret; ut, ſi quando res ferret, exiſtimatione eâ, quâ apud Patronum ſuum plurimùm valebat, qui hanc conjurationem ſi non manu & conſilio, at ſaltem opibus & natalium ſplendore nimiùm illuſtrabat, in bonum publicum uteretur. Non quòd Magnatem hunc è Senatorculorum partibus in Regias divelli poſſe, aut Barwicus aut Creſſetus cenſebat; quippe qui in eorum partibus ſe haberi geſtiebat, qui ſtupidiſſimâ credulitate ſibi hactenus perſuaſerant, omnia omnino hæc molimina Regi in honorem atque emolumentum quàm maximè ceſſura eſſe. At verò Barwicus optimi Creſſeti ſui ope fretus, Pembrochianum Comitem, imprudentem ſaltem & inopinantem, ſi non & invitum, multo utiliorem, commo-

commodioremque Regi reddidiſſet (ſi omnes Regii fidem ſuam pari diligentiâ liberâſſent) quàm futurus fuiſſet, ſi confœderatos ſuos, integro clientum ſatellitio ſtipatus deſeruiſſet, Regiæque militiæ ſe adjunxiſſet. Siquidem non admodum difficile erat tanti viri auctoritate, quâ erat apud hoſtes maximâ, quorum tanta pars ipſe fuit, ipſo haudquaquam conſcio, in rem Regiam abuti; quod non uno modo factum erat. Creſſetus enim hujus ope obtinebat apud hoſtes literas, quaſi publicæ fidei obſides, de libero commeatu, quibus Londinenſes quidam Propolæ Regi fidiſſimi, in omnibus Senatoriorum finibus mercaturam ſecurè exercere poſſent. Sub hujus autem negotiationis obtentu Barwicus non pauca maximi momenti nuncia quaſi furtim in merces injecta, nonnunquam etiam pecunias, aut apparatum bellicum, à civibus quibuſdam Londinenſibus Regi addictis ſuppeditata, etiam uſque ad fines Regios Senatoriorum limitibus conterminos, tutò tranſmiſit; à Regiis (locis iſtis in id agentibus, ut tranſmiſſa exciperent) Oxonium deferenda. Barwicus interim ipſe quaſi poſt aulæum latitans, pauciſſimis eorum, quorum operâ utebatur, vel de facie vel de no-

mine notus erat; iiſque non niſi probatiſſimæ fidei viris, quique nihil ferè eorùm quæ agitabantur, niſi quaſi per tranſennam, & in nebulis obvolutum, vel ſciebant, vel ſcire cupiebant; quò faciliùs apud hoſtem ſe purgarent, ſi forſan deprehenderentur. Illud enim unicè agebat Barwicus, ut ne quiſquam arcana Regia ſibi concredita, ultra quàm opus erat curioſis, ſed inutilibus oculis & ſibi ipſi periculoſis, rimaretur. Ita enim cautum erat, ut neminem unquam periculo ſuo multùm gravaret, neque quicquam unquam fraudis aut noxæ, per linguam cujuſquam malefidam, rebus Regiis fieret. Sed nec facile erat ex literis cryptographicè ſcriptis ſenſum ertere, etiamſi quis hoſtili animo id maximè vellet. Non deerat tamen vir quidam, nimis tunc temporis hoſtibus officioſus, qui literas Regias arcano charactere ſcriptas, & in prælio Naſbeienſi captas maximam partem illis patefactas dabat. Verùm enimvero non ſolius Creſſeti operâ, ſed & fœminarum quarundam audacularum ſtudio, in literis hinc illinc transferendis, Barwicus uſus erat, in id à Royſtono Bibliopolâ ſuprà laudato conductarum, ut libros ſuos ſive Londini ſive Oxonii impreſſos, Regiam cauſam aſſerentes,

undi-

undiquaque tum in Regiis Caſtris, tum etiam, ut poterant, in Senatoriis diſtraherent. Solebat enim una aut altera muliercula iter pedeſtre Londinum inter & Oxonium, ad inſtar Anicularum circumforanearum ſtipem oſtiatim emendicantium, ſæpenumerò ſuſcipere, libroſque à Royſtono furtim in navigiolis ſuper fluvium Thameſin inter alia mercimonia tranſportatos ad condicta loca operiri, à nautis in aridum expoſitos excipere, & Libellionibus notis divendere. Facile autem erat libri cujuſvis tegmini clancularias literas interſuere, librumque cum privato charactere harum literarum indice ſignare. Eâ autem in omnibus curâ, diligentiâ, cautioneque à Barwiço proſpectum eſt, ut neque quicquam unquam literarum, neque quiſquam tabellionum hoſtibus in manus incideret. Illud enim ſedulò curabat, ut nuncios nanciſceretur fide & prudentiâ probatos, ſed ſortis ut plurimùm minùs inviſæ, qui mediocritate ſuâ, vel potiùs tenuitate tuti erant, minúſque conſpicui: dum alii notæ magìs eximiæ homines ſuo ſe ſplendore prodiderunt, & in apricum protulerunt; In his erat illuſtriſſima Heroina D. D'Aubigne, quæ Diploma Regium de armandis civibus contra nefariam

conjurationem Londinum deferendum in ſe receperat, in hoſtium autem inſidias delapſa eſt; unde inauſpicatò nimis contigit, ut duo fortiſſimi Cives, optimique viri, Thompkinſius & Challonerus ultimo ſupplicio afficerentur; quod in immenſum Regni damnum ceſſit, Regiſque clementiſſimi animum, poſt infelicem optimorum civium caſum, dolore longè acerbiſſimo ſauciavit.

Quos præterea Rex ſerenissimus publicæ rei clancularios procuratores Londini agentes habuit, haud ſatis ſcio: illuſtriores quidem habere potuit; at qui conſultiùs, aut fideliùs, aut feliciùs Johanne Barwico hanc provinciam adminiſtravit (abſit invidia dicto) neminem unquam habuit. Verùm ne quis ſplendidiùs quàm veriùs hoc à me dictum ſuſpicetur, ex eo luculentiùs res patebit, quòd hunc virum in paucis ſibi obnoxium, intimíque ſui ſtudii conſcium præ aliis Regia Majeſtas dignata eſt facere; cùm poſtea rebus adverſis, imò planè deploratis, temporibus longè difficillimis undiquaque premeretur; ut in ſequentibus fuſiùs ediſſeram. Nam cùm jam tandem res Regia, aut pecuniarum & apparatûs bellici inopiâ, aut eorum qui ei ſtuduiſſe videri volebant ignaviâ,

naviâ, puſillanimitate, fraudibus, & malâ fide, aut denique diſſidiis & mutuis ſimultatibus (ut fieri ſolet re malè geſtâ) in caſtris ubique gliſcentibus undiquaque peſſundaretur; Rex ipſe, ne obſidione Oxonii quaſi indagine cingeretur, de ſeipſo in hoſtilia caſtra ultrò conjiciendo cogitare cœpit, de Senatoriorum officio toties tam magnificè jactato periculum facturus: Barwico autem in mandatis dedit, ut Creſſeti ſui obſequium in promptu jam habere quàm maximè ſatageret. Scilicet cùm res Regia familiaris non ulteriùs jam ex ipſius Regis, ſed ex hoſtium arbitrio adminiſtranda eſſet; certumque eſſet omnes famulos Regios qui notæ fidei erant à chariſſimi Domini ſui miniſterio arcendos eſſe, illud ſummopere in votis habuit Regia Majeſtas, ut Creſſetus, de cujus clandeſtino in ſe ſtudio ex Barwico certior facta fuerat, Pembrochiani ope atque favore apud hoſtem procurare conaretur, ut ipſe novo famulitio Regio admiſceretur. At verò pauculi illi Senatores, qui Weſtmonaſterii integri Senatûs auctoritatem ſibi uſurpaverant, principemque ſuum ad altius Regiæ Dignitatis faſtigium, quàm quo quivis alius è deceſſoribus ſuis hactenus eminuerat, ſe evecturos eſſe non

ſemel dejeraverant, modò ſe eorum fidei concredere vellet; jam ultrò ſe offerentem, & coràm cum ipſis de conditionibus Pacis Weſtmonaſterii etiam inermem colloqui volentem, ſupercilio jam altiùs elato, faſtidioſè repudiunt; & ad arctam cuſtodiam in Arce Warwicenſi, quem tamen penes ſe nondum habebant, communi ſuffragio damnant. Hoc barbaro ſuffragio Rex monitus erat, potiùs Scotis in Boreali plagâ tunc temporis caſtra metantibus, tanquam æquioribus hoſtibus, ſe in manus conjicere. Hoc tamen non fecit, ante pactam cum Scotis fidem, ex ſtipulatione Legati Gallici tunc temporis in eorum caſtris agentis, ſe Principem ſuum honeſtiſſimis conditionibus, & cultu Rege Auguſtiſſimo planè digno excepturos, & contra omnes omnium malevolorum injurias propugnaturos. Verùm illi fidem ſanctiſſimè datam fœdiſſimè ſtatim violabant; & ducenis millibus de monetâ Angliæ cum perduellibus Anglis pacti, diſruptâ planè hoſpitali teſſerâ, eorum Delegatis, in quibus eminebat ſæpe commemoratus Pembrochianus Comes, Regem tradebant. Non tamen hoc immane facinus perpetrare auſi ſunt, priuſquam apud Regem obtinuerant, ut omnes copiæ,

ſive

ſive in Angliâ ſive in Scotiâ ſibi hactenus militantes, exauctorarentur: præſertim verò nobiliſſima illa Scotorum manus cum primis fida fortiſque, quæ ſub Imperatore Montis-Roſano, rebus geſtis ſupra invidiam claro, Regiam cauſam feliciter uſque ad miraculum propugnaverat. Anglorum Rebellium Deputati Rege jam potiti, novum illi famulitium ſordidum ſatis & illiberale adornant; in quo Creſſetus obtinuit, non ſolùm ut Regi in ſequioribus officiis miniſtraret, verùm ut omnibus ferè rebus Oeconomicis quodammodo præficeretur, tum cubiculi Regii munditiei, tum menſæ ſalubritatis primariam curam habens; unde fit, ut à perduellium veneficiis, ſi quæ forſan meditarentur, Rex eſſet ſecurior. Imò non ſolùm hoſtium, ſed & amicorum ſtudia & conſilia per fidum hunc ſervum perſpectiora habuit.

Rex optimus, atque etiam (ſi per Rebelles ſubditos licuiſſet) Auguſtiſſimus, opimum heu! nimium ſpolium, novo jam famulitio de novis hominibus, imò meris ut plurimum terræ filiis, ſi pauculos excipias, conflato ſtipatus, è Scotorum caſtris ad Ædes Holdenbeienſes deducitur, & in

arctiſſimam

arctiſſimam cuſtodiam detruditur; non juxta quod priùs communi calculo ſciſcere viſum eſt, in Arce Warwicenſi, ſed hìc in conſpectu camporum Nasbeienſium, ut acerbiſſimâ memoriâ cladis ibidem recens acceptæ eum macerarent, & de captivo Rege inſolentiùs triumpharent. Jamque, quemadmodum vates nimiùm verus Rex priùs ariolatus erat, omnes quotquot aut militaria, aut civilia, aut Domeſtica munia, ſive ſacra illa erant, ſive profana, Regi hactenus ex officio debito obiverant, imò quotquot ei vel minimùm faviſſe ſuſpectos habebant, ab ejus conſpectu longè arcendos curant; ipſi interim, qui aliorum miniſteriis ſeſe, omnium bonorum ingratiis, ingerunt, Lictoribus quàm famulis ſimiliores.

In hâc quidem ſolitudine neſcio an quicquam literarum, vel alterius cujuſvis internuncii, Regem inter & chariſſimam conjugem Reginam, aut quenquam è prole Regiâ, nedum à quoquam fidiſſimorum ſubditorum, niſi per manus Johannis Barwici & Franciſci Creſſeti, unquam intercedere potuit. Adeò res ardua erat oculatiſſimos ſatellites eludere; nec eluſiſſent quidem, niſi quòd Creſſetum, quem Pembrochiano tantæ

tæ apud eos exiſtimationis viro admodum gratioſum eſſe noverant, propemodum nefas erat habere ſuſpectum.

Jam tandem tota ferè gens Britannica, cujus pars longè potiſſima ſemper à Regiis partibus ſteterat, Senatores ſuos, de quibus tantam ſpem olim conceperat, perjuriorum, doli mali, & fucatæ pietatis inſimulat. Religionis reformatione tantopere jactatâ eos ad quæſtum ſuum abuti, luce clarius perſpicit: Regiſque optimi de Auguſto ſolio ad indigniſſimam ſortem deturbati, heu! nimis ſerò miſereſcere cœpit. Quod autem magis urebat, hoc inauditum facinus à merâ Senatorum fæce perpetratum videt, qui ſacroſanctum (ut tunc vulgò habebatur) Parlamenti nomen ſibi uſurpaverant, poſtquam ſedibus ſuis utriuſque cameræ partem longè maximam, ſuperioris vix umbrâ quidem relictâ, horum inſtinctu & monitu tumultuans plebecula pepulerat. Publicum hoc odium, quo Senatores gravabantur, valdè opportunum erat militibus ſub eorum auſpiciis hactenus merentibus, atque horum omnium ſcelerum adminiſtris, ut qui jam ſe ab eorum jugo manumittere meditabantur, ſibi ipſis in poſterum militaturi. Iniquum omnino cenſebant, ut Regis ſolâ militum

virtute

virtute & ſanguine debellati ſpoliis ſe ſolos ſaginarent pauculi Senatores, luxuriæ ventrique vacantes, & à militiæ periculis ſemper immunes; dum ipſi interim milites, non magis ad ſervitutem nati, quàm qui ſublimes in ſenaculo ſedebant & ſplendidè victitabant, poſt tot partas victorias haudquaquam incruentas, genium ſuum ſæpe fraudare, ſtipendiis malè ſolutis, cogerentur. Revera de Senatorum tyrannide tum in cives, tum in ipſum Regem impotenter graſſante, juxta cum univerſo populo haud occultè queruntur. Nec ſe ſatis ſcire aſſerunt, quid juris Parlamentum habebat in Regem, quod ipſi concivium ſuorum libertatis aſſertores haud ignavi non habebant in Parlamentum, modò ultro in ordinem non coiret. Cromwellus interim unà cum aliis majorum ordinum Ducibus, miro officio Parlamentum ſemper proſequi, ut erat egregius ſimulandi artifex, præ ſe ferebat, & inferioris ordinis milites ad minimum Parlamenti nutum primo quoque tempore arma poſituros minimè dubitare videri voluit. Joycium interim quendam obſcuri nominis (ſutorem veſtiarium ferunt fuiſſe) & procacis ingenii ſigniferum, clanculum ſubornare credebatur mille & quingentis Equitibus præfi-

præficiendum, quem ad ſua juſſa capeſſenda ſatis expeditum noverat. Novus hic equitum præfectus hiſce copiis auctus Holdenbeianam cuſtodiam ex improviſo occupat, Regemque, quem illico Londinum accerſendum ſubaudiverant, ad primaria militum ſtativa deducit: Interrogatus autem, quâ auctoritate fretus tantum facinus injuſſu Parlamenti ſuſcipere auſus eſſet; reſpondet, ſe ſuâ ſponte hoc facere, libertati civium conſulentem, atque etiam ipſius Regis, qui duram nimis illic ſerviebat ſervitutem. Dum Rex in caſtris liberè verſaretur, Regiſque famulis & neceſſariis ad Dominum ſuum chariſſimum liber pateret aditus, Barwicum quoque inter cæteros Rex Clementiſſimus apud ſe habere dignatus eſt, vivâ jam voce mandatis oneraturus, quem hactenus literis tantùm ſcriptis ferè cognitum habuerat. Satis enim hominis fidem, fortitudinem, taciturnitatem, prudentiam, in afflictum Principem & calamitoſam Patriam pietatem & obſequium comprobaverat: Nec verebatur quamplurima etiam de Regni arcanis hujus viri tutis auribus deponere. Hanc opportunitatem ultro citroque curſitandi libenter Barwicus captavit: unde juſſa

Regis

Regis ad pacis publicæ ſtudioſos, qui tum in Senatu, tum in Civitate Londinenſi agebant, detulit, & quid conſilii in rebus tam incertis capiendum illis videbatur, Regi renunciavit.

Tandem enim, ſed ſerò nimis pœnitebat Senatores, homines pleroſque agreſtis ingenii, perpetuo victoriarum ſucceſſu alieno ſanguine partarum inflatos, & novæ ſuperſtitionis zelo dementatos, Regem ſuum ad colloquium de pacis conditionibus vivâ voce Londini inſtituendum ſe ultrò offerentem repudiâſſe; cùm à ſtipendiariis ſuis tum Regi tum ſenatui qualis qualis erat, leges dandas eſſe ſatis pro imperio duras, non dubitarent. Non quòd plerique eorum aut Rex aut Reſpublica multum cordi eſſe videbatur; ſed quòd privatis commodis ulteriùs velificari non poterant. Nam à militibus propoſita de ſtabiliendâ Pace tum Regi tum univerſo populo multò, quàm quæ à Senatoribus, mitiora atque utiliora videbantur, modò ficta & malâ fide data non fuiſſent. Poſtulabant enim, tum ut Rex æquioribus conditionibus cum totâ familiâ Regiâ in integrum reſtitueretur, tum ut finiendis hiſce Senatorum Comitiis dies diceretur;

retur; quas voces tanquam ſibi longè gratiſſimas, imò quaſi cœlitus delapſas univerſa gens Britannica amplexabatur.

In variis hiſce quà Parlamenti, quà Caſtrorum diſſidentium ſtudiis, Rex (ut dixi) Barwicum ſubinde Londinum miſit, ad ſuorum animos ſolicitandos, ut pacem quàm æquiſſimis fieri poſſet legibus promoverent; id quod nonnulli tum in urbe, tum etiam in Senatu magnæ authoritatis viri gnaviter licèt fruſtra fecerunt. In his erat Richardus Brown Civis Londinenſis primarius & bellicâ virtute clarus, in Parlamentum concivium Suffragiis ſuffectus, & Presbyteranæ cauſæ olim propugnator acerrimus; quique delegatus erat à Senatu Commiſſarius ad Regem à Scotis recipiendum: verùm cùm Rex illi videretur in omnibus colloquiis, quæ habebantur cum conquiſitiſſimis Senatoriorum tum Politicis tum Theologis, non ſolum par illis eſſe, ſed ſuperior, ad fidem integram & obſequium Regi debitum rediit, in quibus ſemper poſtea perſtitit, nullùm unquam periculum detrectans; Baronetti verò titulo, & totius militiæ Londinenſis præfecturâ tandem meritiſſimè poſt Regni reſtitutionem honeſtatus.

Jam verò utrinque vim parant: hinc veterani milites contra Dominos ſuos Senatores, illinc Senatores cum novo civium Londinenſium delectu contra mercenarios ſuos ſigna movent: utrobique verò honeſta militiæ ſymbola crepant: Hi ſcilicet pro Rege & Parlamento, illi pro Rege & Populo arma capeſſere præ ſe ferunt. Barwico interim dedit in mandatis Regia Majeſtas, ut huic expeditioni Londinum verſus à Cromwellianis inſtitutæ, in habitu ſeculari (quod tunc temporis homini ſacris initiato nimiùm licuit) & gladio cinctus ſe comitem adjungeret, quaſi ſub vexillis Regis & Populi libertatem tam magnificè vindicantibus militaturus: Reverà tamen, ut quid animi in Regem remque publicam habere viderentur ſive gregarii milites ſive eorum Præfecti, diligenter ex eorum geſtibus & acclamationibus obſervaret, ſibique obſervatorum rationem redderet. Nec dubii quicquam eſſe poterat aut Barwico aut cuiquam hominum huic expeditioni immiſto, quin milites ferè univerſi promptiſſimè ad officium rediiſſent, ſi eorum Duces fidem ſuam tam ſpeciosè Regi oſtentatam non fœdiſſimè fefelliſſent, rudique eorum ſimplicitati ſibi ad omnia dicto audientium

entium illuſiſſent, fraudibus & verſutiis præter omnium ferè ſeculorum exemplum infames. Nam cùm jam tandem nullo cum negotio urbe ſenatúque juxta ac Rege potirentur (cives enim victricibus Legionibus pacem Regemque, ut videri volebant, reducturis ultro portas pandunt) tota gens Britannica poſt tot ſplendidas ſtratocraticorum pollicitationes ſanctiſſimè factas, de Comitiis propediem finiendis, deque Rege cum totâ familiâ Regiâ quàm maturrimè reſtituendo, vel minimùm dubitare nefas eſſe exiſtimabat. Ecce quotquot aut Regi aut Regno adhuc favere ſive in urbe ſive in Senatu ſuſpectos habent, illico exauctorandos & in carcerem conjiciendos curant. Quin & paulò pòſt, ſenaculo jam planè in Conciliabulum militare mutato, " Nihil quicquam commercii " ſenatum inter & Regem ſuper iis quæ " Reipublicæ interſunt, in poſterum ha- " bendum fore; nihil quicquam literarum, " aut cujuſlibet internuncii Regem inter " & quenquam mortalium, niſi impetratâ " priùs hujus ſanguinarii conventiculi ve- " niâ, ultro citroque mittendum, pœnâ " perduellionis contrà auſuris indictâ, com- " muni calculo ſciſcunt." Verùm ab hoc immani facinore abſtinere viſum eſt, donec

Cromwellus Regem optimum ſanctis ſuis fallaciis ſeduxiſſet in inſulam Vectim, & in munitiſſimam Arcem Cæſaroburgenſem compegiſſet: Sub pretextu tamen tutioris cuſtodiæ, ne quid Rex pateretur à ſicariorum in exercitu graſſantium machinationibus, qui vitæ Regiæ inſidias ſtruxerant; quos tamen non dubium erat quin ipſe Cromwellus in immane facinus ſubornaverat, clancularioram ferro aut veneno Patrem Patriæ longè optimum perimere certus, niſi ad privatæ cædis invidiam amoliendam publico ſacroſanctæ juſtitiæ nomine abuti maluiſſet; id quod poſtea fecit, ſcelera ſceleribus accumulans, omnium quotquot excogitare potuit maximè infanda, ad quæ comminiſcenda ingenii plùs ſatìs feracis ſe ſemper præſtitit.

Post legem hanc tumultuariaram de Rege ejurando, & in poſterum non conſulendo, à triobolaribus aliquot homunculis contra jus faſque ſenaculum ſibi ſolis occupantibus, & reverentiam loci fœdiſſimè contaminantibus latam, Majeſtatem Regiam durioribus vinculis arctant, ſatelliteſque nimis oculatos ad contubernii Regii ſingulos aditus, imò ad ipſas feneſtras objiciunt, ne quis advena quicquam interloquii cum

Rege

Rege haberet, aut etiam unicam forſan literulam furtim per feneſtras injiceret. Probè enim ſciebant non defuturos eſſe, qui Principem ſuum chariſſimum vinculis indigniſſimis detentum etiam ardentiùs colerent, periculum capitis novo ſcito militari intentatum, ſi modò quid officii ad afflictum Regem adferre poſſent, parum morati: Minimè tamen dubitabant, quin omnes ſaltem Domeſtici & Cubicularii, quos pauculos, & omnes propemodum homines nihili, in famulitium Regi dederant, ſatis hoſtili & infenſo animo in eum eſſent. Verùm unus inter eos repertus eſt Creſſetus, vir non ſemel laudatus, cujus operâ Regia Majeſtas Tabulam Cryptographicam apud Barwicum Londini agentem ſecurè depoſuit, & per cujus manus mandata ſua ſingulis ſeptimanis occulto charactere propriâ manu deſcripta, & non niſi ad iſtam tabulam interpretanda, ſuper arduis Regni negotiis eidem Barwico dedit, ejuſque denuo ſtudia & officia toties repoſcit, ad eandem tabulam delineanda, cujus ipſe Rex clam in parietis rimâ apud ſe ſervabat exemplar. Sed nec ſolus Creſſetus in hoc Tulliano Regi operam ſuam addixit: Nemo enim præterea erat ex hâc umbraticâ familiâ, cui

vel unica generoſi ſanguinis ſcintillula in præcordiis micabat, quamvis animo ſatìs infenſo contra Regem priùs in acie ſtetiſſet, quin jam tandem cum Phrygiâ ſuâ ſapientiâ reſipuit, & ad fidem reverſus eſt, Principi optimo indigniſſimis modis habito altùm, licèt tacitè, ingemiſcens. Imò tres erant nobilioris indolis viri, Barrous, Titus, Firebraſius, & omnes hujus cuſtodiæ miniſtri, qui Regi ſqualore & ſitu tenebroſi carceris jam obducto, navigio & equis in opportunis locis diſpoſitis, effugium ſerio licèt irrito conatu, unà cum Creſſeto meditabantur.

Dum in inſulâ Vecti libertati Regiæ ſtudetur, in ſingulis quoque provinciis indignari, fremere, & tumultuari ad indigniſſimam ſortem chariſſimi Regis ſui incipiunt. Vitioſum illud & tumultuarium ſuffragium de Rege exauctorando, armorum vi captatum, ſupplicibus libellis reſcindi petunt; & poſt ſupplicantium inermes turmas peſſimis modis à militum cohortibus ad ſenaculi fores excubantibus exceptas, & malè multatas, nonnullis etiam eorum interfectis, arma paſſim corripiunt. Scoti etiam ſub Hamiltono Duce irruptionem in Angliam parant, cui Langdalius, vir rebus pro Rege geſtis imprimis clarus, cum egregiâ ſeptentrionalium

trionalium Anglorum phalange ſeſe adjungit. Horum omnium Barwicus ſingulis ſeptimanis, quibuſque conſiliis ac auſpiciis gerebantur, Regi rationem reddere ex officio ſuo & mandato Regio per manus Creſſeti tenebatur. Liceat autem mihi hîc ſubtexere literas ad me datas ab inſigniſſimo viro Thomâ Holdero, qui illuſtriſſimi Ducis Eboracenſis rationibus meritiſſimè præfectus erat; in quibus de iis quæ ſub hæc tempora geſta ſunt à Barwico ſuo, ſe conſcio, in rem Regiam, aut luculentiorem fidem lectori faciam, aut uberiorem guſtum exhibeam: * Literæ autem latinè quantum licuit ad verbum redditæ ſic ſe habent.

" Cùm Regia Majeſtas beatæ memoriæ
" quæ nuper fuit A. D. MDCXLVII ad Baſi-
" licam Hamptonienſem diverſaretur, ab
" exercitu officiosè excepta, ad quam fidiſ-
" ſimis quibuſque ſuis liber aditus patebat:
" multoties ego illic officium meum illi
" detuli ſuper variis negotiis ad rem ejus
" ſpectantibus: nominatim verò de fide
" maximâ liberandâ ab honoratiſſimâ fœ-
" minâ D. Savillâ Gulielmi Savilli Baronetti
" † viduâ mihi concreditâ. Fœmina certè

* Append. No XLVII.
† Ea erat illuſtriſſimi Marchionis Hallifaxii mater.

" hæc immenſo pietatis affectu cauſæ Re-
" giæ ſtudebat; & ad eam promovendam
" ardua quæque facinora ſingulari pruden-
" tiâ moliebatur: nec minore auctoritate
" & rerum gerundarum exiſtimatione apud
" primarios è Regiis viros dignitate opi-
" bus & fidelitate præclaros, præſertim
" apud nuperum Baronem Langdalium,
" conſiliis & ſtudiis de rebus Regiis ſibi
" conjunctiſſimum, pollebat; quò genero-
" ſiſſimè cœpta ad auſpicatiorem coroni-
" dem perduceret. Horum ego utriuſque
" conſiliis fide minimè dubiâ adhibitus ſum;
" quibus ſedulâ quâ potui diligentiâ ope-
" ram meam impendi, per ardua illa mo-
" limina, variaſque rerum viciſſitudines, à
" Majeſtatis Regiæ acceſſu ad Baſilicam
" Hamptonienſem, uſque ad cladem illam
" Langdalianam, in quâ egregia Anglorum
" Phalanx in plagâ Boreali A. D. MDCXLVIII
" à Cromwello fundebatur in conſpectu
" exercitûs Scotici, cui in Angliam expe-
" ditionem ſuſcipienti Langdalius auxilia-
" res cohortes junxerat, juxta conſilia illa
" grandia Regem inter & ampliſſimos illos
" Proceres Scotorum Commiſſarios, de
" Regiâ Majeſtate reſtituendâ, in inſulâ
" Vecti inita. In hoc temporis curriculo

" arctiſſimam

" arctiſſimam habui conſuetudinem & cum
" Barone Langdalio, tum domi tum inter
" Scotos agente, atque etiam cum excel-
" lentiſſimâ D. Savillâ, ejuſque ſociis &
" conſortibus qui rebus Anglicis ſtudebant.
" Ut huic mutuæ conſuetudinis molimini
" commodiùs inſervirem, ſtationem meam
" Londini figere mihi viſum eſt; ubi ſum-
", mam neceſſitudinem colui cum viro ad-
" modùm Reverendo Johanne Barwick,
" Eccleſiæ Sancti Pauli nuper Decano, qui
" ut ardentiſſimis animi affectibus Regem
" colebat; ita cum plurimis ex proceribus
" aliiſque viris primariis Regi ſtudentibus
" uſum & conſuetudinem habuit, & inde-
" feſſâ præterea ſedulitate miniſteria Re-
" gia obivit. Ad hæc miniſteria promo-
" venda ille & ego bis terve ſingulis ſepti-
" manis, & ſubinde ſæpius coivimus, quò
" quid alterutri noſtrum de die in diem
" innotuerat, illud communis utriuſque
" juris in Regiæ Majeſtatis commodum fa-
" ceremus. Et ſubinde etiam diebus ad
" literas accipiendas ſtatis, cum majore pe-
" riculo ipſe gravarer, ille literas ad me
" datas ab officinâ Epiſtolariâ vice meâ pe-
" tere, & cum iis reverſus apud me com-
" morari dignabatur, donec occultum ea-

 " rum

" rum ſenſum juxta Tabulam Cryptogra-
" phicam eruere & reſerare poteram, quò
" & ille quoque apud ſuos conſortes quod
" è re eſſet ex illis communicaret. Biſ-
" que illius auxilio literas ad Auguſtiſſimam
" Regiam Majeſtatem in inſulâ Vecti cap-
" tivam expedivi, mandataque denuò ac-
" cepi, de rebus quibuſdam arduis quæ
" ad meam curam ſpectabant; idque cùm
" perduellionis crimen haberetur, quic-
" quam commercii aut internuncii cum
" Rege habere. Negotium verò tam pe-
" riculoſæ plenum aleæ ſe geſſiſſe operâ &
" fide generoſi cujuſdam viri Franciſci
" Creſſeti, ab eo poſtea accepi. Cúmque
" meum in hujuſmodi internunciis penſum
" per ardua hujus anni negotia non infeli-
" citer ut plurimùm abſolviſſem, tandem
" proditione detectus in arctiſſimum carce-
" rem auctoritate Conciliabuli in ædibus
" Derbienſibus conſeſſum habentis, compa-
" ctus ſum: ad me tamen digniſſimus De-
" canus, amicus mihi chariſſimus & in
" paucis fidus, accedere non veritus eſt. Il-
" lud enim egi favore Domini Polwheel
" (qui Legionis Regi militantis fuerat In-
" ſtructor, & ob fidem Regi ſervatam in
" proximâ mihi camerâ in ædibus Petren-

ſibus

" ſibus captivus, ſed laxiori paulò cuſtodiâ,
" detentus erat) ut in eandem cameram
" Dominus Barwicus admitteretur; ita ut
" per rimam parietis eam cameram à meâ
" diſterminantis, diducto periſtromate, ſe-
" cretum mecum inire colloquium potuiſ-
" ſet: unde illud mihi lucratus ſum, ut à
" me ex hoc colloquio edoctus, quicquid
" alicubi haberem tabularum Cryptogra-
" phicarum, aut alterius cujuſvis chartaceæ
" inſtructionis, reperiret, ignique manda-
" ret: imò & multos præterea viros dig-
" niſſimos eidem juxta mecum molimini
" operam ſuam impendentes (quamvis ſibi
" ignotos) monere non dubitavit, ut quan-
" tociùs ſibi caverent: quod quidem im-
" pensè cupiebam; quippe quòd minas il-
" lis intentatas audiveram ab iis quibus e-
" ram in cuſtodiâ. Cúmque me jam mini-
" ſterio Regio ſecluſum, planéque inuti-
" lem redditum, omnique ſpe ad idem de-
" nuo revertendi excidiſſe perſentiſcerem,
" Reverendum hunc virum rogavi, ut quod
" mearum erat partium, illud meâ vice in
" ſe reciperet (ignarus planè tunc tempo-
" ris illius cladis quæ noſtris in ſeptentri-
" one contigerat) quod quidem ille per-
" quam alacriter ſe facturum reſpondit;

" modò

" modò fidem apud meos meo teſtimo-
" nio ſibi facerem. Super his incompa-
" rabilem Heroinam Dominam Savillam
" illi delineabam (hactenus enim mentio-
" nem de eâ nulli mortalium feceram, niſi
" quem ipſa priùs in fidem acceperat) lite-
" riſque meis diligenter ſcriptis nobiliſſimæ
" fœminæ illum commendavi; quæ illum
" cum magnâ exiſtimatione in eandem fi-
" dem atque operam, quibus ſibi aliiſque
" ego fueram, accepit. Digniſſimus Decanus
" meam jam adminiſtrans provinciam, ſed
" majore cum ſolertiâ, tandem in idem
" juxta mecum captivitatis infortunium in-
" cidit; id quod rebus temporibuſque diffi-
" cillimis periculoſiſſimiſque cuivis proclive
" erat, tam arduam juxta nobiſcum provin-
" ciam adminiſtrare auſo. Me quod ſpe-
" ctat, Deo optimo maximo gratias im-
" mortales ago, qui me ab hoſtium inſidiis
" ſoſpitem hactenus conſervavit, in ipſum
" ſcilicet diem decimum & ſeptimum Au-
" guſti qui fuit A. D. MDCXLVIII, quo co-
" piæ Langdalianæ à Cromwellianis fuſæ
" ſunt, ſpectante Scotorum exercitu: Deo
" utiq; ſic viſum eſt, ut meus cum Barone
" Langdalio uſus & conſuetudo, illius clade
" & meâ captivitate uno eodemque die

" contin-

" contingentibus, interpellerentur. Sed nec
" ſine ingratitudinis notâ mihi juſtè inu-
" rendâ, hìc præterire poſſum plurima hu-
" manitatis officia ab integerrimo amico
" Decano optimo in me collata, non ſo-
" lùm cùm in vinculis detentus eſſem, ſed
" etiam poſt meum de carcere effugium,
" priuſquam commodam ex Anglià tranſ-
" fretandi opportunitatem nactus eſſem.

THO. HOLDER.

HÆC ad me jam poſt ſeptennium ab obitu Johannis Barwici hanc hiſtoriolam contexentem, & ne quid fraudis aut mihi ipſi aut Lectori facerem, faculam aut lucernulam petentem de rebus ſub hæc tempora poſt ſyparium geſtis, in compendium ſcribere dignatus eſt vir planè egregius & de Rege Reque publicâ præclariſſimè meritus; de alienis geſtis non ſolùm candidè ſed ſpeciosè, de ſuis parciùs & modeſtiùs loqui amans.

POST ſtragem illam Borealem res Regia, de quâ ſpem haud levem multi quaſi poſtliminiò conceperant, in ſummas auguſtias denuo redigitur. Provinciæ enim undiquaque tumultuario milite & bellum minùs edocto frementes, à veterano & victoriis aſſueto facilè debellantur. Præſidia etiam

quædam,

quædam ſubitaneo & incondito opere à Regiis munita, Cromwellianis iniquis conditionibus cedere, & herbam porrigere coguntur. Pars etiam illa claſſis navalis quæ ad fidem nuper redierat, iterum ab obſequio à Comite Warwicenſi (ſub quo olim, quamdiu Cromwello viſum eſt, meruerat) pervertitur, ſpectante interim Sacellano ſuo Barwici olim Diſcipulo chariſſimo ſuprà commemorato, nec quicquam contra muſſitante: non quod hoc immane facinus illum probâſſe credibile eſt; ſed quòd rebus quas vocabat civilibus ſe immiſcere alienum eſſe à Verbi divini Miniſtro exiſtimari voluit. Verùm hæc Inſtitutorem ejus amantiſſimum graviter animi angebant, qui lætiores fructus ſaluberrimorum præceptorum, quibus animum juvenis naturâ non immitem excoluerat, ſe olim percepturum ſperaverat.

Rex optimus, rebus jam iterum deploratis, qui promptiſſimum prudentiſſimúmque Barwici officium priùs verbis comprobaverat, jam literis propriâ manu conſcriptis, & ad ipſum per Creſſetum datis, operam ejus in rebus longè difficillimis & omnino arduis ſibi præſtitam, ampliſſimo teſtimonio ultro honeſtare dignatus eſt. Quaſi quod

Barwicus

Barwicus unà cum aliis eximiis viris fideli quidem licèt irrito conatu, ad obſequium liberandum Regi ſuo ad ſummas auguſtias redacto debitum, ſategerat, illud Rex humaniſſimus non officii tantùm, ſed quaſi ingentis beneficii loco habere voluiſſet: Nec permiſſurus eſſet, ut ſi quid ſibi interim ab infenſiſſimis hoſtibus humanitus contingeret, Auguſtiſſima proſapia Regia aut illibatam ſuorum, quotquot huic procellæ ſuperfuturi eſſent, fidem neſciret, aut conſultiſſimo eorum ſtudio ad Regnum cum bono Deo tandem aliquando reſtituendum uti dubitaret. Verùm unica poſt hoc naufragium tabula Regi adhuc relicta eſt, ſed eheu! nimiùm infida. Nam cùm poſt Scotos in fugam verſos Cromwello viſum eſſet Scotiam ipſam ex improviſo occupare, quo commodiùs novos Adverſariorum delectus interverteret; omnes qui ſenaculo nuper pulſi ſunt, hanc temporis opportunitatem nacti, ſedes ſuas denuo capeſſunt, ſupplicantiumque votis de pace & Rege reſtituendis aures hactenus omnino ſurdas cum ſerotinâ ſuâ ſapientiâ præbere incipiunt: præſertim poſtquam Cives Londinenſes, quorum operâ ad Regem debellandum abuſi fuerant, ad unum ferè omnes (præter proletarios

proletarios aliquot nullius ferè nominis aut censûs homunculos) ſupplicibus libellis, ſubſcriptiſque nominibus, iiſdem votis ſuffragati eſſent. De hoc novo molimine pro reſtituendo Rege ſuſcepto, Barwicus cum ſuprà laudatis Thomâ Midletono Equite Cambro-Britanno, & Richardo Brunio Cive Londinenſi, utróque apud ſocios ſuos de Senatu, poſt vim militarem longiùs amotam, primariæ authoritatis viro, ex mandato Regio egit; quorum uterque impensè Regi ſtudere jam diu cœperat. Nec diu erat antequam horum aliorumque ex cordatioribus Senatoribus operâ, & novitium illud Edictum de Rege non conſulendo latum reſcinditur, & colloquium cum Rege inſtituendum decernitur, habendum tamen in Vecti inſulâ, ubi Cromwellianis in manu erat omnia pro arbitrio ſuo interturbare (quod & poſtea fecerunt) non in ſenaculo, non in Baſilicâ ſenaculo vicinâ, quod pacem volentibus fuiſſet opportunius; ne ſcilicet vicini Londinenſes, firmiſſimum olim Senatorum præſidium, ex Regi hactenus nimiùm iniquis, nimiùm jam repente redderentur æqui. Quid præterea Barwicus circa hoc colloquium egit, nunquam mihi ſatìs innotuit, niſi quòd unius dieculæ ſpatio

Londinum

Londinum inter & Vectim insulam se iter emensum esse, parique temporis intercapedine rediisse nullâ corporis lassitudine gravatum, ab eo audivisse memini: tam libenter scilicet & expeditè jussa Regia obire solebat; tam firmâ corporis habitudine ad labores tolerandos tunc temporis præditus erat, etiamsi non multum nisi de Regiis mandatis equitationi assuetus.

Hactenus summa eorum capita strictim (quoad fieri potuit) expositimus, quæ hostium aut animis Regi conciliandis, aut studiis detegendis, aut amicorum conatibus promovendis Barwicus molitus est. Jam tandem specimen istius operæ exhibeamus, quam civibus & sociis à gravissimâ tyrannide liberandis (prout res tulerat) semper navavit. Quod utcunque opus erat non adeò juxta cum cæteris arduum & periculi plenum, non minùs tamen Regi optimo gratum erat; quippe qui de Populi sui salute, quàm de suâ ipsius magìs erat sollicitus. Officia quæ Thomæ Holdero præstitit, cùm novitiâ illâ lege de Rege literis non compellando latâ reus teneretur, ab ipso illo viro digniſſimo suprà commemorantur. Huic adjungi potest vir ille integerrimus & eximius Theologus Gulielmus Lacius,

Lacius, qui adjutricem (ut ſuprà dixi) manum impiæ conjurationi impugnandæ in ſcriptis adhibuerat; in bello autem jam captus, & ſordidiſſimo Tulliano peſſimè multatus, omniumque rerum inopiâ graviſſimè laborans, à Barwico multùm ſublevatus eſt; cùm quidam re multò lautiore quàm erat Barwicus, Medicinæ Doctor non infimæ notæ, & auctoritate apud hoſtem non mediocri, quique ſemper cum Lacio arctiſſimâ neceſſitudine conjunctus jam à puero vixerat, utpote in eodem Municipio natus, in iiſdem ſtudiis Grammaticalibus, in iiſdem artibus Academicis juxta cum eo educatus, fœdiſſimè tamen amicum veterem in hiſce auguſtiis deſeruit: ita nempe hominum mores neque naturâ admodum horridos, neque bonis literis incultos, novæ ſuperſtitionis zelus ſub iſta tempora efferavit. Non difficile eſſet hìc quamplurimos memorare, quos aut re quantum poterat, aut conſilio, quo magìs pollebat, Barwicus adjutavit: Unum tamen, qui inſtar omnium erit, præterire non licet, oppreſſæ Patriæ vindicem cum primis illuſtrem, Langdalium ſcilicet; qui poſt cladem ſeptentrionalem hoſtibus in prædam infeliciter ceſſerat, & jam captivus ad execrabiles eorum

aras

aras quaſi victima ſtabat, brevi, niſi evaſiſſet, ad mœnia Pontefractenſia in terrorem militum præſidiariorum mactandus: Ringebantur enim ſupra modum & fremebant hoſtes, quòd quidam è Regiis, qui nuperæ expeditioni Langdalianæ operam dabant, propugnaculum illud munitiſſimum; Rebellionis Borealis firmiſſimum Præſidium, de inſidiis adorti occupâſſent, & Regi adhuc poſt rem undiquaque deperditam; idque contra validiſſimos obſidentium impetus, defendiſſent.

Cum autem Pontefractenſes ſubaudiviſſent, Langdalium ſuum ultimo ſupplicio deſtinatum eſſe; nullum non movebant lapidem, quò primarium aliquem ex hoſtibus virum, eruptione factâ, in caſtris (ſi fieri poſſet) corriperent; quò aut captivum amicum redimerent, aut (quod à jure belli abhorrere non putabant) occiſum ulciſcerentur: quod tamen, cùm ingentibus copiis circumcingerentur, haud facilè factum erat; certè cum magnâ militum cohorte fruſtrà tentandum fuiſſet. Exiguum verò triginta circiter equitum manipulum Doncaſtriam, munitum oppidum & primariam obſidentium ſtationem, noctu amandant; qui literas à Cromwello Imperatore ad Legatum ſu-

um Rainsburgium, hujus obſidionis Ducem, ſe adferre ſimulant; in Legati contubernium ex improviſo irruunt; renuentem ſe dedere occidunt; & re benè geſtâ, per confertiſſimos hoſtium ſatellites, omnes denuo ad ſuos ſalvi revertuntur. Nemo dubitabat, quin audax & egregium hoc facinus, hoſtium animis poſt munimentum illis dolo ſurreptum ſatis exulceratis, bilem perquam ſplendidam in Langdalii perniciem, niſi quàm maturrimè ipſi ſuccurreretur, commoveret. Huic igitur liberando nobiliſſima Fœmina Domina Savilla omnem ingenii, quo erat ſubactiſſimo, vim intentabat; quod ſucceſſu optimo tum in ſubjugando munimento Pontefractenſi, tum in corripiendo in caſtris Rainsburgio fecerat. Nec defuit huic cœpto ſolita fortuna: Adeò enim per idoneos miniſtros ſatellitum animos muneribus deliniendos curavit; adeò ſcitè effugiendi modum contechnata eſt; ut integrum eſſet nobiliſſimo Langdalio de cuſtodiâ ſe ſubducere; nec tamen multum exinde invidiæ cuſtodibus apud ſuos accreſceret. De carcere jam expeditus Langdalius aliquot ſeptimanas ſub dio in fœnili delituit; donec hoſtes amiſſum captivum exquirendo ſatis erant delaſſati: tum demum ad

Barwicum

Barwicum Londini agentem iter capeſſit habitu Clericali tectus, quem nobiliſſimo viro vir ſanctiſſimus & Theologus optimus Barnabas Olæus ſuprà commemoratus accommodaverat. Sub Barwici autem auſpiciis Langdalius in ſacerdotali habitu tutò delituit, tanquam Parochus Eccleſiâ ſuâ ab Hibernis Rebellibus pulſus, donec in tranſmarinum ſolum commodè trajecit.

Illustrem illam Heroinam Dominam Savillam Cromwelliani ſemper ſuſpectam habebant, tanquam horum omnium nobiliſſimorum facinorum non ſolùm conſciam, ſed & moderatricem atque arbitram: compertum tamen nunquam habere poterant; quamvis inſidias undiquaque ſtruxerant, quibus tandem aliquando capi poſſe minimè dubitabant quam infenſiſſimis animis perditam volebant. Hanc Heroinam, rebus etiam aperto marte geſtis ſupra ſexum ſuum claram, paulò antea in arce Sheffeldienſi Rebelles obſeſſam tenebant, ingentibus machinis undiquaque diſploſis gravidam impetebant, obſtetricique ad ſe accerſitæ aditum interdicunt, reverentiâ ſexûs minimè tacti. Hâc tamen inauditâ feritate adeò non commota erat, ut perire certa eſſet, potiùs quàm propugnaculum hoſtibus tradere; niſi

quòd præſidiarii milites, muris propugnaculi vetuſtate conſumptis undique jam dehiſcentibus & corruentibus, tumultuari cœpiſſent, non tam de ſuo periculo, quàm de nobiliſſimæ fœminæ puerperio jam proximæ miſerandâ ſorte ſoliciti: Nocte autem proximâ poſt munimenti deditionem peperit. Ita nimirum viſum eſt magnis excelſiſque illis animis, Savillis & Langdaliis, nihil unquam mediocre, aut quod Auguſtiſſimam cauſam non deceret ſpirantibus, cum Johanne Barwico, cujus operam Regi ſereniſſimo & gratam & utilem fuiſſe noverant, ſtudiorum conſortio eſſe conjunctiſſimis.

Verum jam tandem poſt Scotos Angloſque omnes, præter pauculos iſtos præclaræ virtutis Pontefractenſes, triumphatos, nihil Majeſtati Regiæ jam penitus mancipatæ & ſub jugum miſſæ, aut privatus amicorum conatus ſuccurrere potuit, aut fides hoſtium publica ſanctiſſimè data voluit: ſacrilegis enim perduellium manibus à Colloquio Vectenſi ad funeſtum pegma abripitur. Id autem laudis Johannes Barwicus inter alios egregios Cives meritus eſt; quòd de Regno jam funditùs everſo & conculcato deſperare nollet, eandem ſemper operam pro rebus jam planè peſſundatis, cum eodem

capitis

capitis periculo, navare certus, quam pro nutantibus & labaſcentibus hactenus navaverat. At dum hæc molitur, in graviſſimum morbum incidit, contractum (ut veriſimile eſt) ex acerbiſſimo dolore, quem ex ingenti clementiſſimi Domini ſui & Regis deſiderio in animo conceperat. Aſſiduâ nempe tuſſi nocte dieque primò agitabatur, quam poſtea ſputum cruentum excepit, deinde pulmonum phthiſis cum totius corporis macie atque atrophiâ. Iſte tamen morbus aſſiduum literarum commercium, quod cum Regiis Adminiſtris, jam cum Domino ſuo Carolo ſecundo tribus Regnis exuto exulantibus, exercebat, interpellare non potuit. Cúmque à ſuo quodam, quem ſemper habuit chariſſimum, quique operam dabat medicinæ, moneretur, ut curas publicas aliquandiu ſaltem ſeponeret, & valetudinem diligentiùs curaret; ille ſic reponit: " Nôſti, inquit, quàm hic morbus de eorum " numero eſt, qui medicinæ non ſolent " cedere; & ut eſſet maximè ſanabilis, " rem tamen totius Regni publicam meæ " unius privatæ omnino præferendam eſſe: " nec ſe gravatè laturum, inquit, ſi Deo " ſic viſum fuerit, in ipsâ (quod aiunt) " arenâ cadere." Hoc unum exorari po-

tuit; ut alterutri ex germanis fratribus, quos duos tunc temporis Londini agentes habuit, quorum fidem satìs habuit perspectam, licentiam suâ vice officinam literariam frequentandi, diebus ad literas dandas accipiendasque statis, concederet; tum ut ipse, cujus intererat se tectum servare, minùs foris conspiceretur; tum ut literario commercio exercendo, in quo res Regia versabatur, magìs vacaret; tum etiam ut ne mortem, quæ satìs in propinquo esse videbatur, nimis acceleraret, tabida membra nimis expatiando delassans. Alter è fratribus erat Edvardus ille Civis Londinensis, de quo suprà, ex arte pictoriâ quæstum faciens: alter inquilinus erat, qui rure nuper Londinum accesserat, ubi aliquot menses commoratus fuerat, quò magìs tabido fratri suppetias ferret. Commodius visum fuit, ut ille, quem oportebat denuo se post semestrem moram rus recipere, hoc pensum sustineret, quamdiù in urbe versari posset; quò magìs integrum Edvardus è fratribus alter huic provinciæ administrandæ, simul atque suarum partium tota esset, se servaret; si modò valetudinarius frater interea temporis huic operæ non succumberet, morbo & penso confectus. Erat quidem Edvardus

ille

ille eximiâ in patrias leges pietate; & in cohorte nobiliſſimi Tribuni Jacobi Bellingehamii, qui legionem Regi in nuperâ illâ expeditione Boreali ſub Langdalio duxerat, ſigniferi munere fortiter functus fuerat; & poſt cæſam fuſamque nobiliſſimam illam Anglorum ſeptentrionalium manum, vexillum quod propugnandum ſuſceperat, manubrio detractum, & corpori circumvolutum, Tribuno ſuo ſalvum præſtitit. Poſt ſex menſes à contracto morbo, tota hujus tabidi cura chariſſimo Medicinæ Doctori Johanni Wederberno Scoto-Britanno demandata erat; qui ut antea Medici Regii, ita poſtea equitis aurati titulo meritiſſimè honeſtatus eſt.

Studium verò miniſtrandi literarii commercii, quod aſſiduè Johannes Barwicus exercebat, jam tandem Edvardo fratri in ſolidum concreditur. Verùm vix ad bimeſtre ſpatium hoc penſum ſuſtinuerat, cùm Boſtockius quidam de miniſtris officinæ Epiſtolariæ, licèt ſæpius offis delinitus, & rei Regiæ ſtudioſiſſimus habitus, grandioribus præmiis (ut videbatur) à Tyrannis corruptus, utrumque fratrem tum Edvardum tum Johannem unà cum literis aliquot à Regiis adminiſtris datis, illiberalium technarum ſa-

tis ſubdolus Artifex, Perduellibus in manus tradidit. Literæ ementito nomini inſcribebantur, nimirum Jacobo van Delft mercatori Belgæ Londini agenti. Omnem earum literarum invidiam Johannes ad ſe ab Edvardo fratre derivare conabatur. Neuter tamen ex fratribus agnoſcere voluit literas alieno nomini inſcriptas, quaſi ad ſe multùm ſpectantes; ſed nec negant tamen: At iniquum eſſe contendunt, ut contra leges ab ipſis hiſce Tyrannis non ita pridem latas, cùm JURAMENTUM quod vocant EX OFFICIO reſcinderent, ſe ipſos incuſare tenerentur. Boſtockius autem non horruit etiam tactis Evangeliis ſanctiſſimè aſſerere, hunc ipſum Edvardum Barwicum literas ad Jacobum van Delft inſcriptas ſingulis ſeptimanis jam tum à ſeptimeſtri ſpatio ab officinâ ſuâ petiiſſe; cùm tamen ante ſeptem ſeptimanas nihil quicquam commercii cum eâ officinâ habuiſſet. Reverendiſſimus Epiſcopus Dunelmenſis ad magnam rerum inopiam redactus, imò ſpecioſis ædibus ſuis à Rebellibus pulſus, contractiùs cum uno aut altero famulo quàm antea vivere coactus fuerat: unde contigit ut ſacellanus ſuus Johannes Barwicus ad privata diverticula, quæ etiam identidem mutavit, ſe recepiſſet; in quibus uſque ad

hebdomadam

hebdomadam ſacram qui fuit A. D. MDCL. naſutiſſimorum hoſtium indaginem eluſit. Nec officium exulanti Regi & afflictæ patriæ debitum unquam intermiſit; quamvis tertiâ ferè quâvis ſeptimanâ ingentem cruoris vim de pulmonibus jam à ſex vel ſeptem menſibus egurgitâſſet perpetuâ tuſſi delaſſatus, & funeſtâ tabe tantùm non confectus. Certè paulò ante hanc captivitatem operâ chariſſimi ſui Johannis Otwaii, olim in Collegio Sancti Johannis quod eſt Cantabrigiæ Socii, nunc verò in Hoſpitio quod vocant Graienſi juris prudentiæ ſtudioſi, locum ſepulturæ ſibi paraverat; ubi juxta ritum Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ jam ubique propemodum per hanc tyrannidem exoletum, à ſuis humo (quod breviſſimè expectabat) decenter mandari poſſet. At qui jam pluſquam octennale ſtudium rebus ut plurimùm ſatis arduis nec infeliciter pro bono publico clanculum impenderat, jam tandem detectus ad tyrannorum quæſtionem abripitur. Hos autem non puduit hominem jam plus quàm ſemimortuum equuleo frangendum minitari, niſi quos habuit hujus facinoris conſortes atque ſocios illico & ſine ambagibus exponeret. Ille verò, qui novorum hominum militaria ſcita pro legibus nunquam

quam (ut ſatis ſciebant) agnoſcere voluit, non dubitabat audacter reſpondere, neque ſe neque alios, quibuſcum ullam conſuetudinem colebat, quicquam (quod ſciret) admiſiſſe, quod cum Patriis legibus pugnabat: Siquid autem tormentis adactus (hoc quod videbant exucco exanguique corpuſculo cruciatibus ſuſtinendis forſan non ſufficiente) in contrarium fateri cogeretur, pro irrito omnino habendum eſſe. Cum Edvardo Barwico, quem ſeorſim à Johanne ad quæſtionem ſiſtunt, nonnihil mitiùs agunt; cui ſimplicem tantùm mortem intentant. Utcunque in contumaces (ut habebantur) homines paricidæ immaniter fremunt, conductitiis quantum poterunt teſtimoniis in cauſam ſubornatis. Nihil autem exinde aut noxæ aut fraudis vel cauſæ Regiæ vel cuiquam eandem ſuſtinenti contigit: Nam Johannes Barwicus, priuſquam lictores, qui ipſum prehenſum acceſſerant, fores (ut ſolebant eſſe) obpeſſulatas effringere poterant, Tabulas ſuas Cryptographicas, unà cum omni chartarum genere ad rem Regiam ſpectante (etiam illas literas quas, ut ſuprà memoravimus, à Regiâ Majeſtate quæ nuper fuit tam humaniter ſcriptas acceperat) igni illico mandaverat, Tyrannorum excandeſcentiam

deſcentiam exinde certò ſuborituram non admodum moratus. Hinc autem factum eſt, ut ex occulto literarum ſenſu quæ ex Boſtockii perfidiâ illis in manus inciderant, nihil quicquam quod volebant eruere poſſent. Nihilominus captivos fratres, tanquam perduellionis reos, Johannem ut compertum, Edvardum ut ſuſpectum, de juſſu Johannis Bradſhavi novitiæ Reipublicæ Præſidis, die nono Aprilis A. D. MDCL. ſuâ manu ſubſignato, in ſordidiſſima Tulliana in carcere Weſtmonaſterienſi detrudunt. Ut autem in prolixâ materiâ brevitati (quantum liceat) ſtudeam; adeò indignis modis Barwici fratres in arctiſſimis caveis multantur, ab omni ſuorum ſubſidio ſejuncti; ut nemo quiſquam amicorum aliquid quo vitam tolerarent ſuppeditare, vel etiam ecquid valerent aut viverent ad aliquot dies quærere potuiſſet, qui non idem in arctâ cuſtodiâ aliquandiu macerabatur. Verùm poſt aliquot ſeptimanas Edvardum frigore fameque tantùm non confectum, leviùs tamen (ut hujus diræ crudelitatis auctoribus videbatur) peccantem, & fraterni tantùm ſceleris adminiſtrum, cuſtodiâ liberum eſſe permittunt; eâ tamen lege, ut obſides ſatiſdarent, illum primo quoque juſſu ad cuſtodiam

ſtodiam reverſurum. At eheu! ex morbis, calculo renum & tuſſi phthiſicâ diro & inhumano carcere contractis, aliquandiu poſt hæc diem obiit, honeſtiſſimo fato pro Rege & Republicâ functus, juvenis ſanè ſanctiſſimis moribus præditus, & ad optima quæque natus. In Johannem autem ſæviſſimè debacchantur, tanquam novitiæ Reipublicæ ſuæ immaniter læſæ reum.

Vix triduum abſolverat in Tulliano Weſtmonaſterienſi, quin denuo ad quæſtionem ſiſtitur. Qui fortiſſimè ad cruciatum vociferatus eſt, erat Henricus Mildmæus, Bradſhavum penè ipſum perfrictæ frontis rabulam improbitate, petulantiâ, & minarum crudelitate ſuperans: Scilicet ille ipſe Mildmæus, qui Equitis aurati titulo, Regiarum gemmarum præfecturâ, aliiſque invidioſis donis à Regiâ Majeſtate auctus, impias manus in clementiſſimi & munificentiſſimi Domini ſui ſanguine cruentare non horruit, bipedum omnium nequiſſimus ingratiſſimuſque. Captivum autem quem minis frangi haud poſſe videbant, an blanditiis flecti & capi poſſet ſubinde pertentant, & magnificis non unius generis pollicitationibus ſolicitant; ut quas contra Rempublicam machinationes intentatas noverat, eas ingenuè

ingenuè & candidè explicaret. At non iſto rimarum genere dehiſcebat integerrimum pectus: utinam à cruentâ vomicâ fuiſſet æquè illibatum. Cùm verò blanditiis & lenociniis conciliari non poterat; ad minas denuo ferociùs redeunt. At conſultiùs illis tandem viſum eſt, non tortoris equuleo, inaudito planè hoc ſeculo apud Anglos exemplo, hunc hominem, ſeu exilem potiùs hominis umbram, tradere; ſed carnificinæ potiùs ægritudini perimendum permittere, de amoliendâ magìs à ſeipſis tam horrendi ſceleris invidiâ ſoliciti, quàm humanitatis alicujus ſenſu tacti: Squalidiſſimum enim carcerem in ſubſidium morbi, nimis quàm vellent tardi & ceſſantis, in ægrotantis perniciem adhibendum decernunt, mutatâ tamen cuſtodiâ. Franciſo enim Weſtio Arcis Londinenſis præfecto in mandatis dant, ejuſdem Bradſhavi manu munitis, & duodecimo die Aprilis A. D. MDCL. ſubſignatis; in quibus ex officio tenebatur cadaveroſum hunc homunculum, etiam priuſquam animam totam efflare poterat, in clauſtro aliquo intra Arcem Londinenſem defodere & ſepelire, ab omni omnium mortalium conſortio, præterquam unius torvi & moroſi ſatellitis, ſecluſum. Sed nec ſic tamen à funeſtis

neſtis minis deſiſtunt: nam ideo ſe cuſtodiam mutâſſe, & in arce Londinenſi captivum cuſtodiendum decreviſſe denunciant; quò propiùs eſſet equuleo, ibi loci in immanium perduellium ipſi ſimilium perniciem reſervato; & brevi poſtea ſe Commiſſarios amandaturos minantur, qui machinationes ſuas nefarias, quas meditatus eſſet, cruciatibus extorquerent. Nec profectò in malis denunciandis ſolebant adeò fidem fallere, in cæteris planè perjura Capita. Barwicus autem ad altiora ſpirans, hiſce diris minimè perculſus erat: verùm arrecto ſemper in arduis animo in hâc fidem ſuam & patientiam firmabat, quòd Chriſtus eodem die, juxta computationem Eccleſiaſticam, pro ſe graviora paſſus eſſet: Erat enim dies Paraſceves; quo hæc geſta ſunt & eadem diei hora quâ Chriſtum ſepultum memorant, erat ille in caveam ſuam compactus: id quod in Diario ſuo à ſe notatum reperio. Franciſcus Weſtius non ſolùm captivum ſuum ab omni ſuorum alloquio ſecluſum ſatis obſequiosè tenuit, juxta quod in mandatis acceperat; verùm etiam liberum aerem, unicum ferè labefactatorum pulmonum ſubſidium, à feneſtrâ ejus tabulatis intercipi curavit; calami, chartæ, librorum uſum, præter una

ſacra

ſacra Biblia, illi interdixit. Hæc quidem omnia ex mandato priore ad cuſtodem carceris Weſtmonaſterienſis dato diſertè & nominatim Barwico interdicta erant: at præfectus arcis Londinenſis hoc officio Dominis ſuis non ingrato, omnino præter ſcriptum mandatum, functus eſt; captivumque ſuum non ſolùm omni humanæ vitæ oblectamento, ſed & neceſſario propemodum fulcimento ad multos menſes prohibet: Nec interim quem bonis omnibus exuerant, teruncium illi dant paricidæ, quo famem depelleret. Imò nec quicquam ſubſidii quo vitam toleret à ſuis collatum, à quoquam adferri permittunt; niſi unum aliquem ad id officii deputaret, qui eodem ſolus fungeretur; & de quo nova (quam vocant) Reſpublica ſatìs ſecura eſſe poſſet, nullum maleficium ſub hoc eum prætextu machinaturum. Qui autem hanc operam amico ſuo præſtandam in ſe recipere à fuſpicioſis illis hominibus tandem permittitur, erat quidam qui juxta cum Barwico Epiſcopo Dunelmenſi non ita pridem famulatus fuerat; de cujus tamen fide in pecuniis juxta debitum calculum numerandis, quanquam minimè gratis ad id tenebatur, nonnihil poſtea Barwicus queſtus eſt: Sed nec hunc unquam Barwico adeſſe permittunt,

permittunt niſi quando ipſe Weſtius Præfectus cuſtodiæ intereſſe & poſſet & vellet; nequid arcani colloquii cum Captivo iniretur. Barwicus autem, qui genio indulgere minimè omnium ſemper ſolebat, jam ferè tenuiùs cæteris mortalibus poſt hunc morbum contractum victitabat. Diæta quâ utebatur erat aut olera hortenſia, aut fructus pomarii, aut juſculum ſimpliciſſimum ex avenâ aut hordeo (quæ ipſe ad fallendum hujus deſidiæ atque otii tædium in hoc ergaſtulo pinſebat) cum aquâ fontanâ & uvis paſſis coctum & modico ſaccharo dulcoratum: ab omni omnino potu, ſive de vino, ſive de cerviſiâ, ſive de alio quovis fermentato liquore, ut erat ſemper ſatìs abſtemius, ita jam prorſus abſtinebat, ſolâ lymphâ de fonte ſitim ſedans: Non quòd lautiore quadrâ vivere non poſſet (quod tamen multi credebant, & non nemo ſcriptis mandabat) ſed partim quòd ratio valetudinis hoc poſtulabat; partim quòd ſuos, quos habuit ſatìs ſibi benevolos, neque ſumptibus neque invidiâ multùm gravare vellet. Non deerant enim qui inopiam hominis optimè de Regno meriti clanculum ſublevare ſtudebant: Illud autem ſtudii præſertim in ſe ſumptum voluit Rex ipſe, ut erat omnium huma-

humaniſſimus, licèt Regnis ſuis exutus, & in alieno ſolo exulans. Ex mille enim aureis, quos nobiliſſima Savilla tunc temporis in Regium ſubſidium ultro erogaverat, ducentos ad Barwici inopiam ſublevandum Rex optimus ſtatim decidi juſſit. Imò verò tanti faciebat hujus viri fidem in rebus difficillimis ſervatam, ut libertatem ejus libenter redimere voluiſſet libertate cujuſdam impii ſicarii, qui Regiæ vitæ inſidiatus fuerat. Id quod ipſe Barwicus teſtatus eſt in Epiſtolâ Dedicatoriâ Regiæ Majeſtate inſcriptâ, & vitæ Epiſcopi Dunelmenſis à ſe delineatæ præmiſsâ. Cúmque Rex idem ſereniſſimus Vigorniæ cum exercitu ſuo Scotico ſtativa haberet, & qui hæc ſcribit, paucis diebus ante inauſpicatum illud prælium, ad Auguſtos pedes provolutus, leviculam tantùm mentionem, inter alia de Barwici captivitate multis nominibus ſibi chariſſimi, feciſſet; Regia Majeſtas generoſo quodam animi impetu ſic reponere dignata eſt: " Ego probè novi fidum illum cl-
" vem, cordatum & conſtantem virum,
" mei & omnium bonorum civium causâ
" indigniſſimè habitum, & acerbiſſima per-
" peſſum; jamque tempus adeſſe, inquit,
" quo illi aliiſque meis chariſſimis ſub hoc

" immani tyrannidis jugo ingemiſcentibus, " aut hiſce armis ſuccurram, aut hanc vi- " tam libenter ponam." At quid attinebat, inquies, Regem clementiſſimum de civis ſui libertate à graviſſimâ infenſiſſimorum hoſtium tyrannide vindicandâ adeò eſſe ſolicitum, de cujus ipſiſſimâ vitâ, in quam morbus ſonticus non leviore tyrannide graſſatus erat, tantùm non eſſet conclamatum; etiam priuſquam ad malorum cumulum à morbo omnium ferè deploratiſſimo allatum, captivitas omnium duriſſima & ſqualidiſſima vincula acceſſiſſent? Et profectò Barwicus ipſe, de cujus valetudine reſtituendâ medici jamdudum deſperaverant, non multùm referre putabat, an in libero an in clauſo aëre animam ageret. In his autem anguſtiis Barwicus ampliſſimam materiam nactus eſt, ſiquis unquam alius, immenſam Dei optimi maximi benignitatem & agnoſcendi & venerandi, eidemque ſingulares & ſolennes gratias (quod ſedulò faciebat) referendi, de multis & eximiis beneficiis in ſe collatis. Non ſolùm enim in hâc arctiſſimâ ſolitudine ſe ſuorum præcipuis, atque adeò ipſi Regi omnium humaniſſimo, curæ eſſe ſenſit, ita ut nihil quicquam, ultra quod ſuis licuit ſuppeditare, deſideraret ad ægrum vitæ ſpiritum

rum commodè trahendum, quamdiu Deo ſic viſum foret: verùm quod ſpem votumque longè ſupergreſſum eſt, " cum captivis illis " Babylonicis opiparàs ſed profanas de Ty- " ranni mensâ dapes averſantibus, ſoliſque " leguminibus & aquâ de fonte victitanti- " bus, habitior quotidie atque toroſior ex " hoc ſimpliciſſimo convictu, cum non levi " ringentium Paricidarum livore, evaſerat; " poſtquam ad extremam jam maciem, ex " tabe ſuccum nutricium indies depaſcen- " te, perductus erat." Nec tamen quic- quam de medicinâ illi longe ante hanc cap- tivitatem indictâ, aut in vivendi ratione im- mutaverat; niſi quòd jam in hâc cellâ ere- miticâ ſoli Deo & Religioni vacaret, à ne- gotiis publicis, quibus vires indies attrive- rat, omnino ſepoſitus.

Johannes Otwayus, qui de Barwico ſuo tantùm non conclamato decenter efferendo, ut ſuprà notavi, ſollicitudinem paulò ante hanc captivitatem in ſe ſuſceperat, cùm jam in anguſtiſſimis cancellis compactum, om- nibuſque ferè humanæ vitæ commodis pro- hibitum ſubaudiverat, de indigniſſimâ ſorte amici ſui cum primis chari, & collegæ olim conjunctiſſimi haud leviter affectus erat. Nihil certè ille intentatum reliquit, quò

Barwicum ſuum in arctiſſimo clauſtro, & opis (ut credebat) indigum aliquo humanitatis ſubſidio pro antiquâ ſuâ neceſſitudine ſublevaret. Verùm quindecim agebantur menſes, quibus hominem vel ad clauſtri fores ſalutâſſe nefas habebatur. Tandem autem vir humaniſſimus, unà cum non paucis aliis è ſuis Graienſibus ſibi & Barwico ſuo amiciſſimis, Bradſhavum & ipſum quoque Collegii Graienſis ſocium audacter adiit, petiitque, ut liceret ſibi cum ſuis Barwicum ſuum antiquâ neceſſitudine ſibi conjunctum, à ſuis omnibus ſecluſum, opis indigum, valetudinarium, imò non ſine digito Dei à morbo graviſſimo adhuc ſuperſtitem adire, & quibus poſſet humanitatis officiis ſublevare. Hi boni viri iſtiuſmodi ferè erant, in quos Bradſhavus aut benevolus videri volebat, aut in quos nullas inſignes exercebat inimicitias: Nam omnes quotquot poterat poſt immane Regicidium lenociniis ſuis prenſare, & novæ ſuæ Reipublicæ adſerere ſtudebat. Verùm jam irâ impotenter excandeſcens in Barwicum acerbiſſimè debacchatur, tanquam in hominem non tantùm Patriæ proditorem, ſed & contumacem inſuper, & qui ejuſdem Reipublicæ favores etiam oblatos ingratiſſimus reſpuerat,

reſpuerat, quam tam immaniter læſerat, & quæ illum tanquam capitalem publici ordinis hoſtem, jamdudum de medio juſtiſſimè ſuſtuliſſe potuit: ſeque mirari ait, quis malus genius adegerat tot Graienſes, collegas ſibi chariſſimos de quibus omnia bona ſperabat, ut cum tantâ Reipublicæ labe & pernicie ullam habere vellent conſuetudinem. Hi è contrà, quò meliùs hominis furorem demulcerent, ſe aiunt pro Politicis Barwici rationibus atque ſtudiis, ſi tam enormiter peccâſſet, non deprecatum accedere: cæterà ſaltem illum ſibi ſemper viſum eſſe virum bonum, pium, cordatum, ſobriis & inculpatis moribus præditum, & optimorum hominum benevolentià atque amicitiâ omnino dignum. Nec aliud in præſentiam petunt, quàm ut ſibi liceret amicitiam antiquam cum viro multis nominibus ſibi conjunctiſſimo, jam ubi maximè opus eſſet, excolere, & ſiquid opis quod in ſe erat deſideraret ad hanc indigentiam redactus, ſuppeditare. Ille verò graviter monebat generoſos iſtos viros, ut quàm maximè ſibi caverent, quibuſcum amicitiæ teſſeram inirent; nec ſe temere cuiquam per fucatam pietatis ſpeciem captandos præberent; præſertim verò ab hujus Barwici conſuetudine

quàm maximè abſtinere conſuluit, qui in publicam rerum compagem, nondum ſatìs poſt nuperos motus coagmentatam, cuniculos egerat periculi pleniſſimos, eóque periculoſiores, quòd ad Rempublicam perdendam conſultus & ſobrius acceſſerat. Neque enim ſe multùm ab iis metuere ait, qui in œnopoliis, genialibus hauſtibus uſque ad amentiam ingurgitatis, ſeſe Carolo in ſervitutem impiis votis adſtringunt. Verùm, pergit ille, ſi Barwicus ille veſter jam tandem reſipiſceret, & ad eam Rempublicam fidus accederet, quam tot modis læſit; auſim dicere, non ſolùm illam clementem & mitem, ſed benignam & liberalem atque de ſe optimè merituram ſentiret. At denuo ferociùs excandeſcens: quibus demum præſtigiis, inquit, in malam rem tantam Graienſium cohortem iſte Barwicus, ut eſt ſatìs ſubdolus malefaciendi artifex, ſibi devinxit? Reſpondent autem, longè plures eſſe homines in Collegio Graienſi minimè malos, qui huic petitioni ſupplices manus libenter adjungere voluiſſent, quos non aliâ ratione Barwicus ſibi conciliâſſe videbatur, quàm quòd amicus candidus, & vir bonus eſſet habitus; quodque illi aut in eodem cum Barwico agro, aut in vicinis provin-

ciis ſint nati; aut quòd in iiſdem ſtudiis Academicis eſſent educati. Poſtquam autem Bradſhavus latera ſua ſatìs fatigaverat rabidiſſimas contumelias in Barwicum eructando, quem neque pœnis neque præmiis inducere potuit, ut cauſam optimam cui ſtudebat, eoſque omnes qui eidem juxta ſecum operam navâſſe cognoverat, prodere vellet (ſic nimirùm viſum eſt perduellium Coryphæo blanditias cum maledictis alternare) jam tandem nonnihil deferveſcens & delinitus conceſſit, ut unicum quem vellent de cæteris ſeligerent, cui liberum eſſet reliquorum nomine quicquid vellent aut amicæ ſalutationis, aut humani ſubſidii, ad Barwicum deferre. Ad hanc operam præſtandam Johannem Otwayum ſubſtituunt; qui facultatem Bradſhavi manu ſubſignatam nactus eſt, quâ liberum eſſet præfecto Arcis Franciſco Weſtio huic Otwayo ad Barwicum ſuum indulgere aditum. Ad eundem præfectum Otwayus actutùm accurrit, quem promptum ſatìs ad hanc ipſi veniam concedendam reperit: Nihil enim magìs in votis ſe habere ait, quàm pluribus humanitatis officiis Barwicum proſequi, quàm hactenus per Dominos ſuos Reipublicæ Rectores licuiſſet; quem dixit bonum

 quemlibet

quemlibet virum non posse non amare atque suspicere, tanquam eximium Christianæ pietatis exemplar, nisi quòd huic Reipublicæ esset admodum invisus. His dictis simul ad Barwicum properant: Barwicus autem atque Otwayus, simul atque se invicem conspiciunt, obviis ulnis in mutuos amplexus ruunt, congressu diu desiderato gestientes & gratulabundi. Ingenti lætitiâ perfusus est Otwayus optimus, cùm Barwicum videret tantùm in melius immutatum, hominem vix agnoscens oculis vegetis, colore vivido, corpore succulento: & inspe-rato spectaculo propemodum attonitus: " An hic est, inquit, Barwicus ille meus, " qui ultimo congressu nostro fuit? an um-" bris ego potiùs atque larvis ludor? Imò " verò, retulit Barwicus, olim tibi videri " potuissem umbra, aut larva, aut siquid his " tenuius est, mi Otwaye; cùm de exequia-" rum justis huic cadaveri ritè solvendis " sollicitudinem in te suscipere tam aman-" ter dignatus esses: jam verò ipsissimus " ego sum denuo Barwicus tuus; postquam " in ista arida ossa Deus benignissimus in-" tromisit spiritum, eademque præter spem " in durâ captivitate vivere jussit." Post hanc amicam salutationem Præfectus Arcis discessit,

diſceſſit, & Barwico captivo ſuum ſibi ſeorſum amicum ab omnibus alienis arbitris ſemotum fruendum permiſit; quod jam primùm poſt quindecim à primâ Barwici captivitate menſes fecit, antea uniuſcujuſque ferè verbi de ejus ore prolati importunus fatìs penſiculator. Abſente jam Præfecto, Otwayus totam colloquii ſeriem, quod Graienſibus ſuis comitatus cum Bradſhavo habuerat, Barwico ſuo expoſuit; in cujus immeritum caput nullum non minarum genus intonuerat Paricidarum immaniſſimus; eò quòd cauſam optimam cui ſtudebat prodere noluiſſet.

Imo verò non ſemel mecum egit, inquit Barwicus, equuleum ſubinde in hoc quicquid erat corpuſculi minitando, ſubinde neſcio quos aureos montes pollicendo; nihil intentatum relinquens, quò me induceret, tum ad illa neſcio quæ grandia facinora confitenda, tum ad alios eorundem conſortes detegendos & inſimulandos, quæ teſtimoniis undiquaque conquiſitis & ſubornatis comperta habere non poteſt. Nec credi facilè poteſt, niſi ipſe tu audiviſſes, quantam indignationem atque excandeſcentiam hæc mea taciturnitas, quam contumaciam vocat, tum illi tum cæteris tyrannis commovit.

movit. Et omnino abſonum eſt aliquid mite aut manſuetum ab illis expectare, qui immani feritate jamdiu occalluerant; poſtquam me nec blanditiis flecti, nec minis frangi viderunt. " Quapropter orandus es, " inquit, mi Otwaye chariſſime, ut precibus " tuis ad Deum benigniſſimum fuſis, minimè " deſis, nobiliſſimæ ſanctiſſimæque cauſæ " poſt tot egregios & illuſtres viros (quos " longè ſequor, & quorum ſacra veſtigia " pronus & venerabundus exoſculor) quali- " tercunque operam danti, ut in extremis, " ſi forſan eò res redeat, non ſuccumbam. " Omnino enim æquum eſt, ut hanc animam " quam Deus (ut vides) præter omnium " opinionem quaſi poſtliminiò mihi reſti- " tuit, divino auxilio ſuffultus, regiumque " martyrem, qui nuper nobis luculentiſſi- " mam facem in hoc conficiendo ſtudio " prætulit, imò Chriſtum ipſum Agonothe- " tam, qui viam nobis præmunivit, ob o- " culos habens, non illibenter ponam. Nec " dubito, pergit ille, quin Graienſes illi " noſtri mihi tam præter meritum meum " benevoli, calamitoſæ Patriæ & afflicto " Principi juxta nobiſcum ſtudeant (tua e- " nim ſtudia jam à multis annis mihi fatìs " comperta ſunt) & ad utrumque ſuble-

" vandum

" vandum, ſi quando res tulerit, in pro-
" cinctu ſtent: Omnes autem vos ad per-
" ſeverantiam atque animi firmitudinem in
" difficillimis temporibus libenter horta-
" rer, niſi quod calcar currentibus non ad-
" derem." Imò verò multo ſegnior ſit oportet, atque ignavior quàm erat ille Otwayus, qui in iſto nobiliſſimo pietatis in patriam curriculo Johannem Barwicum, quamvis iſtis vinculis gravem, tam alacriter tamen præeuntem, non libenter ſequeretur; tam illuſtre ſcilicet monumentum immenſi favoris omnipotentis Dei, qui hunc hominem contra barbarorum Paricidarum invidiam, & deploratiſſimi morbi impetum ſibi ipſi hactenus ſuperſtitem aſſerere dignatus eſt, tamque ſpectabile exemplum inconcuſſæ virtutis atque æquanimitatis, quibus illum aliis prælucere voluit. Nam hic erat ille generoſiſſimus Otwayus, qui primus omnium Academicorum Cantabrigienſium cauſam Regiam contra nefariam ſocialium Provinciarum conjurationem publicè & diſertè, ringentibus perduellium Coryphæis, defendere auſus eſt; primus omnium ob tam egregium facinus iſtiuſmodi Tulliano multatus; primus omnium Academiâ pulſus, primam quaſi aciem Agoniſtarum Academicorum,

demicorum, in gloriosâ illâ Palæſtrâ pro afflictâ Patriâ contra immanes belluas tam ſtrenuè concertantium, fortiſſimè ducens. Nec ſegniorem poſtea operam in caſtris, quàm priùs in Academiâ contra juratos Regni hoſtes impendebat.

Postquam autem Otwayus abunde ſibi gratulatus eſſet, Barwicum ſuum chariſſimum ex deploratiſſimâ valetudine tam inopinatò emerſiſſe, tantâque frontis ſerenitate, animique magnitudine atque alacritate inhumaniſſimi carceris mala atque incommoda pertuliſſe; tandem percontari cœpit, unde ipſi ſuppeteret, jam poſt res ſuas primò Cantabrigiæ deinde hìc Londini acciſas atque perditas, quo illud corpuſculum tam bellè curaret. Si enim ex Reipublicæ, quam vocant, ſumptibus (juxta ſolennem morem iſtius celebris cuſtodiæ, qui dum Reges rerum potirentur ſemper obtinuit) non ſatìs aleretur; ſe paratum eſſe ait, unà cum Graienſibus ſuis (ut par erat in causâ omnium bonorum hominum communi) ad opem ipſi ferendam. Barwicus autem gratias Graienſibus ſuis de promptâ ſuâ benevolentiâ per Otwayum agendas curavit, quâ in poſterum, ſi opus eſſet, uteretur. Verùm noluit ſuis ultra quàm par erat

rat oneri esse, in hoc præsertim calamitoso non sui solius, sed omnium bonorum civium Statu. Hactenus enim immensâ Dei clementissimi misericordiâ, & suorum beneficentiâ, quamvis ne obolum quidem de eorum sumptibus quibus erat in custodiâ percepisset, abundè sibi sufficere aiebat, & unde tenuem convictum compararet, qui isti valetudini commodissimus esse videbatur; & unde torvos & morosos satellites nonnihil offis deliniret. Et ægrè quidem Otwayus obtinuit apud Barwicum suum, ut aliquot nummos in ulterioris benignitatis pignus, si quando in posterum opus esset, deponeret. Potuisset quidem Barwicus in hoc claustro ditescere, si suorum munificentiâ abuti voluisset; à quo tamen adeò abhorruit, ut quod ab iis, quibus rem domi paulò angustiorem esse noverat, ex dono acceperat, tanquam mutuum rependendum curaret.

Ex hoc præclaro Christianæ patientiæ & assiduæ pietatis exemplo adeò emollitus & mitigatus est Roberti Brunii animus, qui proximam post Præfectum totius custodiæ curam gessit, ut ei omnia quotquot unquam potuit humanitatis officia ultrò deferret, precibus quotidianis unà cum uxore

ore & familiâ intereſſe vellet, ſacram ſynaxin participaret, infantem recens natum ab eo juxta ritum Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ ſacro lavacro tingendum curaret. Et revera adeò totus reſipuit, ut Paricidis ulteriùs miniſtrare nollet; ſed ad operam honeſtiorem paulò poſtea, quamvis minùs opulentam (Arte enim Scriniariâ educatus fuerat) ex poſtliminio reverſus eſt, imò poſt infantem ritu Anglicano tinctum, Catabaptiſticis tyrannis æquè ferè ac ipſe Barwicus, cujus virtutes mirè poſtea ſemper ſuſpiciebat, inviſus. Qui ad ſacrum fontem ſponſores pro infante ex antiquo more Eccleſiaſtico adſtabant, erant duo nobiliſſimi de Gente Scoticâ captivi, Ogilvius Spinæuſque reguli, & fœmina perilluſtris Davidis Leſlæi Scoticorum Equitum præfecti uxor, qui olim felicem nimis operam conjuratis Regis & Eccleſiæ hoſtibus navaverat: tandem verò Regias partes propugnans in Prælio Vigornienſi captus eſt. Et ipſe quoque Leſlæus hæc ſacra, ſibi confœderatiſque ſuis (quorum Legiones duxerat) non ita pridem ſatìs inviſa, illuſtri ſuâ præſentiâ jam honeſtare dignatus eſt. Poſt finita hæc ſacra, Ogilvius Regulus, qui ſemper à partibus Regis & Eccleſiæ cum ſummâ fide & fortitudine

dine ſteterat, nobiliſſimum Leſlæum in hunc ferè modum allocutus eſt: " Ego " nihil hodie, mi Leſlæe, feci, quod aut " novum, aut inſolens cuiquam videbitur; " utpote qui ſemper reverenter admodum " de Eccleſiâ Anglicanâ, olim inter Refor- " matas ſpecioſiſſimâ, ſenſi; & quæ in non- " nullis eximiæ pietatis viris etiamnum vi- " get, licèt in cryptis; ut in hodierno ex- " emplo videre eſt. De meâ igitur ad o- " peram hanc ſacram promptitudine non " multùm, de tuâ verò vel præſentiâ tan- " tùm quamplurimùm Reverendus Bar- " wicus noſter ſibi gratulabitur, qui ob fi- " dem in Eccleſiam hanc ſuam, quæ & " Regem debito honore colendum docet, " tot malis modis habitus eſt. Neque e- " nim ignorare poteſt, quin hujuſmodi ri- " tibus aut infenſus nimis, aut ſaltem mi- " nus æquus olim fuiſti." His Ogilvii dictis ad hunc ferè modum Leſlæus regeſſit: " Tranſeant quæ præterita ſunt, mi " nobiliſſime Ogilvi; vides jam tandem a- " pertis ſatis indiciis hujuſmodi ſacra mihi " minimè ingrata eſſe; quibus etiam & hu- " jus ſanctiſſimi viri eximia virtus & pie- " tas haud levem gratiam conciliâſſe poſſet. " Sed & in Epiſcopalem ordinem, in quem

" juratus

" juratus hoſtis tibi videri poſſem, adeò " mihi nulla lis erit in poſterum; ut illud " mihi potiùs non levi honori eſſe duxerim; " quòd quidam de noſtrâ cognatione atque " nomine, vir neque indoctus neque ince- " lebris neque Regiæ dignitati infidus (u- " tinam in cæteris fuiſſet æquè orthodox- " us!) Epiſcopali munere apud Scotos ſu- " periore ſeculo functus eſt." Pergratum quidem Barwico erat hæc à duobus ampliſſimis Gentis Scoticæ viris de Eccleſiâ ſuâ chariſſimâ jam ſub hæc tempora luctuosâ ſatis, & quaſi in cruce cum Domino ſuo poſitâ, tam ſplendidè dicta audiviſſe. Verùm aurea hæc verba de Ritibus atque Regimine Eccleſiaſtico tam candidè tamque liberè prolata audiviſſe à confœderatorum omnium Anteſignano, haud mediocriter gratulatus eſt.

Post hæc ſolennia Robertus Brunius indies majore, ſi fieri poſſet, obſequio Barwicum proſecutus eſt; & qui à multis menſibus ipſum admodum reverenter coluerat, jam toto vitæ decurſu non aliter ferè quàm Patris loco habuit, qui ſe cum totâ ſuâ familiâ quodammodo Chriſto genuerat. Non dubium eſt, quin Franciſcus Weſtius ſummus hujus cuſtodiæ Rector, aut hæc ſacra, aut ſaltem

ſaltem multa officioſa Brunii ſtudia in Barwicum præter tyrannorum opinionem collata, interturbâſſe poterat; niſi ad ea omnia non illibenter conniviſſet, tam illuſtri præſentiſſimi numinis fulgore, etiam ex Anachoretæ hujus ſanctiſſimi tenebricoſo gurguſtiolo emicante, oculos perſtrictus.

Erant quidem nonnulli iſtorum temporum rerumque minimè ignari, qui dicunt præfectum ipſum non ſolùm hæc omnia non improbâſſe, ſed iis toto pectore clàm tamen faviſſe. Hoc ſaltem pro comperto habeo, illum ipſum Weſtium novæ tyrannidis in Barwicum exercitæ ſatellitem & adminiſtrum non ita pridem nimis obſequioſum, imò in hunc ipſum Barwicum etiam præter mandatum ſibi diſertis verbis in ſcriptis à Dominis ſuis datum, ſatìs impotenter olim graſſantem, jam repente adeò aut omnino reſipuiſſe, aut ſaltem emollitum eſſe; ut non ſegnior ipſe ad omnia humanitatis officia, quàm Brunius ad omnia pietatis miniſteria in Barwicum conferenda poſtea evaſiſſet. Nam ex ſqualidiſſimâ caveâ in cameram multò nitidiorem & commodiorem, cui tectum erat plumbeâ pergulâ ſtratum, eduxit; ubi non ſolùm aëre liberiore, ſed nonnunquam amicorum conſuetudine frui potuit.

Non ſemel etiam tyrannorum conciliabulum in ejus gratiam ſponte ſollicitavit, ut juxta antiquum morem iſtius cuſtodiæ (in quâ nullum unquam erat tam ſacrum & inteſtabile caput, cui non liberaliter ſatis ex Reipublicæ ſumptibus proſpectum erat) certum victûs & alimonii dimenſum huic captivo concederetur; tandemque quod irrito conatu toties à tyrannis petiverat, ferculum quotidie, quod ejus valetudini maximè commodum videbatur, de ſuâ ipſius mensâ ſuppeditandum curavit. Non diffitendum tamen eſt Barwicum, poſt multas præfecti Arcis ſollicitationes, toto biennio præter quatuor menſes quo captivus tenebatur, quatuor omnino libras & quinque ſolidos nummorum noſtratium ex novæ Reipublicæ impendiis percepiſſe; adeo Lucullianas dapes huic tabido ad depellendam maciem indulgere viſum eſt; ſed nec hoc tamen ſuppetiarum quicquid erat perpuſillum, aut ſine importunis ſollicitationibus humaniſſimi Weſtii, aut ante integrum biennium à primâ in hiſce ergaſtulis maceratione abſolutum, indulgetur. Jam verò tandem toto hujus captivitatis decurſu quinque ſolidi ſingulis ſeptimanis in partem ſubſidii conceduntur.

Post

Post leviuſculam hanc humanitatem ſemel exertam, veſana tyrannorum rabies gradatim deferbuit. Nihil enim (utì diximus) in captivum ſuo ſe indicio prodere nolentem compertum habere poterant, poſt exuſtam clavem crytographicam; præterquam quòd literas arcano charactere conſcriptas alicunde ipſe alieno nomini inſcriptas accepiſſet. Exoleverat autem jam ab aliquot menſibus tribunal illud execrandum, quod Juſtitiæ ſupremum nominare placuit, & ad ſemeſtre ſpatium ſub hæc tempora in Regiorum excidium ſtatarium fecerant; cui Keiblius quidam petulantiſſimus cognitor & mercenarius Rabula præficiebatur. Hic non de more Patrio juxta ſententiam duodecim virorum jus dicebat, ſed ſine idoneis teſtibus, ſine lege, ſine fronte, quemcunque Regi ſtuduiſſe ſatìs liquido (ut ſibi videbatur) ſuſpectum habuit, capitis illico damnavit, & dictum factum è medio ſuſtulit. In hâc atroci Lanienâ Euſebius Andreus Tribunus militaris, aliique cives optimi ultimo ſupplicio affecti ſunt. Nec mitiùs ſanè tunc temporis in Barwici caput ſæviebant, quamdiu ullam ſpem in ſe fovebant, ſe materiam tandem aliquando nanciſci poſſe idoneam, unde dicam capitalem vel ſuo more legiti-

nam, aut ex rei confeſſione, aut ex conductitiis teſtimoniis, in ipſum ſcribere atque impingere poſſent. Nec magis in ſalutem Barwici ceſſit antiquatio curiæ hujus ſanguinariæ, quàm novæ ſolicitudines & curæ perduellium animos ad alias cogitationes deflectentes, vix minùs jam ab amicis quàm olim ab hoſtibus ſibi metuentium. Satis enim ipſis ſubolebat, Cromwellum jam poſt Prælium Vigornienſe victoriis ovantem, & trophæis gravem, cùm tria regna fraudibus & perjuriis ſub jugum miſiſſet, etiam in ſcelerum ſuorum participes & auxiliarios, quorum operâ toties triumphaverat, vim meditari, atque in ementitam iſtam Rempublicam, tot optimorum civium ſanguine temulentam, ſpoliis ornatam, & mundo planè Regio quem ex rapto ſibi adſciverat ſuperbientem, ſtuprum illaturum eſſe, & rapto viventem, inceſtis manibus rapturum. Neque enim commodum viſum erat Bradſhavo, cæteriſque ſociis ſuis Reipublicæ cuſtodibus, crudelitatis notam ulteriùs ſubire, atque haud levem invidiæ ſarcinam ſuſtinere unius Cromwelli gratiâ, quem cane pejus & angue oderant; quemque probè noverant, univerſos qui hactenus ad Reipublicæ clavum ſederant deturbaturum.

Quapropter

Quapropter peropportunum videbatur iis, qui de Barwici ſalute ſolliciti erant, hanc occaſionem captare, atque apud concilium iſtius Reipublicæ inſtare, ut poſt bennium & quatuor inſuper menſes, quâ temporis intercapedine Barwicus arctiſſimam cuſtodiam inauditâ causâ ſubiverat, jam tandem libertate donaretur. Hoc autem haud ægrè impetratum erat Auguſti 7° A. D. MDCLII. Barwicus tamen ſatisdare tenetur, unà cum duobus aliis fidejuſſoribus pro ſe ſponſionem facientibus, Thomâ Whartono de Collegio Graienſi juris prudentiæ ſtudioſo, & Richardo Royſtono Bibliopolâ Londinenſi, ſe ſiſti velle pro Tribunali Reipublicæ ad cauſam dicendam, ſi intra annuum ſpatium in jus vocaretur. Qui primas tulit in hâc libertate procurandâ erat ipſe cuſtodiæ præfectus Franciſcus Weſtius, omni humanitatis genere, idque non ſine aliquâ tyrannorum invidiâ, Barwicum jam à multis menſibus proſequens: Ille tamen poſt triduum, quo hoc officio functus fuerat Barwico ſuo, fatis ſubitaneis conceſſit Apoplexiâ correptus. Huic in cuſtodiæ præfecturâ ſucceſſit Johannes ille Barkſtedius, qui ſe Regio cruore cum primis ingurgita-

verat; à cujus gravi tyrannide Barwicus peropportunè quidem ſe ſubduxit.

Studia quibus in hâc ſolitudine operam dabat (præter preces aſſiduas, quibus omnibus horis, ex more Eccleſiaſtico atque etiam praxi Apoſtolicâ canonicis, ſemper vacabat) erant, aut ipſæ ſacræ literæ, aut Anthores probati, qui eaſdem ſcriptis illuſtrârant. Quamdiu verò Tribunal illud Keiblianum obtinuit, in ſolis ſacris Bibliis verſabatur, omnibus præterea libris unà cum chartâ & calamo ſibi omnino interdictis. In his autem volvendis revolvendiſque adeò ſcripturæ textum memoriæ inſculpſit, ut ad unguem propemodum teneret. Mirè geſtiebant homines Fanatici, quibuſcum ſolis tunc temporis conſuetudinem habuit, ſophiſmata atque argutiolas ex ſacris ſcripturis contra genuinum ſenſum detortis cudere, contraque receptos Eccleſiæ mores, ſacramque doctrinam quam Barwicus propugnabat, vibrare. Ille verò ex eodem armario tela promptiſſima expedivit, quibus Adverſariorum vim ex facili repreſſit, Bradſhavo ipſi atque Confeſſoribus ſuis non ſemel os obturans. Nonnullos autem ex iis (ut ſuprà dixi) quibuſcum ſæpius verſabatur,

tur, ad unitatem Eccleſiæ integros reduxit; primarium autem virum hominem ingenuum, ſaltem commodiùs & ſentire & loqui, ſi non & eidem ex animo favere, coëgit.

Post hanc è Piſtrino ſuo manumiſſionem Barwicus privatis ſtudiis aliquandiu vacavit, donec ad Regium miniſterium commodè redire potuit. Sacro officio quotidie apud nonnullos ſuorum functus eſt; ſubinde apud optimum Patronum ſuum Epiſcopum Dunelmenſem, qui gratiſſimum hoſpitem ſanctiſſimis amplexibus obvium habuit; ſubinde apud grandævos parentes ſuos, qui ſenii incommoda hoc præſertim gaudio ſublevârunt, quòd filium genuiſſent oppreſſæ Patriæ & labefactatæ Chriſtianæ Pietatis vindicem minimè ignavum. Apud illuſtrem fœminam Dominam Savillam (quæ viros Eccleſiaſticos Chriſtianam doctrinam vitæ ſanctitate ornantes, & hunc inter præcipuos, ſummopere colebat) multùm commorari, propter hoſtium invidiam quâ nobiliſſimam fœminam gravare poſſet, ſibi commodum non putabat. At apud Thomam Ersfeldium Equitem auratum Suſſexianum, qui horum invidiæ minùs obnoxius videbatur, diutiùs commoratus eſt. In hujus enim ædibus Bibliothecâ uſus eſt primævæ

Eccleſiæ ſcriptoribus, in quibus verſari quàm maximè avebat, bene inſtructâ. Hos autem apud Epiſcopum Dunelmenſem jam nuper multùm deſiderabat; qui Bibliothecam omne genus bonorum authorum refertiſſimam divendere tandem coactus fuerat, quò inopem vitam toleraret nonagenario major, multorum olim inopiam ſublevare ſolitus, cùm ante hanc ſeditionem ſplendidiſſimum gubernaculum Eccleſiâ moderatus eſſet, & reditum ſatìs opimum annuatim percepiſſet. Johannes autem Barwicus è tot malis tam mirum in modum eluctatus, non minore propemodum cultu à ſuis omnibus exceptus eſt, quàm ſi quiſpiam fuiſſet è mortuis reſuſcitatus.

Cum verò Cromwellus ad rerum ſummam ſe evexiſſet, & Reipublicæ habenas moderaretur; annuumque jam ſpatium præterlapſum eſſet, quo Barwicus vadibus datis tenebatur primo quoque tempore pro Reipublicæ Tribunali ſe ſiſtere velle; nihilque dicæ toto hoc temporis curriculo contra ſe ſcriptum audiverat, ad Johannem Bradſhavum, de ponte jam à Cromwello dejectum, ſe recepit, quid facto opus eſſet conſulturus, quo ſyngrapha, quâ ulteriùs Republicæ in novam Tyrannidem jam mutatæ

tatæ obnoxius eſſe non debebat, refigeretur. Bradſhavus jam blandè ſatìs & comiter Barwicum excepit; pro quo ſe quovis officio etiam apud ipſum Cromwellum libenter fungi velle ait, ſi ſatìs apud ipſum gratiâ valeret. Verùm hâc de re non eſt quòd ſis admodùm ſollicitus, mi Barwice, inquit: Iſtiuſmodi enim ſchedulæ aut omnino perierunt, aut ſaltem adeò confuſæ & tumultuariæ jacent, ut nemini ſint unquam moleſtiam faceſſuræ. Hinc anſam arripuit Cromwellum acriter perſtrigendi, imò impotentem ejus tyrannidem enormiter graſſantem diris omnibus devovendi: De Regiâ autem authoritate intra legum cancellos definitâ omnia bona dixit, ac ſi cum Regibus in gratiam redire voluiſſet. "Vos "verò Regii (inquit ſubridens) de noſtris "æmulationibus, & affectatâ dominandi li"bidine ſatìs ſuaviter in ſinu ridetis, & "Carolo veſtro ex noſtris ſimultatibus non "ſine ratione bene ominamini."

Plurimi erant tunc temporis cives eximii, quibus peropportunum videbatur Regi reſtituendo admovere manum, jam cùm Cromwellianos ipſos Cromwellianæ tyrannidis tædere cœpiſſet. Cum his Barwicus ſemper ſtetit in procinctu, ad tam egregium facinus ſymbolum

bolum ſuum collaturus. Horum tamen omnium operam Cromwellus diu eluſit, nonnullos eorum largitionibus in partes ſuas pertrahendo, quos Majeſtas Regia malæ fidei ſuſpectos habere neque poſſe neque debere videbatur. Sementem ſaltem tunc temporis fecerunt generoſi animi, in meſſem præter omnium ſpem opimam calamitoſæ Patriæ olim ſuborituram. O ſi gratias tam immenſo beneficio dignas Deo optimo maximo ejuſdem largitori munificentiſſimo gens peſſima & improbiſſima non denegâſſemus! Provinciam neque levem neque inutilem, certè Regi ſereniſſimo perquam acceptam, quam in hoc ingenti molimine omnium bonorum civium communi Barwicus ſibi ſuſcepit adminiſtrandam, ſtrictim quantùm potero ediſſeram.

Erant nempe tunc temporis duo primarii viri ſub Cromwellianis auſpiciis merentes, Johannes Cloburius & Daniel Redmannus, hic in bello Hibernico, ille in Scotico, uterque Legioni imperans, uterque legioni cui imperabat perquam gratioſus. Cloburius & Otwayus ſuprà laudatus duas ſorores in uxores duxerant, Redmannus ſororem Otwayi. Otwayus autem, qui fidem in Regem ſereniſſimum, & amicitiam cum

Barwico

Barwico ſemper ſanctiſſimè coluit, id operam ab aliquot annis dederat (inito cum Barwico ſuo ſemper, prout res tulerat, conſilio) ut viros egregios, non minùs amicitiâ quàm affinitate ſibi conjunctiſſimos, in partes Regias pertraheret. Nobiliſſima etiam Savilla, cui Barwicus ſemper erat ab intimis conſiliis, Robertum Venablium, in militiâ Cromwellianâ virum celeberrimum, idoneis argumentis & miniſtris ſollicitavit, ut afflictæ Patriæ ſuæ duriſſimam ſervitutem Cromwello ſervientis miſertus, ad fidem Regi debitam rediret. Hi omnes clariſſimi viri, quamvis non omnes ſimul & ſemel ſed gradatim tantùm, ad obſequium redierunt. Quo autem generoſo erant pectore, quamvis tardiùs reſipuerint; hujuſmodi tamen colloquia non ſolùm amicè admiſerunt, & tutis auribus exceperunt; ſed operam Regi tandem navârunt, pro ſuâ quiſque provinciâ minimè vulgarem. Ut penſum ſuum in his aliiſque viris Barwicus excoleret, privatum ſubinde ſtudium intermittere, & ab agro Suſſexiano Londinum, totius pro re Regiâ moliminis primarium Emporium, adequitare coactus eſt.

Sub hæc tempora inter perduelles deliberatum erat de interficiendis & delendis

iis

iis omnibus, juxta Doctrinam Hobbianam tunc nuper editam, quos Regi ſeriò favere arbitrabantur. Tyrannus autem mitiora conſilia ſecutus, homines multitudine ſuâ ab internecione incolumes diripere contentus erat, non ſemel antea direptos; nimirum Laicos, quibus aliquid latifundiorum hactenus erat reſiduum, decima reditûs ab iis provenientis parte multat. In Clericos verò bonis omnibus jamdudum exutos, ſæviſſimo edicto detonuit, graviſſima vincula iis omnibus denuncians, quotquot erant qui ſive publicè in frequente cœtu, ſive privatim in Nobilium ædibus aut concionem habere, aut juxta ſtatas Eccleſiæ formulas in Liturgicis miniſtrare, aut etiam Ludum Literarium aperire audebant. Quomodo ſe geſſit Barwicus in hoc afflicto rerum ſtatu ex ſequentibus literis ad ſenem longè optimum Epiſcopum Dunelmenſem datis Febr. 23°. A.D. MDCLV. luculenter conſtabit; quarum exemplar ſic ſe habet.

Reverendiſſime in Chriſto Pater!

" ULTIMÆ quas ad Paternitatem Tuam " dedi literæ tantum tibi negotii faceſſere " poſſint, ſuper iis quæ in chartas tuas no- " tavi, ut nuperi ſilentii mei veniam fa- " cere

" cere poſſe videantur. Hoc tamen quic-
" quid eſt ſilentii, utì res ſe jam habet, ab-
" rumpere cogor; niſi officio in te meo
" deeſſe velim: Quàm funeſtum vulnus ex
" noviſſimo Edicto Eccleſia calamitoſa,
" quaſi ipſam animam jamjam actura, ac-
" cepit, non opus eſt Paternitatem Tuam
" moneam. Attamen id quod mihi in hoc
" rerum ſtatu ex officio incumbere videa-
" tur, in hoc ſcripto exponere mihi viſum
" erat. Spero equidem bonum Samarita-
" num, qui tantum habuit miſericordiæ,
" tantum olei & vini ſaucio peregrino in-
" fudit, lectiſſimæ ſponſæ ſuæ pariter ſau-
" ciatæ minimè defuturum: Certè non
" poſſum non ex intimis animi penetrali-
" bus Clericorum vicem dolere, quotquot
" ſunt quibus uxores & liberi domi ſunt
" alendi: Laicorum autem ſorti magìs in-
" gemiſco; in quantum horum conditio
" æterna illorum temporali præferenda eſt.
" De me tamen ipſo (quod Deo acceptum
" refero) minimè omnium ſum ſollicitus:
" utpote qui non niſi mihi uni perire poſ-
" ſum, homini non magni momenti: &
" ut eſſem non nullius valoris, eò certè
" magìs idoneus eſſem, qui cum quovis
" diſcrimine tam eximiæ cauſæ teſtimoni-

" um

" um ferrem: quod quidem (Deo mihi
" ſuccurrente) facere non gravabor, ſi aliter
" officio Eccleſiæ tam neceſſario fungi non
" poſſim. Concionandi enim, & ſacra-
" menta ritè adminiſtrandi munera, nobis
" nuper interdicta, ſunt duo illa grandia
" depoſita, quæ mihi concredidit ſupre-
" mus Dominus meus; cùm arduum illud
" officium ſuſceperim, ad quod me voca-
" re dignatus eſt. Quòd autem ad com-
" munem precandi formam attinet; eóuſq;
" prohibita eſt, ut ipſum ſymbolum Apo-
" ſtolicum, ipſi Pſalmi Davidici, ipſa oratio
" Dominica ſub interdicto cadere videan-
" tur. Non dubitarem igitur vel infenſiſſimi
" hoſtis judicio me ſubmittere (modò om-
" nem pietatis ſenſum, omnem rationis uſum
" non excuſſerit) quid mihi hâc in re facto
" opus ſit. Ex his facilè colligere poteſt
" Paternitas Tua, & quid agere ex offi-
" cio teneri mihi videor, & quibus ratio-
" nibus ad hoc agendum inductus ſum.
" Horum autem utrumque ob oculos tibi
" proponere neceſſarium duxi, non ſolùm
" ut communi Eccleſiæ Patri, ſed ſtrictori
" ſenſu, tanquam Diœceſano de peculiari
" jure mihi præpoſito, cui Canonica obe-
" dientia mihi incumbit præſtanda. Sed

& præ-

" & præter hæc duo, tertio etiam obſe-
" quio me tibi obnoxium eſſe jure meritò
" agnoſco, poſtquàm me Paternitati Tuæ
" à ſacris habere domeſticis olim dignatus
" eras. Hæc omnia conjunctim, imò ſin-
" gula ſeorſim ſumpta, illud à me exigere
" potuiſſent, ut mandata tua ſuper his pri-
" ùs expectâſſem, quàm quid facere vellem
" apud me ſtatuiſſem; niſi quòd te tantâ
" invidiâ & periculo gravatum nollem.
" Omnia tamen authoritati tuæ & ſingulari
" judicio reverenter ſubmitto, minimè du-
" bitans, quin quæ apud me ſolidâ (ut mihi
" videtur) ratione ſubnixa facere ſtatui, a-
" pud te comprobare dignaberis; præſer-
" tim cùm hoc etiam præterea intellexe-
" ris, me (ne officio Eccleſiæ tam neceſ-
" ſario excidam) ſolito cautiùs & tectiùs
" eodem functurum eſſe. Hoc autem ra-
" tum (Deo auxiliante) habeo, ſi à cog-
" nitoribus in judicium ſiſtar, nihil horum
" quæ facio me diſſimulaturum eſſe. Quan-
" quam enim non ego is ſum, ut Circum-
" cellionum veſaniam excuſatam vellem; hi
" tamen non ſine quâdam commiſeratione
" ab antiquis Patribus condemnati ſunt:
" & certè multò mallem eorum temerita-
" tis iniquè ſuſpectus pœnas luere, quàm
" traditorum,

" traditorum, quos vocabant, criminis ha-
" beri reus, quo genere hominum nihil o-
" lim aut Deo aut homini magìs exoſum
" fuit. Spero autem Deum in hoc officio
" obeundo infirmitati meæ adjutorem fore;
" eóque magìs, ſi Paternitatis Tuæ bene-
" dictionis & precum ad eundem Deum
" fuſarum beneficio uſque & uſque frui
" mihi datum fuerit; id quod à Paternitate
" Tuâ humillimè peto,

" Paternitati Tuæ omni officio
" devinctiſſimus, Jo. Barwick.

Hæ literæ datæ erant ex ædibus Erſfeldianis, in quibus perquam comiter & reverenter exceptus erat Barwicus. Verùm humaniſſimus hoſpes Ersfeldius aliquandiu antea diem obierat; mœſtiſſimaque vidua non multò poſt in levamen doloris, à ſorore ſuâ uxore Thomæ Midletoni Equitis ſuprà memorati, apud ſuos Cambros atque etiam vicinas provincias viri celeberrimi, ad ſpecioſam Arcem Circenſem invitata eſt; & Johannem Barwicum religioſiſſima matrona itineris comitem habere voluit. Hîc Barwicus antiquum de rebus Regiis ſtudium cum nobiliſſimo Midletono recoluit. Ut autem huic ſtudio opportuniùs navaret operam,

operam, poſt reditum ſuum è Cambriâ in ædibus fratris ſui, qui ad medicinam faciendam nuper Londinum conceſſerat, hoſpitatus eſt. In iſtis ædibus oratorium reperit Deo olim ſacrum, ſed in nuperâ ſeditione temeratum, quod in nitorem elegantem ſumptibus ſuis reſtituendum curavit: in quo rem divinam aſſiduè feçit, cauſam Regis & Eccleſiæ Deo commendans.

Paulo autem poſtquam ad ædes fraternas acceſſerat, quod erat ſub initium anni juxta Æram Chriſtianam MDCLVIII, liber quidam ab uno aut altero anonymo ſcriptore, de naturâ Catholicæ fidei & hæreſeos (ut præ ſe ferebat) Anglicè adornatus, in publicum prodiit; quod nonnihil negotii ei grandioribus intento faciebat. Fingebant nempe iſti piarum fraudum Architecti, Proceres aliquot Presbyterani dogmatis in nupero Parlamento conſidentes, librum neſcio quem ſcripſiſſe, quo Parlamento exponere ſuſcipiebant Epiſcopos omni jure in ſenaculo conſidendi carere, eò quòd ſuperioris ſeculi Epiſcopis petpetuo filo non ſuccederent, utpote debito ritu minimè conſecrati: Epiſcopumque Dunelmenſem Barwici noſtri Patronum colendiſſimum ſimul comminiſcuntur, ut hanc objectionem dilueret, orati-

one ſolenniter in frequente ſenatu habitâ diſertis verbis aſſeruiſſe (cæteris Epiſcopis gratulantibus potiùs, quàm vel minimùm refragantibus) primæ Reformationis Epiſcopos in Oenoplio fuiſſe ordinatos, adeò extra dubium eſſe, ut res eſſet toto terrarum orbe notiſſima. Sic nempe voluerunt hi boni viri ridiculam fabulam peſſimè ſibi cohærentem, & jamdudum à Maſono explosam, ad incudem denuò revocare, novis ſycophantiis perpolire, & è poſtliminio populo obtrudere: haud ſatìs interim memores, neminem fidem & unitatem Eccleſiaſticam, quarum maximè ſtudioſi eſſe videri volebant, magìs turbare atque labefactare, quàm qui eas dolo malo adſtruere ſatagit. Ad hoc palmarium Adverſariorum argumentum refellendum ſufficiebat, quòd Reverendiſſimus Senex adhuc in vivis, contra forſan quàm ſperabant, ſupereſſet: quintum enim ſupra nonageſimum jam agebat annum. Simulatque igitur de hâc calumniâ ſibi nihil tale opinanti impactâ à ſuis monitus eſſet, Barwicum Sacellanum ſuum unà cum notario publico Londino, ipſe rure agens, ad ſe accerſivit, ut hujus commenti vanitatem coram his aliiſque idoneis teſtibus proteſtatione ſolenni more inſtitutâ

declararet. Proteſtationem hanc ritè celebratam coram omnibus, qui iſti confeſſui Parlamentario interfuerant atque adhuc in vivis erant ſuperſtites, ſive de Civili ſive de ſacro ordine proceribus, ſive Londini ſive in vicinis provinciis agentibus, per Barwicum ſuum ſiſtendam curavit, ad omnium eorum fidem provocans, ut ſacroſanctâ veritate nihil clarius, nihil antiquius habentes, ſi ſe immeritò hâc calumniâ gravatum crederent, id ſubſcriptis nominibus liberè teſtarentur. Hoc verò non ſolùm omnes Senatores, ad quos iſta Proteſtatio deferri poterat (deferebatur autem ad quamplurimos) ſed & omnes præterea Actuarii & Senatûs Adminiſtri, quorum erat omnia hujuſmodi facta ſive dicta (ſiqua fuiſſent) in tabulas authenticas referre, ultrò fecerunt; nec volam nec veſtigium, aut ejuſmodi libri ad Senatum explicati, aut ejuſmodi Orationis habitæ quales Adverſarii fingebant, agnoſcentes. Grandævus Epiſcopus jam planè à litibus Eccleſiaſticis emeritus, in mandatis dedit Barwico ſuo, ut hanc proteſtationem, unà cum illuſtriſſimo teſtimonio ipſi ſuffragante, fidei minimè privatæ, publici juris fieri curaret: quod certè juſto volumine facere ſtatuerat: verum cùm audi-

viſſet eruditiſſimum Epiſcopum Derrienſem, in Belgio exulantem, idem meditari, utpote huic liti cum iiſdem Adverſariis jam antea immiſtum; illius irrefragabili calamo hanc provinciam facilè permiſit: materiam interim idoneam ad hanc controverſiam dirimendam ipſi ſuppeditavit, non ſolùm ex hoc recenti luculentiſſimæ fidei teſtimonio, ſed & ex vetuſtioribus monumentis jam tum cum ipsâ Religione reformatâ natis: Ea autem non ſolùm erant ex Eccleſiæ Tabulis authenticis deſumpta; ad quæ olim à Maſono objecta, tanquam ad conſpectum Gorgonem, Adverſarii à triginta plus minùs annis obſtupuêre, profundo ſilentio immerſi; ſed ex Regni quoque publicis Archivis; quæ adeò ad amuſſim cum illis Eccleſiæ conſentiunt, ut qui reformatæ Eccleſiæ Antiſtites hoc nomine Canonicâ ordinatione caruiſſe aſſeret, idem omnem omnium gentium fidem publicam pari jure in dubium vocare poſſit.

Dum hoc ſtudio Barwicus non inutiliter fungebatur, duo erant, in quibus vir integerrimus & Theologiæ Doctor eximius Johannes Huettus ejus operâ uti cupiebat; alterum, ut ipſe jam à perduellibus capite damnatus, nec aliam in poſterum

operam afflictæ patriæ addicturus, quàm quæ à Regio martyre, cæterâque glorioſiſſimâ Cœleſtium coronâ addiceretur, aliquot aureorum centena in ſubſidium Regium à ſe corrogata, Barwici hujus fidei Regi poſtea præſtandæ concrederet; alterum, ut eodem frueretur in funeſto pegmate extremæ fortitudinis & pietatis ſuæ adjutore, qui & ipſe olim eidem juſtiſſimæ cauſæ ſanguine ſuo tantùm non litaverat. Sacram autem cervicem ſecuri jam ſubmiſſurus Huettus, annulum de digito detraxit, quo Barwicum ſuum ceu ſupremo amoris pignore donatum voluit, cui hæc verba inſcripta ſunt, Alter Aristides. An hunc annulum ſanctiſſimus vir tunc temporis conſilio, an caſu potiùs in digito geſſit, incertum eſt. Certè in longè aliud olim cuſus eſſe videbatur, quàm ut huic tragicæ ſcenæ inſerviret: Verùm commodiſſimâ teſſerâ inſculptum eſſe Barwicus ſemper poſteà exiſtimavit, totoque vitæ decurſu in digito ſuo geſtavit, tanquam fidei & pietatis in Patriam à ſe debitæ inſignem monitorem: Nihil enim contumelioſius in gentem ſuam dici poſſe reputavit, quàm Rempublicam ſanctiore ſtudio ab illuſtri illo Ethnico, non niſi inſitâ & naturali religione imbuto, fuiſſe cultam,

quàm à non paucis colitur, qui Chriſtianam fidem quàm maximè crepant.

In Fraternis ædibus cryptas nactus eſt ſatìs abditas, & ſibi ſoli notas, tum chartis tum pecuniis, quæ ad rem Regiam ſpectabant occultandis ſatìs accommodas. Inter Barwici autem ſchedas quam plurimas literas reperio, à ſummo Angliæ Cancellario, primario tunc temporis Regni adminiſtro, pleraſque occultis notis ſcriptas & ad ſe datas, de arduis Regni & Eccleſiæ negotiis, poſtquam ad Regium miniſterium jam ſecundò reverſus erat; quas omnes ab ipſo reſervatas unà cum Clave Cryptographicà penes me habeo: nonnullas etiam ipſe Rex ſereniſſimus proprià manu exaratas ad humiliſſimum ſervum & fidiſſimum ſubditum ſuum dare non eſt dedignatus, officium ejus atque operam non ſolùm clementiſſimè agnoſcens, ſed & humaniſſimè collaudans. Harum ego illas quæ ad res geſtas illuſtrandas maximè conducunt latinè reddendas cenſui, de genuino ſenſu ad verbum ferè transferendo religioſiùs forſan, quàm de Latini ſermonis elegantià ſollicitus. Primæ * Literarum Regiarum Bruxellis De-

* Vide Append. No II.

cembri

cembris 30°. A. D. MDCLVIII. ſic ſe habent.

" HODIE per fidum tabellionem literas
" tuas die viceſimo quinto Novembris da-
" tas accepi. Earum etiam quas ad Can-
" cellarium ſcripſiſti videndi copiam ha-
" bui. Sed & illas quoque priores Domi-
" no Thortono tranſmiſſas accepi, quam-
" vis diu poſtquam ſcriptæ ſunt. Gratias
" tibi ex animo ago pro tuâ illâ mihi im-
" pensâ operâ: & pro certo credas velim,
" me ſenſum perquam juſtum in animo
" meo recolere eorum quæ pro me & mo-
" litus & perpeſſus es: eorumque fru-
" ctum (Deo dante) olim percipies. Cen-
" tum aureos ad Dominum Thorntonum
" numeratos accepi, reſiduumque pecu-
" niæ ad diem condictum me acceptu-
" rum eſſe, à probo vectore cui illud con-
" credidiſti, minimè dubito. In computo
" autem faciendo erratum eſſe opinor. Si-
" quidem Dominus Shaw nihil unquam
" præter centum illos aureos in prioribus
" literis tuis ad calculum redactos à Do-
" mino Hartop accepit; cùm ſummæ reſi-
" duum ſupputatum eſſet ad ſexcentos
" præter triginta & quinque aureos. An

 " verò

" verò error ſtet à meis partibus, tu ma-
" gìs exploratum habes. Omnis ille tu-
" multus qui ab obitu D. D. de centum
" illis aureis concitatus eſt, purus putus ab
" Hartopii admodum importuni impru-
" dentiâ ortum habuit. Gratias meo no-
" mine Domino Gr: agas velim de ſedu-
" litate ſuâ, in quâ non dubito quin per-
" ſiſtet. Omnem autem methodum pecu-
" niam collybo curandi penes ipſum ſtare
" volo, quæ difficilis eſſe non poteſt. Sin
" verò nummos Jacobo de la Hay ſolven-
" dos ſtatuat, & ſyngraphas collybiſticas
" per vias Domino Thorntono notas ad
" Cancellarium tranſmittat, mea res juſtè
" curabitur. Qui illam alteram cambiendi
" viam propoſuit, haud ſatìs compertas ha-
" buit illas anguſtias in quibus verſor; quas
" quidem velim omnibus meis palàm fieri,
" & quàm frugi in expenſis hìc ſumus; in
" quibus Deum habemus conſcium, quàm
" parùm ſimus prodigi. Opto igitur ut to-
" tum illud quod ſupereſt ſimul tranſmit-
" tendum curares: ſed & quicquid in po-
" ſterum vel induſtriâ tuâ, vel aliorum ex
" meis benevolentiâ & diligentiâ corradi
" poſſit, primo quoque tempore huc tranſ-
" miſſum velim, quod tum in meum, tum

" in

" in illorum etiam beneficium (utì ſpero)
" quàm maximè cedet. Gratias tibi habeo
" pro eâ rerum ratione quam mihi reddi-
" diſti, in quâ cupio ut pergas; cum meâ
" multum intererit. Jam verò cum Chi-
" rographum meum (quod ad te tutò per-
" latum iri ſpondetur) agnoveris, in poſte-
" rum non ſubſcribam nomen

" Amantiſſimi tui

CAROLI R.

Ex hâc Regiâ de paucis nummulorum centenis ſolicitudine, videre licet in quas minutias contracta erat tunc temporis Gentis Britannicæ Majeſtas & ingens olim gloria.

HÆ à Regia Majeſtate literæ conſcriptæ ſunt poſt tres integros menſes ab obitu Olivarii Cromwelli, in cujus locum Richardus filius à Conciliariis Cromwellianis, cum non levi multorum ex Ducibus militiæ primariis livore, ſufficiebatur. Ille imperio ſuſtinendo à patre malis artibus parto longè impar repertus eſt. Erat enim à patre longè diverſus, ingenii candidi & ſimplicis, idem tamen puſillanimis atque imbellis, ita ut neque virtutibus neque vitiis tam inviſo oneri diu ſuſtinendo idoneus eſſe videretur. Peropportunum igitur Regiis viſum eſt, jam

cùm

cùm de Cromwellianis exuviis atque ſpoliis inter novæ Tyrannidis ſatellites ſatìs acriter litigatum iri perſentiſcerent, diſſidia eorum quantùm poterant fovere, contentionum flammas ulteriùs ſpargere, & in procinctu ſtare, quo ex perduellium mutuis altercationibus rem benè gerendi opportunitatem capeſſerent. Inter hos non infimo loco ſtetit Cambro-Britannus ille nobilis Thomas Midletonus, de cujus expedito officio Barwicus Regiam Majeſtatem certiorem fecerat per literas; quibus ſic Rex ſereniſſimus † reſpondere dignatus eſt. Bruxellis Jun. 2°. MDCLIX.

" LITERAS tuas decimo ſexto die ſuperi-
" oris menſis datas accepi, quas ſimul at-
" que perlegiſſem, pro certo credas velim,
" minimè opus fuiſſe, ut ſolicitè quære-
" rem, qui vir ille eſſet, ſcriptis tuis ad-
" umbratus, quamvis nuncius fidus mentio-
" nem de eo poſtea mihi fecit. De hoc
" viro etiam atque etiam cogitare ſolitus
" fui, quanto mihi uſui eſſe poſſit; & ad
" eum mittendi opportunitatem avidè per-
" cupivi, quam quod per te nactus ſum,
" gratias tibi habeo. Literaſque in hiſce
" ad te datis incluſas illi fac tradas; quibus

† Vide Append. N° IV.

ut

" ut quàm primùm reſpondeat cupio; tum
" ut in quibus conſortibus maximam fidu-
" ciam reponat, quibuſcum ſtudium ſuum
" conjungere libet, quò expeditiùs res a-
" gatur, me certiorem faciat. Quod ad
" cætera ſpectat, à Cancellario plura au-
" dies, qui acceptilationes meas tibi tranſ-
" miſſurus eſt, ut & quicquid prætera uſui
" eſſe poſſit. Speroque tempus jamjam
" inſtare, quo quàm plurima mihi à te præ-
" ſtita officia remunerare poſſim

" Tui amantiſſimus

CAROLUS R.

MIDLETONI nempe Equitis exiſtimationem atque ſtudium ad res ſuas promovendas magni fecit Rex ſereniſſimus, de promptiſſimâ vicinorum Cambrorum operâ, qui ab officio rariùs deſciviſſent, ſub tantæ authoritatis Duce & belli gnaro ſatis ſecurus. Hunc etiam hominem noverat, non ſolùm ad fidem Principi ſuo debitam toto pectore rediiſſe, ſed etiam ſaluberrimis Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ præceptis à Barwico aliiſque ejuſdem Eccleſiæ Myſtis intimè imbutum eſſe, quæ Regiam dignitatem ſanctiſſimè colendam docet. Midletonus unà cum filio primogenito generiſque ſuis Winno, Groeſvenorioque

venorioque equeſtris ordinis viris, & Herberto Barone Cherburienſi majorum gentium nobili, nec non aliis viris generoſiſſimis promptus & expeditus ſtabat, Regia mandata capeſſurus. Nec defuturus erat cuivis nobili cœpto, à Barwico ſuo prout res ferret de rebus Regiis monitus, eximius ille Venablius, qui in vicino agro Ceſtrienſi degebat, à Cromwello pridem exauctoratus. Ille enim operam Regiæ cauſæ jamdudum clancullariam addixerat, ad id rogatus ab aliquot ſuis ſibi chariſſimis, quibus illuſtriſſima Savilla (ut dixi) rei Regiæ ſemper ſtudioſiſſima, ad eam operam commodè utebatur. Subaudiverat enim hominem horribili Regii Martyris cæde generosâ mente percitum eſſe, ſanctiſſimiſque ejus manibus facilè ingemiſcere. Pius iſte optimi viri affectus, utcunque preſſus & in ſinu fotus, ſuſpicax tamen Cromwelli ingenium non videbatur latuiſſe: Cromwellus tamen in ſimulati amoris teſſeram, revera tamen ut hominem, à quo ſibi malè metuebat, longiſſimè à ſe amoliretur, copiis iſtis Venablium præficere voluit, quas in Americanam expeditionem conſcripſerat. Venablius autem fraudum Cromwellianarum minimè ignarus, & pro comperto habens pleriſque

risque eorum, quibus erat imperaturus, novam hanc tyrannidem esse satis invisam, cum istis copiis Tyrannum de solio deturbare, Regemque sereniſſimum restituere statuerat. Et profecto egregio cœpto minimè excidisset, si auxiliariæ Phalanges, quarum erat in subsidiis stare adjutricem manum tam nobili auso admoturæ, à viro perfidisſimo, cui Rex omnia sua sub ista tempora concrediderat, non fuissent proditæ. Cromwellus autem, cui conjuratio ista subolere cœperat, Desburgum ante diem condictum nocte concubiâ ex improviso ad Venablium mittit, qui ipsum somno gravem de lecto suscitat, & ad iter Londino Portsmutham versus cum copiis suis quantocyus se accingere jubet. Sicque facinus egregium tunc temporis institutum intervertitur. Venablius tamen per Barwicum suum istius facinoris conscium & consortem jam denuo Regiæ Majestati officium suum defert.

Non multùm dubitabat Barwicus, summâ Otwayi sui sedulitate atque industriâ fretus, quin Redmannus in Hiberniâ, præsertim verò Cloburius in Scotiâ primâ quaque opportunitate operam suam Regiæ causæ non illibenter addicere vellent. At cùm hic sub Georgii Monkii, postea illu-

ſtriſſimi Ducis Albemarlii, ille ſub Henrici Cromwelli Imperio militaret, res iſta videbatur ſummè ardua, & periculi plena; adde etiam vix aut ne vix Regi utilis futura, nec (ut ſibi ipſis videbatur) ſatis honeſta & decora; niſi iſtarum Legionum Duces Capitanei, quorum imperio ſuberant, & quorum favore ad ſplendida in exercitu munia evecti fuerunt, in partes Regias ipſi quoque pertraherentur, aut ſaltem ſeriò ſolicitarentur. Henricus autem Cromwellus cum ſuo ipſius non levi damno & dedecore juratis Regis hoſtibus, & amicis ſuis ſatis fallacibus & perfidis ſub hæc tempora herbam puſillanimiter porrigens in Hiberniâ, quemadmodum Richardus nuper fecerat in Angliâ, Redmanni ſtudium, qui & ipſe cum Cromwello ſuo exauctoratus eſt, irritum inpræſentiarum reddidiſſe videbatur. Spem tamen de operâ ſuâ navandâ, ubi commodior daretur opportunitas, conceptam non reddiderat irritam. Rogavit autem Otwayum Regio nomine Barwicus, ut ſepoſitis aliquandiu de re Hibernicâ cogitationibus, in Scotiam iter capeſſeret, apud Cloburium ſuum id curaturus, ut nullam non impenderet ſolertiam & diligentiam, quò Imperatorem ſuum, apud quem magnâ fortitudinis

titudinis fidei & prudentiæ exiſtimatione valebat, conciliare poſſet, ingens momentum Regiis partibus acceſſurum. Otwayus hanc provinciam alacriter ſuſcipit, & ſuis ipſius ſumptibus præſtare voluit. De quo promptiſſimo Otwayi officio Barwicus Regiam Majeſtatem certiorem fecit: at interim humiliter rogavit, ut Rex ſereniſſimus literas ad Monkium per fidum aliquem & conſultum virum, qui maximâ apud eum authoritate pollebat, dare vellet; quò tantâ machinâ petitus Cloburii aliorumq; ſollicitationibus faciliùs cederet. Non enim unius hominis, neque unius diei tantæ molis opus eſſe videbatur, etiamſi quis Regiâ authoritate maximè munitus accederet. Hos autem Barwici conatus in conciliandis officiis clariſſimorum virorum & militiæ peritiſſimorum, Venablii Cloburii Redmannique, * literis propriâ manu denuo exaratis Rex ſereniſſimus honeſtare non eſt dedignatus, ſe etiam ex Barwici conſilio ad Monkium ſcripturum innuens. Literæ autem ſunt hujuſmodi.

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* Vide Append. N° VII.

Bruxellis

Bruxellis, Jun. 12. MDCLIX.

" Literas tuas accepi, & multùm mihi
" gratulor te de alterò iſtorum hominum
" tam fidam ſpem, de altero tam probabi-
" lem concepiſſe. Quod in me eſt, quò
" tertius concilietur ſatagam; idque metho-
" do à te indigitatâ, quamvis de ſucceſſu
" parùm certus. Illud igitur apud amicum
" tuum agas velim, ut Regiam rem ſeriò
" in ſe ſuſcipiat, omnem occaſionem cap-
" tans: & polliceri poſſis me ſuam ſuo-
" rumque operam juxta modum ſibi gra-
" tum futurum remunerare velle. Gnavi-
" ter etiam agas velim cum amico tuo,
" ut negotium cum C. tranſigat, quod qui-
" dem ſi C. in ſe receperit, abunde illi
" gratificabimur, juxta modum à te pro-
" ponendum: quàm autem primùm cog-
" novero, quid moliturus ſit, quidque vi-
" ciſſim expectaturus, ſi fidem ſeriò præ-
" ſtiterit, quâ potero cautione (nec dubito
" quin eâ quam ſufficere cenſebit) paciſ-
" car, me tum ſibi tum ſuis ex animi ſui
" ſententiâ quod meum eſt præſtiturum.
" Exopto autem ut amicus tuus quàm
" primùm cum eo colloquium inſtituat.
" Quod attinet ad V. tam rationi conſen-
" taneum

" taneum eſt quod nobis offert, ut tam de
" re agendâ quàm de modo agendi illum
" ſuo ſibi arbitrio permiſſum velim; mul-
" tumque gaudeo, illum antiqui propoſiti
" tenacem eſſe.

" Tui amantiſſimus,

CAROLUS R.

ID nempe agebat Barwicus, ut fortiſſimi hi viri & militiâ clari, qui hoſtium partes nimis feliciter olim propugnaverant, jam verò tandem omnes reſipiſcerent (id quod nonnulli eorum clam antea fecerant) & in excubiis ſe promptos continerent, nondum juxtà cum Regiis ſuſpecti; at cum Regiis, qui cœptum ingens pro liberandâ Patriâ in primum diem Auguſti proximè futuri inter ſe mutuò condixerant, vires ſuas conjuncturi.

REX interim de viro aliquo idoneo diſpiciendo cogitat, qui ad Monkium ſubmittatur mandatis ſuis inſtructus; tandemque literas ad Johannem Greenvillum Baronettum, poſtea honoratiſſimum Comitem Bathonienſem, dat, unà cum aliis ad Monkium in Scotiâ imperantem, vel à ſe ferendis, vel ab alio quovis, quem Greenvillus noverat cordatum eſſe virum, rei Regiæ ſtudioſum,

& hoſtibus nimis oculatis minùs ſuſpectum; qui hoc onus & Monkio gratius, & rei gerendæ opportunius ſuſtinere poſſit. Greenvillus nuncium nactus eſſe videbatur huic muneri ſuſcipiendo omnino parem; nempe Nicolaum Monkium illuſtriſſimi Georgii fratrem germanum, venerandum Presbyterum, poſtea Eccleſiæ Herefordienſis Epiſcopum, virum omnino probum & conſultum: Nam quem virum in intimi pectoris reconditiſſima ſtudia, quàm fratrem hominem ſibi perſpectum, & multis nominibus charum, admittere aut probabiliùs vellet, aut tutiùs poſſet vir (ſi quis unquam alius) cautus, & contra invidiam, quâ à fanaticis hominibus in Anglià rerum potitis premebatur, ſagax & providus? Hoc unum in itineris conſilium Nicolao Monkio etiam apud ſuſpicioſiſſimos homines ſufficere videbatur, quòd chariſſimi fratris ſalutandi jam poſt varios belli caſus, rerumque diſcrimina non viſi, & cum eo de filiâ ſuâ in nuptias dandâ conſilium ineundi ſe deſiderio tactum cauſari poſſet. Nec certè alium quemquam hominem exoticum, & à militiâ ſuâ alienum, præter chariſſimum fratrem (ut tunc erant tempora) vel ad colloquium tantùm Monkius tutò admittere potuit;

potuit; ſi ad nobiliſſimum facinus ad quod invitabatur, animum quàm maximè addicere vellet: præſertim ſi tam arduum, tam immenſum opus ſine Civilis ſanguinis diſpendio, quod poſtea fecit, moliri ſtuderet. Literæ autem Regiæ ad Monkium datæ Julii 21° MDCLIX. ſic ſe habent.

Domine,

" INIQUUS eſſem, ſi crederem te mihi malè " velle; quia nihil eſt cauſæ, cur hoc face- " res. Bonum autem quod à te expecto, " tantum commodi & Patriæ tuæ, & tibi " ipſi allaturum eſt, ut non poſſim induci " ut credam, te mihi in eo defuturum eſſe. " Qui has tibi literas aut daturus, aut miſ- " ſurus eſt, in mandatis habet multo pluri- " bus tecum meo nomine agere. Si verò " apud te ſtatuas, rem meam tibi curæ fore; " rationem modumque eam gerendi tuo " tibi arbitrio omnem permittam, ad moni- " ta quæcunque tua me compoſiturus. " Quod ſupereſt ei qui has tibi literas latu- " rus eſt concredidi. In manu autem tibi " eſt me ex animi tui ſententiâ tibi bene- " volum reddere, & ſemper habere me

Tui amantiſſimum

CAROLUM R.

Non multò poſtquam Johannes Otwayus in Cloburii ſui contubernium Edenburgi, ſub obtentu conjunctiſſimi affinis viſendi, ſe receperat, Nicolaus Monkius Scotiam appulit. Tandemque ſpes nonnulla gliſcere cœpit, quamvis in occulto fota, Scoticanæ militiæ Præfectum à binis iſtis oratoribus, Nicolao fratre chariſſimo, Cloburioque conſultiſſimo militiæ ſuæ adminiſtro, in partes Regias (ſponte forſan ſuâ ſiquando res ferret procliviſſimum) pertrahi poſſe. Nec dubium eſt, quin uterque horum, ſuam quiſque opportunitatem captans, per omnia ſacra, atque adeò per ſanctiſſimos Regii Martyris manes, fidem & obſequium illuſtriſſimi viri obteſtati ſunt, ut dulciſſimam chariſſimamque Patriam à cerebroſis fanaticorum hominum intemperiis liberare vellet, Regiumque filium, propriis laribus exulantem, Paterno ſolio nullo non jure ſibi debito reſtitueret. Plures erant, opinor, præter hos duos egregios viros, qui ſummâ fide apud Monkium valebant, operamque ſuam ad ipſum in Regiam cauſam flectendum, aut ſub hæc tempora, aut ſaltem poſtea navârunt, præſertim Thomas Clergeſius, cujus ſororem Monkius in uxorem duxerat, & Radulphus Knight, inter militiæ Scoticanæ

canæ Duces vir primarius. Horum enim utriuſque nomina in Tabulâ Cryptographicâ Barwici notata reperio; & utrumque novimus poſtea honoribus & beneficiis à Rege munificentiſſimo juxta cum Cloburio auctum fuiſſe. Quanquam tamen quid horum alteruter, aut quivis alius de Scoticano exercitu in rem Regiam inter hæc geſta nominatim molitus eſt, haud ſatìs compertum habeo: Hoc autem ſatìs mihi liquet ex optimæ fidei ſcriptis, quod Barwicianæ provinciæ erat, ſive in Angliâ, ſive in Cambriâ, ſive in Hiberniâ, præſertim verò in Scotiâ, Barwicum omnino ad arbitrium atque mentem ſereniſſimi Regis adminiſtrâſſe: id quod perquàm honorificè à primario Regni Adminiſtro, in * literis ad ipſum octavo die Julii, A. D. MDCLIX. datis in hæc ferè verba agnitum reperio.

" Literas tuas viceſimo die ſuperioris
" menſis datas accepi; quæ in omnibus abunde Regiæ Majeſtati ſatisfaciunt. Non
" reſcribit inpræſentiarum Regia Majeſtas; cùm nihil ſit, quod ſuperiùs dictis
" ſuperadditum velit. Nec rem ſuam meliore loco eſſe, quàm quo à te, quoad

* Vide Append. No XI.

 " ſingulas

" ſingulas perſonas quarum refert, diſpo-
" nitur, optare poteſt. Hoc tantùm velit,
" ut quàm poſſis frequentiſſimè de tuo in
" eâ progreſſu ſe certiorem facias: Et (ut
" quod res eſt dicam) nullius planè ratio-
" nes de rerum ſuarum ſummâ pluris facit
" quàm tuas.

Dum hæc tranſiguntur, Barwicus ad rem Eccleſiaſticam civili admiſcendam denuo revocatur; in quâ tanquam in provinciâ potiore jure ſuâ verſari videbatur; & in quâ erat adeò aſſiduus, ac ſi ab omni aliâ operâ planè fuiſſet immunis. Poſt funeſtam illam cladem Vigornienſem Eccleſia Anglicana, quæ antea ſatìs luctuoſa & ſqualida jacuerat, jam cœpit eſſe omnino deploratiſſima: nam quid faceret, omni ſpe Regii Patrocinii ſibi ullo modo utilis futuri poſt illam cladem excidens? Aut ſiqua forſan ſpes regni olim reſtituendi ſupereſſet, adeò è longinquo & languidè ſeſe exeruit, ut metuendum ſaltem eſſet, ne omnis diſciplina Eccleſiaſtica, omnis ordo Deum venerandi ſtatus & ſolennis, etiam inter eos qui à Schiſmate abhorrebant, antequam Regnum reſtitui poſſet, prorſus intercideret, & in antiquum Chaos relaberetur. Sed nec diu ſuperfuturi eſſe videbantur pauci illi Epiſcopi,

pi qui hactenus in vivis erant, injuriâ temporum & ſenio propemodum confecti. Nec facile erat iis qui adhuc ſupererant alios in defunctorum cathedras ſubſtituere non unâ remorâ impeditis. Quod ſi Epiſcopalis Ordo, unà cum Epiſcopis ipſis ægrè adhuc ſpirantibus, intermoreretur, atque adeò tota compages Eccleſiaſtica ſimul corrueret; vix leviſſima quidem ſpes Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ ullo planè tempore reſtituendæ ſupereſſe potuiſſet: nulla ſiquidem ex vicinis eſt Eccleſia, in quâ ordo ille primævus & Apoſtolicus adhuc obtinet, quæ non noſtræ Reformationi iniquior eſt, quàm ut Epiſcopalem ordinem nobis reſtitutum daret; niſi & eadem omnes novationes ſequioribus ſeculis admiſſas ſimul obtrudere poſſet. Adeò nempe parùm attinebat ſacerdotium Anglicanum probâſſe (quemadmodum ſuprà diximus) ab initio perſtitiſſe ſanum; ſi jam tandem inter civiles motus expiraret. Hæc igitur duo omnino agitanda videbantur; alterum ut ne Eccleſia perſecutionum procellis jactata nullum fructum in ramis ferret; alterum ut ne in ipsâ radice exareſceret: id quod omnino poſt pauculos annos metuendum erat. Hæc autem rectè curare opus erat planè arduum: Epiſ-

copi enim grandævâ ſenectute, adversâ valetudine, conſultiſſimi inter eos & infractiſſimi animi viri Matthæi Epiſcopi Elienſis incarceratione, nec non unius forſan aut alterius de numero eorum ignaviâ atque puſillanimitate in hoc opere obeundo valdè erant ſufflaminati: ita ut communi conſilio quod facto opus erat tranſigere, iniquis iſtis temporibus propemodum eſſet impoſſibile. In mandatis autem Barwico dant, ut non ſolùm inter ipſos Epiſcopos obequitando, quódque è re opus eſſe videbatur proponendo & explicando, ſingulas cujuſque ſententias atque ſuffragia ſuper arduis hiſce rebus ferenda colligeret; ſed etiam ſeneriſſimum Regem inter & Epiſcopos quicquid communicato opus eſſet, procuraret: id quod literis occulto charactere ſcriptis identidem fecit. Nonnunquam etiam Richardus Alliſtræus Oxonienſis, præcellentis eruditionis & pietatis vir, in partem hujus ſollicitudinis ſatis periculoſam acceſſit, Bruxellas amandatus, ut vivâ voce id ſatageret, quod per literas adeò commodè fieri non potuit. Collapſa Eccleſiæ diſciplina, & cultus Dei neglectim habitus præcipuam curam eorum qui hæc ſedulò moliebantur poſtulare viſa ſunt. At cùm hiſce

hiſce malis haud ſatìs occurri potuiſſet, niſi in frequente Epiſcoporum Synodo; primùm illud agebatur, ut novi Epiſcopi in defunctorum ſedes, quarum plurimæ jam erant vacuæ, ſufficerentur. Ad hoc tam arduum molimen haud levis acceſſit remora, eò quòd viri ad Epiſcopale munus idonei habiti, & à Regiâ Majeſtate comprobati, de more recepto, propter Eccleſiarum quæ vocant Capitula ubique ferè aut extincta, aut ita interturbata, ut in Domo Capitulari ad electionem ritè celebrandam convenire non poſſent, co-optari nequibant. Nonnulli ut hoc impedimentum amolirentur, authores eſſe volebant, ut qui ad Eccleſiæ gubernacula moderanda apti habebantur, ex ſolâ nominatione Regiâ (ſepoſitâ periculosâ magìs quàm utili, ut ipſis videbatur, eligendi ſolennitate) ſacrarum manuum impoſitionem acciperent. Per hoc compendium, quàm per longiores eligendi apparatus & ambages, tum Regiæ prærogativæ, tum conſecrantium conſecrandorumque incolumitati, quæ in præcipiti vertebatur, magìs proſpectum fore exiſtimantes. Verùm iſta ratio conſtituendi Epiſcopos non uſque adeò moribus Eccleſiæ, jam tum à primævâ antiquitate receptis, à viris Eccleſiaſticis conformis

conformis habebatur; qui graviora pericula ſubire maluerunt, quàm Eccleſiæ Catholicæ leges non debito cultu revereri: qui tamen interim ſatìs cauti erant (ut par erat) ne quid fraudis Regio juri fieret. Quapropter Barwicus Eccleſiaſticorum nomine humillimè petit à Regiâ Majeſtate, ut Epiſcopi diplomate Regio adſtruerentur, quo licitum illis foret in Synodum, ad electionem communi omnium ſuffragio ex more veteris Eccleſiæ celebrandum, coire. Ita enim omne genus Adverſariorum ora commodiſſimè obturari poſſe putabant, qui vel ex leviculis rebus, ſubinde etiam ex fictis & commentitiis anſam calumniandi Eccleſiam, in mœſtiſſimâ illâ calamitatum ſuarum die, captabant. Nec ægrè profectò Rex clementiſſimus Barwici ſollicitationibus annuebat; nequid noxæ fieret Eccleſiæ verè Catholicæ inſtitutis, quæ ab Eccleſiâ Anglicanâ religiosè coli & obſervari (prout æquum erat) omnino voluit. Imò Religioſo huic cœpto non ſolùm indulgenter favere, ſed & idem ſummo pietatis ſtudio promovere; & ſi qui forſan erant ad quos hoc negotium ſpectabat, qui paulò frigidiùs illud tractabant, eoſdem corripere, & ceſſantibus calcar addere, per adminiſtri

ſui

ſui operam certè minimè vulgarem, nutritio Eccleſiæ Patri omnino viſum eſt. Quàm gnaviter autem perilluſtris Regni Adminiſter provinciam ſuam ſibi à Regiâ Majeſtate demandatam; quàm indefeſſo viciſſim pietatis affectu Barwicus ſuam ſibi ab Eccleſiâ concreditam adminiſtravit, ex mutuis eorum literis clariùs eluceſcet. Harum autem aliquot præcipuas Latinâ metaphrafi donatas ad calcem hujus opuſculi, niſi quòd brevitati ſtudeo, adjicerem; de cæteris hinc inde quod ad hiſtoriam illuſtrandam ſufficiat, tum in civilibus tum in ſacris, nonnihil interſperſurus.

Cum verò Menſis Auguſtus jam inſtaret, Georgius Boothius, prænobilis eques Ceſtrienſis, poſtea Baronis Delamere titulo auctus, ad diem per totam Angliam conductum pro liberandâ Patriâ, juxta datam fidem cum popularibus ſuis arma expedivit; cui Carolus Comes Derbienſis, & Thomas Midletonus Eques, cum aliis primariæ notæ viris, auxiliares copias alacriter adjungebant. Robertus autem Venablius ſe tectùm in inſidiis continuit, propugnaculum Ceſtrienſe, ſi hoc cœptum ſucceſſiſſet, hoſtibus ex improviſo ſurrepturus. At cùm ſocii hujus nobiliſſimi facinoris non ſolùm Londini,

dini, quod totius moliminis erat Acropolis, ſed per totam ferè Angliam hinc inde in procinctu ſtantes, ab immani nonnullius perfidiâ, qui eidem non ſolùm intererat ſed quodammodo præerat, proderetur; manus illa Ceſtrienſis ex novo & inadſueto milite conflata ab hoſte veterano haud difficulter fundebatur. Ab hâc clade Barwicus non viſus eſt literis Regium Adminiſtrum ante nonum diem Septembris ſcriptis ſalutâſſe. Poſt proximas autem acceptas, vir honoratiſſimus Barwico à nuperâ proditione ſoſpiti in his * quæ ſequuntur gratulatus eſt.

" Quam gratæ fuerant literæ tuæ nono " die hujus menſis ad me datæ, quas unas " poſt viceſimum quintum diem Julii à te " accepi, verbis exprimi non poteſt. A " nuperâ clade ad te ſcribere hactenus " haud quicquam potui, quo loco aut quo " rerum ſtatu eſſes, anxius omnino animi " & incertus.—De nupero caſu atque in- " fortunio nihil prorſus negotii aut tibi " aut mihi ipſi inpræſentiarum faceſſam; de " quorum origine nihil planè audivi, præ- " terquam de peſſimi cujuſdam viri perfi- " diâ; quæ quomodo cœptum à tot bonis

* Vide Append. N° XV.

" viris

" viris inſtitutum irritum reddere potuit,
" haud ſatìs aſſequi poſſum. Singulare au-
" tem mihi ſolatium eſt, & omnino (ſat
" ſcio) Regiæ Majeſtati jucundum auditu
" erit, te de priſtino animi vigore ab his
" malis nihil remiſiſſe; verùm omnem rei
" ſuæ promovendæ occaſionem etiamnum
" captare. Quod de Agro Northampto-
" nienſi proponis, procul omni dubio Re-
" giæ Majeſtati pergratum erit: pauci e-
" nim ſunt in illâ provinciâ celebrioris no-
" tæ viri, quibuſcum ullam conſuetudinem
" exercemus. Non dubito quin literæ bre-
" vi dabuntur ad virum nobilem quem me-
" moras; qui ſi avum, quem nomine re-
" fert, ſimilitudine etiam morum referat,
" plus ad liberandam patriam collaturus
" eſt, quàm pater ad opprimendam con-
" tulit.—Spero te antiquam conſuetudinem
" cum Hibernià & Scotià etiamnum co-
" lere, viroſque illos antiqui propoſiti te-
" naces eſſe. Haud facilè crediderim lite-
" ras illas ad Monkium datas amici tui mo-
" limen interturbare poſſe; imò verò idem
" potiùs promoturæ eſſe videntur. Per-
" cupio equidem alteras illas literas tuas
" unà cum exemplaribus tranſmiſſas acci-
" pere; à quibus acceptis opportunitas mi-

hi

" hi ſuppeditabitur intra biduum vel tri-
" duum ad te reſcribendi de rebus Eccleſi-
" aſticis: in his tamen operam meam ſu-
" pervacaneam judicabis, ſi omnia quæ ſu-
" per iis etiamnum ſcripſi, ad manus tuas
" pervenerint. Oro interim ut veniam mi-
" hi indulgeas, ſi dicam me egregiè falſum
" eſſe, ſi Epiſcopus Oxonienſis fidem da-
" tam præſtiterit; imò ſi ad opus promo-
" vendum non ſit pleriſque fratribus ſuis
" tardior. Sin autem mea me fallat opi-
" nio, veniam apud ipſum animitùs depre-
" cabor. Sept. 26° MDCLIX.

Nobilis ille Northamtonienſis, cujus officium Regi delatum in hiſce literis Cancellarius gratulatus eſt, erat Henricus Yelvertonus Baronettus, qui à pueritiâ educatus fuerat à Schiſmate Presbyteriano haud ſatìs immunis: Ab eâ tamen pedicâ ſe facilè extricavit, ſimulatque ad morum probitatem, quam habuit eximiam, optimarum inſuper literarum ſtudium minimè vulgare adjunxiſſet. In hujus ædibus ſub hoc tempus Epiſcopus Dunelmenſis, ſolus hactenus ſuperſtes Provinciæ Eboracenſis Antiſtes, ſatis conceſſit, cum non levi remorâ negotii Eccleſiaſtici, quod tunc præ manibus erat. Nobiliſſimus Yelvertonus optimum Epiſcopum extremâ

extremâ ſenectute gravem & valetudinarium, apud ſe diverſari voluit, omnibus humanitatis officiis ſublevavit, nec aliter quàm parentis loco, quoad vixit, habuit, & defunctum honorificè extulit. Johannes Barwicus venerando ſeni Patrono ſuo optimo in extremis agenti omnibus ſacri miniſterii officiis adſtitit, in cujus etiam exequiis concione funebri ad Clerum populumque optimæ notæ, qui frequens convenerat, juſta perſolvit. Hanc autem concionem unà cum vitâ ſanctiſſimi præſulis à ſe delineatâ poſtea typis mandavit, & ſereniſſimo Regi (utì ſuprà innui) dicavit. Epitaphium interim hoc quod ſequitur marmori ſepulchrali inſcripſit; In quo vitæ non minùs celebris quàm longævæ ampliſſimam materiam in compendium redactam, tanquam in brevi Tabellâ, Lectori ob oculos non malè poſuiſſe viſus eſt.

In Memoriâ Sacrâ
Hic vivit uſq; & uſq; vivat
Exiguum etiam illud quod mortale fuit
Viri
Pietate, Literis,
Hoſpitalitate, Eleemoſynis
celeberrimi,
Reverendi

Reverendi in Chriſto Patris ac Domini
Thomæ Dunelmenſis Epiſcopi,
Eoq; nomine Palatini Comitis,
Clarâ Mortonorum familiâ oriundi;
Quem
Richardo peperit Elizabetha Leedale,
Sexto de novendecim puerperio
Eboraci in lucem editum:
Quem
Collegium S^t Johannis Evangeliſtæ
In Academiâ Cantabrigienſi perquam nobile
Alumnum fovit inſtructiſſimum,
Socium ambivit ſelectiſſimum,
Benefactorem ſenſit Munificentiſſimum,
Ornamentum perpetuò celebrabit ſingulare;
Quem
Eccleſia
Marſtonienſis, Alesfordienſis, Stopfordienſis
Rectorem ſedulum,
Eboracenſis
Canonicum pium,
Gloceſtrienſis, Wintonienſis
Decanum providum,
Ceſtrienſis, Leichf. & Coventr. Dunelmenſis,
Præſulem vigilantem
habuêre.
Qui
Poſt plurimos pro Sanctâ Eccleſiâ Chriſti Catholicâ
Exantlatos

Exantlatos labores,
Elucubrata Volumina,
Toleratas afflictiones,
Diuturnâ (heu! nimium) Eccleſiæ procellâ
Hinc inde jactatus,
Huc demum appulſus,
Bonis exutus omnibus,
Bonâ præterquam famâ & conſcientiâ,
Tandem etiam & corpore
Senex & cœlebs
Heic requieſcit in Domino,
Felicem præſtolans Reſurrectionem,
Quam
Suo demum tempore
Bonus dabit Deus. Amen.
Nullo non dignus elogio;
Eò verò dignior,
Quòd nullo ſe dignum æſtimaverit.
Obiit
Craſtino Sti Matthæi,
Sepultus
Feſto Sti Michaelis,
Anno
Salutis MDCLIX. Ætatis XCV. Epiſcopatûs XLIV.

Decem omnino hactenus ſupererant Epiſcopi, poſt hujus inſigniſſimi viri obitum; qui omnes Eccleſiæ conculcatæ pariter in-

gemiſcere videri volebant; at certè non omnes pari fortitudine atque animi conſtantiâ collapſam erigere & ſtatuminare viſi ſunt: Duo enim erant, Oxonienſis nimirum & Exonienſis, qui neſcio quibus objectiunculis aliorum impigerrimos conatus aliquatenus remorabantur: Horum alterum in noviſſimis Regii Adminiſtri literis vel perſtrictum nonnihil, vel ſaltem ſuſpectum videre eſt; de utroque autem ſuus erit poſtea nonnihil dicendi locus. Utrique horum præ cæteris fratribus ſuis facultas publicitus concionandi indulta eſt ab iis, qui rerum tunc temporis potiebantur: ſcilicet ut dominium malis artibus partum non malis aliquatenus honeſtâſſe viderentur. Atque hoc forſan in causâ erat, quòd ſegniùs quàm par erat Eccleſiæ negotium tractabant hi venerandi viri; ne hoc Tyrannorum favore ſe indignos reddere viderentur; & graviores forſan pœnas honeſtiſſimi facinoris eo nomine luerent.

Post fugatos Regios in Agro Ceſtrienſi Midletonus tutò Londinum evaſit; Comes Derbienſis (de iis enim tantùm loquor, quibuſcum Barwicus conſuetudinem coluit) hoſtibus in manus inauſpicatò incidit; verùm brevi poſtea ex vinculis commodè ſe ſurripuit:

furripuit: Venablius cum prælio non interfuiſſet, aliam (ut dixi) operam Regi navandam meditans, ſeſe tectum, imò forſan non admodum ſuſpectum continuit. Rex ipſe ſereniſſimus (qui in propinquo Galliæ litore, ementito habitu & nullo ferè ſatellitio ſtipatus, clam delituit; ut huic cœpto, ſi felicioribus auſpiciis ſucceſſiſſet, ſe quàm primùm præficeret) poſt auditam cladem Galliam emenſus, ad Pyrenæos Montes ſe contulit. Ibi enim tunc temporis celebratum erat colloquium Gallum inter & Hiſpanum, de componendis gentium ſuarum diſſidiis; quorum uterque, pace jam ex voto conciliatâ, auxiliares copias cognato Principi præſtò adfuturas polliciti ſunt. Lambertus interim, qui victricibus copiis in nuperâ perduellium expeditione imperaverat, non ſolùm Regiorum agros, qui contra ſe arma moverant, populatus eſt, ædeſque diripuit; ſed Arcem Circenſem, nobiliſſimas Midletoni Ædes, ad ſolum uſque diruit. Tum demum re (ut ſibi videbatur) benè geſtâ elatus, & copiis de Hibernià tranſmiſſis auctus, novam Rempublicam, cui hactenus militaverat, faſtu planè Cromwelliano conculcavit, & contra Monkium, cui impotentem hanc Tyrannidem inviſam eſſe noverat, in-

feſta ſigna movenda ſtatuit. Ut autem Rex ipſe ſereniſſimus rem ſuam apud Gallum Hiſpanumque minimè ſegniter curabat: ita ampliſſimus Regni Cancellarius quod ſuarum erat partium apud noſtrates ſategiſſe viſus eſt: Certè non unis * literis apud Barwicum inſtabat, ut negotium Regium in tribus Regnis, præſertim verò in Scotiâ, quàm diligentiſſimè promoveret: Monuitque ut apud Monkium Regio nomine innuendum ſuſciperet, modò liberè & expeditè ſe Regiis partibus addicere vellet, aut Regem ipſum aut alterutrum è Regiis fatribus cum non ſpernendâ auxiliorum manu ipſi adfuturum, priuſquam rem acie cum hoſte decernere cogi poterat, à quo cum longè numeroſiore milite propediem erat impetendus. At Monkius conſilia ſua hactenus denſiſſimâ caligine obducenda curavit, non fidiſſimum Cloburium ſuum, non chariſſimum fratrem in alti pectoris penetralia admittens; & ab accipiendis à Regiâ Majeſtate ſive literis illis de quibus ſuprà diximus, ſive alio quovis nuncio omnino ſe cohibuit. Hoc enim didicit, non ſolùm ex peſſimâ fanaticorum Ducum fide, qui huc

* Vide Append. N° XVII.

uſque

uſque tota ferè caſtra ſua implebant, Cromwellianis fraudibus & verſutiis intus & in cute imbuti ; verùm etiam ex clancularià vafritie nonnullorum, qui Regi cum primis ſtudere videri volebant, nemini mortalium temere credendum eſſe. Illud ſaltem unum indicium ab eo captabat Otwayus animi in Regem minimè malevoli, cùm cæteri ferè omnes de rerum ſummâ deſperarent ; quòd Cloburii operâ & conſilio ad eliminandos ab exercitu Duces omnes, de quorum fide meritò dubitabat, eò libentius uteretur, quò hominem rei Regiæ ſtudioſiorem noverat. Hunc enim virum probè noverat ad mentem ſuam eſſe affabrè factum, id eſt, cordatum, taciturnum, minimè temerarium, & rebus arduis, quas moliebatur, cum primis tum manu tum conſilio parem. Verùm nihil ultrà cuiquam mortalium polliceri voluit, quàm " ſe graſſanti nonnullorum tyran-" nidi, qui Reipublicæ libertati inſidiaban-" tur, & Senatoriam authoritatem concul-" cabant, ſeſe oppoſiturum." Cùm autem Monkius caſtra ſua ſuſpectis ducibus quodammodo liberàſſet, & Propugnaculis in Scotià munitioribus bonæ fidei præſidiarios impoſuiſſet ; à tergo deinceps ſecurior Angliam versùs ſigna transferre meditatur. Præ-

mittit autem Londinum Commiſſarios tres (in quibus eminebat Cloburius) cum mandatis inſtructos, ſub prætextu pacis (ſi fieri poſſet) cum hoſte conciliandæ; revera tamen ut ejus vires commodiùs obſervaret, & imminuere conaretur. Nec ſucceſſu caruit hoc conſilium: non ſolùm enim Portſmutham, oppidum munitiſſimum & rebus ſuis commodiſſimum, hiſce artibus in partes ſuas allexit: verùm hinc Cloburius commodam opportunitatem non ſolùm cum Otwayo, Scotiâ non ita pridem Londinum reverſo, denuo colloquendi; ſed conſultandi etiam cum Redmanno apud Otwayum diverſante, & cum ipſo Barwicoque ſuo indies ferè ſtudia communicante, nactus eſt. Illud nempe potiſſimum apud Redmannum ſuum acturus erat, ut copias Hibernicas, quæ ſub ejus auſpiciis non ita pridem meruerant, è caſtris Lambertianis ſollicitare conaretur. Redmannus ad hoc facinus apprimè nobile ſe operam ſuam libenter impenſurum pollicetur, iterque versùs Agrum Eboracenſem, ubi iſtæ copiæ tunc temporis caſtra metabantur, alacriter ſuſcipit, ut Monkio cum exercitu tunc Angliam penetranti pro virili obſecundaretur. Nobilis illa Hibernicæ militiæ Ala tres habuit turmas equeſtres, de

quibus

quibus optima quæque Redmannus ſperabat. Has igitur primò ad defectionem ſollicitare certum habuit; hæ verò turmæ ſimulatque Præfectum ſuum jamdiu deſideratum conſpicatæ ſunt, novos Duces Axtellum Zanchiumque Tribunos res ſuas ſibi habere jubent, non niſi ſub Redmanno ſe impoſterum militaturos eſſe apertè proteſtantes. Harum autem exemplum integra ala ad numerum mille & quingentorum equitum ſecuta eſt.

Hæc Hibernorum Auxiliariorum defectio, unà cum nonnullis aliis incommodis ex hâc ſubſequentibus, Lambertianas vires maximopere enervavit, animoſque infregit, omnemque remoram, Monkio Londinum iter inſtituenti objectam amolita eſt; aditum ipſi per omnes Provincias ſatis liberum patefaciens, in quibus chartis gratulatoriis patriarum Legum, & antiqui Regiminis deſiderium haud obſcurè innuentibus, undiquaque ſalutatur. Sed nec hactenus ſatis tutum habuit cauſam Regiam apertè propugnandam ſuſcipere; cùm non pauci ex iis eſſent, qui effrænatam Lamberti ambitionem & dominandi libidinem coercitam voluerunt; quorum tamen fidem in Regem tutiſſimum erat habere ſuſpectam. Ut enim

de iis nihil dicam, non paucis certè, qui fanatico neſcio quo Dæmonio diu agitati, omnia ſive ſacra ſive profana miſcere, & militari licentiæ ſubmittere ſtudebant; nonnulli quamvis de anteactis reſipiſcere voluiſſent, ſe tamen immaniùs in Regem peccâſſe credebant, quàm ut ipſis vel à clementiſſimo Principe condonari potuiſſet. Qui verò cæteris forſan leviùs deliquerant, non ſine ratione ſe metuere putabant, ne Regis ipſius, Regiorumque ſpoliis hactenus locupletati, ſuum cuique reddere poſt regnum reſtitutum tenerentur.

Quamquam autem Monkius probè noverat Provinciales undiquaque omnes novæ tyrannidis ſatìs ſuperque pertæſos, Regi quàm impenſiſſimè ſtudere, & ad patriam gravi jugo liberandam quaſi in procinctu ſtare; periculo tamen non vacare exiſtimabat; ſi viros utcunque generoſo impetu ſatìs promptos & expeditos, ad hæc etiam longè numeroſiſſimos, militiæ tamen pleroſque haud ita gnaros, nec facilè propter nonnullorum perfidiam in unum cogendos, cum veterano hoſte committeret. Ne igitur Senatoriam auctoritatem, quam aſſerendam ſuſceperat, negligere videretur; etiam pauculis illis de unâ Senatorum fæce homunculis

homunculis, quos Cromwellus olim, tanquam ſibi poſt Regicidium aut inutiles aut moleſtos futuros, exauctoraverat, ſenaculo jam quaſi è poſtliminio ſeſe ingerentibus, nec Senatoriam tantùm authoritatem, ſed ſummum imperium ſibi arripientibus, ſe dicto audientem fore præ ſe ferre cogebatur. Horum ille imperata, quamvis ſatìs invidioſa, aliquandiu facere non detrectavit; portas & repagula Civitatis Londinenſis, eò quòd tributa & vectigalia ſolitâ promptitudine ſolvere cives detrectâſſent, ad horum juſſum diffringens. Peſſimis modis urebat Regios, vidiſſe hominem, de quo omnia bona ſibi polliciti fuerant, jam poſt devictum idque ſine prælio Lambertum, hoſtibus Regio nomini infenſiſſimis, imò Regio ſanguine altiſſimè tinctis, quodammodo ſatellitem & Lictorem factum eſſe, & ſpem non levem perduellibus facere, ſe immaniſſimis eorum ſceleribus miniſtraturum. Jamque ſolito gravius ſubire videbantur jugum Britannorum omnium cervices; poſtquam pro ſimplice unius Cromwelli aut Lamberti tyrannide, centuplicem atrociſſimæ multorum capitum Belluæ repente nactæ fuerant. Nec pigebat modò, ſed pudebat quoque omnes bonos cives, vidiſſe virum illuſtriſſimum,

quem

quem conculcatæ libertatis ſperabant vindicem, pauculorum hominum publico ferè omnium odio gravatorum tyrannidi viliſſimam ſervitutem ultro ſervire velle; qui Reipublicæ gubernacula longè leviore cum invidiâ ſibi ipſi aſſumere potuiſſet; ſi non incomparabilem modeſtiam cum pari fortitudine & prudentiâ conjunctam habuiſſet. Certè tanta tunc temporis omnes Regiæ dignitatis & patriarum legum ſtudioſos deſperatio cœpit; ut nihil ultrà ab hujus operâ, præter omnimodam omnium rerum devaſtationem, ſibi polliciti ſunt: Sed & antequam ad hæc extrema deventum erat, Rex ipſe ſereniſſimus non aliam ſpem habuit pertrahendi hominem in ſuas partes, præter eam ſolùm, quam in ſolâ cum Cloburio negotiatione poſuerat; ut ex * literis ad Barwicum Januarii die duodecimo Bruxellis à ſupradicto Regio Adminiſtro datis abundè liquet; in quibus hæc ipſiſſima ferè verba videre licet.

" Una cum his literis binas ad binos ami-
" cos tuos Cloburium ſcilicet & Otwayum,
" à Regiâ Majeſtate tranſmiſi: quod unum
" quantum ad Monkium ſpectat, è re eſſe

* Vide Append. N° XXII.

videatur,

" videatur; cùm probè noverit, literas Re-
" gias ad limen ſuum etiamnum præſtò eſſe,
" quas hactenus accipere noluit, eâdem aver-
" ſatione ſiquid novi nuncii tranſmitteretur
" uſurus. Mirum eſt neque ſe neque quen-
" quam è ſuis Regiam Majeſtatem de conſi-
" lio & ſtudio ſuo certiorem facere velle,
" ſiquid boni meditatur. Nihil certè boni
" exinde ſperat Regia Majeſtas, niſi quod
" à tuâ ſolius negotiatione pendet, in quâ
" officium tuum nunquam ſatìs æſtimari
" poſſit. Nec dubito, quin apud Domi-
" num Otwayum diligenter agas, ut rem
" tanti gnaviter curet.

At cùm omnes propemodum ad hanc indigniſſimam Monkii ſervitutem ſtabant attoniti; Cloburius Otwayum Barwicumque ſuum de Republicâ minimè deſperare voluit, incredibile eſſe monens, ut vir planè Heroicus, & libertatis Patriæ ſtudioſiſſimus in hoc Tyrannorum piſtrino perpetuò deſudaret: Certumque eſſe ait, tum Monkium ipſum, tum cæteros propemodum omnes inferioris ordinis Duces odioſa hæc mandata animo ſatìs reluctante obiiſſe, iſtius averſationis haud leves pœnas olim daturos Tyrannis, niſi de ſolio interim deturbarentur. Neque quicquam addubitabat, quin pleri-

plerique ſaltem milites (licèt incertæ aliàs ſententiæ, variorumque ſtudiorum ambiguitate hactenus inter ſe diſſciſſi) cum tamen ſtipendiis ſe per hos bonos viros defraudatos viderent, brevi ad officium redirent; poſtquam ſe eodem ſervitutis jugo gravatos ſentirent, ſub quo omnes undiquaque civilis ordinis viri jamdiu ingemuerant. Neque aliud agere Monkium, pergit ille, fas eſſet credere, quàm occaſionem captare, quâ Tyrannos intolerabili faſtu in altum ſe efferentes, in ruinam, cui ſe ultrò opportunos reddiderant, faciliùs daret præcipites.

Barwicus autem, quamvis de fide Cloburii minimè dubitabat, nihilo tamen ſecius in penſo ſuſcepto deſudare voluit, quàm ſi ipſe ſpe vanâ atque omnino irritâ ſe hactenus lactâſſet. Neque enim ſolus ſibi ſapere videri voluit; cùm omnes propemodum de militari fide deſperarent. Verùm ut nihil intentatum apud ſuos reliquit, quo Monkii fidem & ipſe haberet perſpectiorem, & Regiæ Majeſtati certiorem redderet: Ita Regia mandata hebdomadatim ferè in literis, ipsâ Regiâ manu exaratis, multis primariis viris tum in urbe, tum in variis Provinciis impertivit. In eorum numero qui Regia mandata in Provinciis Barwico interprete

interprete tunc temporis præſtolabantur, erant hi viri inſigniſſimi: Nempe Carolus Comes Derbienſis, Henricus Yelvertonus Northamptonienſis, Henricus Chomlæus Eboracenſis, Equeſtris ordinis viri; Daniel Redmannus, qui Alam Hibernicam ſupralaudatam in Agro Ceſtrienſi ex mandato Archiſtrategi diſpoſuerat; & vir nunquam ſine honore nominandus, Thomas Midletonus miles nobiliſſimus, qui Præfectus totius militiæ Cambriæ Septentrionalis, Diplomate Bruxellis die decimo quarto Januarii A. D. MDCLIX Regio ſigillo & manu munito, renunciabatur. Plurimi etiam erant Cives Londinenſes primariæ dignitatis viri, qui Regiæ cauſæ quàm gnaviſſimè ſtudebant, quibuſcum indies ferè conſilia miſcebant, juſſaque Regia communicabant Johannes Barwicus, & Gulielmus Rumbaldus, integerrimæ ſanè fidei vir, deque Republicâ optimè meritus: Horum aliquot præcipuos toti negotio Urbano Diplomate ſuo præfecit Regia Majeſtas, † monitiſque quæ ſequuntur inſtructos voluit.

† Vide Append. N° XXXV.

Monita

Monita Commiſſariis noſtris de Civitate Londinenſi, Lociſque Suburbanis impertienda.

CAROLUS R.

I. QUOTQUOT ſecurè poteſtis in unum convenietis, & poſt Diploma noſtrum perlectum, primo loco Præfectum totius militiæ, quæ in rem noſtram ſive in urbe ſive in Suburbanis locis conſcribetur, eligetis: porrò etiam delectum habebitis primariæ exiſtimationis atque authoritatis virorum, qui ſingulis Legionibus tum Equeſtrium tum pedeſtrium copiarum præficiantur; quorum omnium nomine in Diplomata vobis tranſmiſſa inſeretis, quorum virtute ſua ſibi munia quiſque capeſſet; eorumque ſingulis debitum obſequium deferetur.

II. QUOTQUOT poteſtis primariæ dignitatis & exiſtimationis viros in mutua conſilia atque ſtudia in rem noſtram ſollicitabitis; ipſiſque notum facietis, quantâ benevolentiâ Civitatem iſtam proſequimur, quamque ratum habemus Civium authoritatem ſtatuminare, omneſque immunitates & privilegia, quibus ſub Regiis Anteceſſoribus noſtris

ſtris fruebantur, denuo concedere, ſimulatque Diploma eorum reſtituere dabitur. Imò hæc omnia in omnibus, quæ ad honorem opulentiam & felicitatem Civitatis quocunque modo facere poſſunt, auctiora reddemus: Nec quicquam magis in votis habemus, quàm ut reſtitutionem noſtram fortitudini & ſtudio iſtius Civitatis debeamus: Atque ut omnium eorum quæ jam tum à primis horum motuum initiis contra nos admiſit, memoriam delendam ſatagat.

III. Omni diligentiâ & ſolertiâ conabimini quotquot poteſtis de exercitu, ſive milites gregarios ſive Duces, in noſtras partes pertrahere; integra cuique ſtipendia, aliaque præmia & promotiones, quæ penes nos erunt, concedere pollicentes. Quodcunque autem noſtro nomine pollicebimini, id præſtandum curabimus. Cúmque maximè vobis opportunum viſum fuerit, univerſis urbem aut Suburbana incolentibus aut in iiſdem commorantibus, omnium perduellionum, aliorumque criminum & delictorum ad nuperos motus ſpectantium veniam & indulgentiam publico præconio noſtro nomine renunciabitis, iis tantummodo exceptis, qui Patrem noſtrum Regium beatæ memoriæ pro tribunali ſuo ſiſtebant, morti adjudicabant,

adjudicabant, quique exequendæ deteſtabili illi ſententiæ ab iſtis latæ manum admovebant. Hâc tamen lege hoc edictum volumus, ut qui hujus Indulti beneficium habere velint, ab omni contra nos conjuratione in poſterum protinus ceſſent, & pro ſuâ quiſque virili rebus noſtris promovendis manus admoveant.

IV. Omni operâ conabimini, ut nemo pro nobis arma temere aut importunè moveat. Quemadmodum autem integrum hoc cœptum veſtro, aut plerorumque veſtrûm arbitrio formandum permittimus; ita idem exequendi tempus & opportunitatem omnino penes vos eſſe volumus. Nec id volumus ut quicquam auſpicemini, donec ex veſtrâ ſententiâ rebus noſtris maximè quadrare cenſebitur.

V. Civibus iſtis præſtantioris notæ quibuſcum verſamini innoteſcere facietis, nobis adeò ſtatutum eſſe eorum jura & privilegia in omnibus integra & illibata conſervare; ut ſi Prætor Urbanus, vel qui jam exiſtit vel qui in poſterum eligetur, induci poterit, ut rem noſtram ſibi curæ eſſe voluerit, hoc noſtrum Diploma caſſatum volumus; niſi diutiùs vim obtinere Reipublicæ intereſſe ipſe cenſebit. Potiuſque militiæ

tiæ moderatio penes ipſum erit: omneſque militaris ordinis viri ipſius mandatis dicto audientes ſunto. Sin autem Turris in partes pertrahi poſſit, non alium Gubernatorem eidem præfici volumus, quàm qui à Prætore idoneus habebitur, ab ipſoque eligetur: neque quenquam huic muneri magìs optamus præficiendum, quàm Richardum Brunium.

VI. Cum Commiſſariis noſtris, quibus rerum noſtrarum ſummam delegavimus, vel cum aliquibus eorum conſilia conferetis, quò paratiores ſint opem vobis, quæ ex uſu eſſe videatur, ex vicinis provinciis ſuppeditare, aliaque omnia munia obire, quæ ad res noſtras promovendas vobis neceſſaria eſſe videbuntur. Unus autem quiſque veſtrûm in ſuo cujuſque loco ſedulò curabit, ut nullæ inter eos, qui nobis bene volunt, ſuboriantur ambitioſæ honeſtorum titulorum affectationes; cùm non minùs illis debuerimus, imò nonnunquam etiam magìs, qui libenter parent, quàm qui feliciſſimè imperant.

Carolus R.

Ex hoc ſpecimine, tanquam ex ungue leonem, colligere licet, quo loco tunc tem-

poris ſtetit Regnum Britannicum. Eccleſia verò pejore ſtatu ſeſe habuit. Regnum enim intermori vix potuit: Eccleſia facilè potuit; perpaucorum ſiquidem manibus, iiſque præ ſenio languidulis & valetudinariis, (fidiſſimæ licèt fuiſſent, quod nonnullæ certè non erant) ſtatuminata. Quamvis enim Rex ſereniſſimus præter omnium ferè ſpem jam illicò forſan ad ſolium reſtitueretur; quid tamen de Eccleſiâ variis variorum ſectarum machinis & cuniculis hactenus impetita ſperandum erat? Conſultiores quidem viri, quibus hæc maximè curæ erant, opus Eccleſiaſticum omnino maturandum cenſebant, & Epiſcoporum ſucceſſioni quàm primùm proſpiciendum. Metuebant enim ne Regia Majeſtas importunis nonnullorum petitionibus, qui partium ſtudia fovebant ſub fraudulento prætextu diſſidiorum componendorum, in id ſollicitaretur; ut nihil quicquam, quod Eccleſiaſticorum ſive commodum ſive incommodum ullo modo ſpectaret, fieri permitteret, donec rebus maturiùs penſiculatis, nonnihil remedii communi omnium diſſidentium conſilio excogitari poſſet, quò omnium diſſidentium ſententiæ (opus planè impoſſibile) conciliarentur. Quod ſi hactenus obtinere potuiſſent

qui

qui Schiſmati dabant operam, facilè ſibi polliceri poſſent, ſe continuis dubiis, quæ à variarum partium aſſeclis ſuggererentur, tempus eatenus terere poſſe, donec omnes Epiſcopi, unà cum Eccleſiâ ipsâ expirarent. Quamvis autem Regia Majeſtas hujuſmodi fraudibus ſatìs ſibi ſubolfactis capi non potuiſſet; potuiſſet tamen (quod iniquum ſatìs erat) hâc invidiâ gravari; quòd tam ſpecioſis malevolorum hominum dolis capi recuſaret. Hæ ſollicitudines Alliſtræi Barwicique ſub hæc tempora conduplicabant operam: nec dici facilè poteſt, quantam remoram ſanctiſſimo inſtituto, ab omnibus propemodum de ſacro ordine non ſolùm comprobato ſed & gnaviter exculto, unius forſan aut alterius indecora tergiverſatio injecit. Numerus eorum, quorum erat Eccleſiæ gubernacula moderari, jam contractior eſſe cœpit: nam poſt Epiſcopi Dunelmenſis obitum non tres menſes præterlapſi ſunt, antequam Epiſcopus Exonienſis effertur. Vir quidem gravis & prudens habitus eſt, eloquentiâ pollens, & in concionibus aſſiduus, necnon privatæ pietatis ſtudioſus: atque his virtutibus ſe boni Epiſcopi officio ſatìs fuiſſe functum videri voluit. At certè publicum Eccleſiæ negotium haud ſatìs gnaviter curâſſe cenſeri

ſeri potuit; cujus deſidiam * literis die viceſimo ſecundo Januarii Bruxellis datis ſic à Cancellario perſtrictam legimus. " De " morte Epiſcopi Exonienſis breviuſculus " ero, quod dicto opus eſt ſuper eâ re Do- " mino Alliſtræo concrediturus; in quâ " haud ſatis æquanimis eſſe poſſum. Si diu " ægrotavit Epiſcopus Ille; libenter audire " vellem, quomodo apud ſuos ſe purgavit, " in eo quod malè audiebat de ſecordiâ " ſuâ in negotio Eccleſiaſtico."

Nimirum hic erat ille olim Procancellarius Cantabrigienſis ſupra memoratus [pag. 13, & 22.] cujus erat tunc temporis recenti perduellium Conjurationi fortiùs reſtitiſſe, jam iterum in Reipublicæ negotio aut nimiùm deſidioſus, aut nimiùm cautus. Epiſcopus etiam Oxonienſis neſcio quas cauſas, eaſque oppidò frivolas, ad opus impediendum nectebat; in virum incomparabilem Henricum Hammondum,* ad ſedem Vigornienſem à Regiâ Majeſtate deſtinatum, levibus objectiunculis velitans. Quaſi verò præter omnium ſeculorum exemplum fuiſſet, de presbyteratûs ordine virum ad tam nobilem ſedem, & humiliori cathedrâ jam

* Vide Append. Nº XXV.

diu

diu ſedenti aptiorem, derepente evehere: Cùm tamen (ut de aliis nihil dicam) Epiſcopus Vigornienſis qui nuperrimus fuerat, ad eandem ſedem de presbyteratûs gradu evectum noverimus. Certè omnium bonorum ſententiâ Henricus Hammondus iſtam ſedem ſummopere condecoraturus erat. Hæc enim Diœceſis hunc virum in ipsâ aliquot annos in hoc turbido rerum ſtatu commorantem, tanquam illuſtriſſimum primævæ pietatis exemplar (ut de immensâ ejus eruditione nihil dicam) ſuſpexit & venerata eſt. At verò dignior habebatur qui throno apud cœlites frueretur; nam paulò poſt diem obiit, ingens ſui deſiderium apud Eccleſiam luctuoſam poſt ſe relinquens.

Cùm Regiæ prudentiæ eſſet factiones æmulas in Civili & Militari ſtatu ſuboriri promptas quaſi in herbâ comprimere (ut in monitis ad Civitatem Londinenſem tranſmiſſis ſuprà expoſuimus) haud ſatis exprimi poteſt, quanto pudore ſuffundebat Clericorum pleroſque, vidiſſe in unum forſan aut alterum de ſacro ordine virum, de quibus multò meliora ſperabant, quique omnibus civibus prælucere debebant fortitudinis & modeſtiæ exemplaria, impotentis æmulationis, aut objectæ puſillanimitatis crimen

cadere potuiſſe. Et ut vera & genuina pietas ab utroque hoc vitio quàm maximè abhorrebat: ita crimen ambitûs temporibus adeò calamitoſis hominum mentibus furripere potuiſſe, nemo facilè crederet; ſi non in idem vitium proclives nimiùm fuiſſent nonnulli ex ſanctiſſimis Chriſti Apoſtolis, etiam tum cùm non levioribus ſaltem perſecutionum fluctibus Eccleſiæ navis jactaretur. Præter hos duos Epiſcopos videtur etiam aliquot fuiſſe de Presbyterorum claſſe ad Epiſcopale munus commendatos, qui Regiæ Majeſtatis expectationi haud ſatis reſpondebant. Horum aliqui adversâ valetudine, ni fallor, tanto oneri ſuſtinendo impares reddebantur: at in pauculis forſan animi magnitudinem tam arduo officio idoneam deſideràſſes; niſi ſi modeſtiam nimiùm affectatam appellare malueris. In Eccleſiaſticâ autem, ut in aliis ſubſtructionibus fieri ſolet, vel unius clavi defectus totam compagem vitiat: nec facilè videbatur huic incommodo occurrere; cùm, Rege inſcio, & locorum diſtantiâ longè ſejuncto, Religio quodammodo erat bonis civibus vel minutulum clavum huic pegmati pro arbitrio ſuo ſuffigere, nequid fraudis Regio juri facere cenſerentur. Verùm rem longè gratiorem

tiorem indulgentiſſimo Principi, & de minutiis iſtis in tam difficili rerum ſtatu non admodum ſollicito, facere potuiſſent; ſi tanti momenti opus magìs acceleràſſent ii, quorum multùm intererat, ut acceleraretur. Conſilium erat omnes ſedes in utrâque Provinciâ vacuas ſupplere: At cùm nemo ſedem Sodorenſem in Provinciâ Eboracenſi, niſi qui Antiſtitum Eccleſiæ dicto audiens ad omnia eſſet, capeſſere vellet (hoc enim eſſet ad Inſulas relegari, & à cœtu hominum quodammodo arceri, vel potiùs in fauces immanis Tyranni Inſulæ Monenſi imperantis protrudi) nonnihil difficultatis exinde ſuboriebatur. Ut hoc impedimentum & tergiverſandi prætextus è medio tolleretur, honoratiſſimus Comes Derbienſis ſanctiſſimis affectibus Barwicum ſollicitavit, ut iſti quali-quali Eccleſiæ præeſſe non gravaretur: Nobiliſſimi enim hujus Comitis erat iſti Eccleſiæ patrocinari; de cujus ſalute non levi ſollicitudine tangebatur. Barwicus quamvis nullo unquam periculo ab officio pii viri deflecti potuiſſet, cauſas tamen habuit (ut ſibi videbatur) non leves, cur non admodum libenter Epiſcoporum albo inſcribi ſe permitteret; ne ſcilicet à nonnullis cenſeretur tam indefeſſo ſtudio

Eccleſiaſticæ ſucceſſioni dediſſe operam, ut grandiores titulos ſibi affectaret. Nequid tamen ulterioris moræ à cunctatoribus tardiuſculis in promovendo opere necteretur; ſe oneri iſti ſeſe accommodaturum (ſi opus eſſe videretur) pollicitus eſt. Ut autem omnis cunctationis excuſatio ab omnibus eximeretur, literæ nonnihil ſtimulantiores Regio nomine viceſimo die Februarii à Cancellario Bruxellis dabantur; in quibus eorum comperendinatio perſtringitur, qui paulò frigidiùs huic operi manus adjutrices admovebant. Regia enim mens erat, ut Eccleſiaſtici conſilium in propriâ arenâ caperent, & omnia tanti operis impedimenta ex arbitrio ſuo pro re natâ amolirentur: De eorum certè fide in jus ſuum illibatâ conſervandâ nihil addubitandum cenſuit Regum clementiſſimus; nec ullum locum ulteriori procraſtinationi & tarditati permittendum putavit. * Literæ autem ſic ſe habent.

" De negotio Eccleſiaſtico (ut quod res " eſt dicam) ſemper me pudet mentionem " apud Regem facere; qui & ipſe non mi- " nore pudore atque animi angore quo-

* Vide Append. N° XXVI.

que

" que afficitur, quòd adeò neglectim ha-
" betur ab iis, ad quos præcipuè ſpectat;
" cùm quod ſuarum erat partium ipſemet
" tam abunde abſolverit. Non mirum eſt,
" ſi tu ſedem Sodorenſem non multùm af-
" fectas; neque enim quiſquam te ambi-
" tûs arguere poteſt, ſi iſti Cathedræ te
" ſufficiendum permittas. Nec eſt quòd
" metuas, te exinde minùs idoneum fore ad
" opus promovendum: Quinimò è con-
" tra potiùs tam præclaro exemplo alios
" ad officium ſuum obeundum ſtimulabis;
" cùm te iiſdem juxta ſecum periculis Ec-
" cleſiæ causâ objectum viderint; nec ta-
" men quicquam, quod operæ pretium e-
" rit, exinde rependi poteſt. Hoc in man-
" datis mihi dedit Regia Majeſtas tibi ut
" dicerem, ſibi omnino in animo eſſe, te
" ad locum merito tuo digniorem in Ec-
" cleſiâ promovere, ſimulatque penes ſe
" erit; ſi in bonum Eccleſiæ facere cenſe-
" atur, ut hanc interea temporis ſedem ca-
" peſſas. Spero Alliſtræum apud Epiſco-
" pos conſecuturum (cùm quæ Regio no-
" mine dicenda habet audiverint) ut toto
" negotio propediem fungantur. Sin au-
" tem è re eſſe exiſtimaverint Boreali Pro-
" vinciæ primo loco proſpicere; viſum eſt

" Regiæ

" Regiæ Majeſtati, ut idoneam perſonam
" ad ſedem Ceſtrienſem ſufficiendam eli-
" gant (ſi onus detrectaverit ille, qui nuper
" eidem deſignatus erat) eodem planè mo-
" do, quo ad ſedem Carleolenſem elege-
" rint. Cùm autem nominatio ad ſedem
" Sodorenſem ſit penes Comitem Derbien-
" ſem, qui te ad eandem nominaverit; non
" dubito quin tuorum ſuaſibus induci ve-
" lis, ut provinciam illam, quò opus expe-
" diatur, ſuſcipias; cùm nimiùm temporis
" tereretur, ſiqua fieret mutatio.

Non diffiteor me paucorum ſocordiam in re Eccleſiaſticâ paulò licentiùs expoſuiſſe. Non eſt tamen, opinor, cur mihi vitio quiſquam hoc vertat, quaſi ſacerdotalem veſtem, quam me cum primis venerari agnoſco, invidiosâ labe notatam indigitâſſem: perpauci enim erant, de quibus queror, quòd multorum præclaros conatus interturbabant. Et agnoſco lubens gratulorque, longè plurimos de Clero Anglicano non fortunarum omnium jacturâ, non carcere, non exilio, non ipsâ denique morte à recti bonique tenore deterreri potuiſſe. Sed & hi ipſi viri, quos nonnihil jam ab officio deceſſiſſe notavimus, non ſemel in afflictis temporibus egregiam laudem Chriſtianæ fortitudinis

fortitudinis & tolerantiæ reportârunt. At indecorum certè erat, chariſſimam afflictiſſimamque Matrem Eccleſiam, jam in extremis agentem & ſuorum opem implorantem, pro ſuo quemque modulo non majore ſollicitudine ſublevâſſe. Nec omnino æquum eſſe putavi, ut cùm culpa ad pauculos pertineret, invidia ad omnes diffunderetur. Si enim eodem loco habendi ſint meticuloſus & fortis, ignavus & impiger; tum fruſtrà tot egregii viri duriſſima vincula pro libertate publicâ tolerârunt; imò fruſtra generoſum illum & illuſtrem ſanguinem, ſupervacaneum tamen & caſſum, pro chariſſimâ patriâ profuderunt.

Nemo dubitabat quin hæ literæ, unà cum mandatis Regiis vivâ voce Alliſtræo datis, ſatis acre calcar vel Eccleſiaſticorum torpidiſſimis ad opus actutùm abſolvendum futuræ fuiſſent; ſi duo nova ſufflamina, neſcio quo malo fato, non interceſſiſſent; alterum erat, quod Barwici literæ Bruxellas properantes, alterum quòd Alliſtræus Bruxellis domum rediens, hoſtibus utrinque in manus ceſſerant. Alliſtræus neſcio cujus malâ fide proditus, ſimulatque in litus Anglicanum deſcendiſſet, in arctiſſima vincula illico conjicitur: Barwici autem literæ, unà

cum

cum aliis quas Gulielmus Rumbaldus aliique tranſmiſerant, à Dunkirkiani Propugnaculi Præſidiariis, qui cum Rege tunc temporis inimicitias exercebant, intercipiebantur: Et quod pejus erat, quamvis variæ variorum literæ ad varias Tabulas Cryptographicas, eaſque ſtudioſiſſimè excogitatas, fuiſſent ſcriptæ; earum tamen omnium ſeræ arte & ingenio celeberrimi cujuſdam Mathematici à Perduellibus conducti recludebantur. Nimirum ille ipſe erat horum ænigmatum OEdipus, qui arcana Regia (ut ſuprà innuimus) hujuſmodi nubibus involuta, & in Prælio Naſebeiano capta, officiosè nimìs in Rebellium gratiam aperuerat. Hoc tamen jam tandem habuit boni civis, quod nihil eorum hoc tempore perduellibus detexit (quamvis ſe plura detegere potuiſſe nonnullis Regiis ſatìs indicavit) in quibus Reipublicæ ſalus multùm vertebatur. Cùm autem ſatìs omnibus quorum intererat conſtaret, nihil quicquam Clavium Cryptographicarum perduellibus in manus incidiſſe; vanam omnino jactationem fuiſſe creditum eſt, quâ gloriabantur ſe ſuorum ope vel reconditiſſima ſecreta eorum qui Regi ſtudebant eruere poſſe; donec Matthæus Wrennus Reverendiſſimi

Epiſcopi

Epiſcopi Elienſis filius, qui cum doctiſſimo hoc OEdipo amicitiam coluit, captivarum chartarum ab ipſo reſeratarum exemplaria impetrâſſet, & ſua cuique reddenda curâſſet, quæ ab Authoribus pro ſuis omnino agnita ſunt: Neque ulteriùs de hominis arte dubitabatur.

Hi duo inauſpicati caſus multorum mentes graviter feriebant, doli mali & perfidiæ ſuſpiciones ubique ferè ſpargentes. Nam non ſolùm Alliſtræus arctiſſimâ cuſtodiâ detentus de mente Regiâ conſuli non potuit: ſed omne omnino literarium commercium Londinum inter & Bruxellas ſuſpectum, dubium, & incertum reddebatur. Tutiſſima tunc temporis mittendi via erat per manus religioſiſſimæ cujuſdam fœminæ, quæ Collegium Monialium Virginum Gentis Anglicanæ Gandavi regebat, & ſummâ fide omnes literas hinc inde tranſmiſſas reddendas curabat.

In hoc luto aliquandiu hæſit res Eccleſiaſtica: Civilis autem cum bono Deo jam tandem emergere cœpit: Quamvis enim illuſtriſſimus militiæ moderator cauſam Regiam hactenus apertè aſſerere non viſus eſt (quod tamen brevi perinde fore multi ſperabant) eorum Tyrannidi qui hactenus dominabantur

nabantur apertè renunciavit. O quanto cum plauſu tunc temporis triumphos egit Urbs Londinum! Quàm præ nimio guadio vix ſe capere potuit, Omnia in vado aut eſſe ſentiens, aut futura ariolans; cùm jam ſtatim poſt rupta Urbis repagula, Cives in vincula conjectos, & graſſantem per omnes plateas immani ſupercilio Tyrannidem, inſperato planè nuncio LIBERA denuo eſſe jubebatur! O jucundam & genialem illam noctem (hæc enim nos qui vidimus, quique unà tantæ lætitiæ interfuimus, tantæ calamitatis nuper participes meminiſſe juvat) cùm milites civeſque jugum (heu! nimiùm diu toleratum) jam tandem feliciter excuſſum ſibi mutuò gratularentur! Cùm dulciſſimum LIBERTATIS nomen, jam à multis annis exoletum, per plateas undiquaque ingeminarent! cùm denique feſtivis ignibus totâ urbe collucentibus Tyrannidis funus, tanquam rogo exoptatiſſimo concelebrabant! Sed nec hactenus tamen pudebat pauculos iſtos de inferiore ſenaculi camerâ homines hanc LIBERTATEM ſibi ferè ſolis arripere. Nam neque proceres in ſuperiore ſuas ſibi ſedes reſumunt. Et præterea omnes minorum gentium Senatores, qui Regi & Patriæ jam ab initio fidem ſuam

am liberaverant, atque eo nomine ſeditioſis tumultibus ſedibus ſuis pulſi fuerant, capitis diminutionem hactenus patiuntur, in jura civium nondum readmiſſi. Non quòd libertatem cuiquam invidiſſe cenſendus eſt oppreſſæ patriæ generoſiſſimus vindex; ſed quòd totam gentem ſimul & ſemel emancipare non potuit: Adeò importunâ dominandi libidine Plebeæ mentes partim in Senatu, partim etiam hactenus in exercitu flagrabant. Illud autem ſedulò agebat, ut exercitum hoc zizanio purgaret. Ad Senatum etiam Cloburium Lidcotumque legavit, Tribunos fidiſſimos (quibus Redmannus cum ſtrenuâ equitum manu præſidio erat) hoc obnixè rogatum volens, ut hæc Comitia præfinienda, novaq; propediem auſpicanda indicerentur. Hoc nuncium Senatorum non paucis parùm gratum erat: Verùm cùm omnes ſatellites, qui partem longè maximam de Senatorum numero (eorum nempe qui uſque ad militarem Legem de Rege judicando latam ſuffragari in Senatu permiſſi ſunt) ſedibus ſuis arcebant, Archiſtrategus à ſenaculi foribus faceſſere juſſiſſet; in Comitiis jam frequentioribus non difficulter in hanc ſententiam deſcenditur, ut iſte Conſeſſus die decimo ſexto

Martii

Martii tunc inſtantis ſolveretur; novuſque viceſimo quinto Aprilis proximè futuro coiret. Legem tamen interim concivibus ſuis dare non erubeſcunt; quâ cautum eſſe volebant, ne quenquam in conſeſſum brevi futurum eligant, qui Regi contra hunc Senatum militaverat: Omnem belli invidiam à ſeipſis in Regium Martyrem, & Civium fidiſſimos rejicientes. Id nimirùm agere videbantur Presbyterani, Independentibus quos vocant jam numero ſuperiores, ut omnia in poſterum ad amuſſim Colloquii Vectenſis collinearent; in quo Regum optimus hoſtium voluntates & civium pacem non leviore pretio, quàm Regni & Eccleſiæ ſpoliis redimere jubebatur.

Bene quidem erat, quod Senatorum quamplurimi Regnum reſtitutum voluerunt; at iniquis plerique conditionibus, in ſua quique ſtudia Archiſtrategum cum toto exercitu pertrahere ſatagentes; & perduellionis virus partim publicè in Senatu, partim in privatis conciliabulis more ſolito diffundentes. Hactenus non tutum erat Monkio horum conatibus apertè refragari: Quod tamen perinde erat, ſibi æquiſſimum videri ait, " ut modus reſtituendi Patrias immu-" nitates ſit penes proxima Comitia." Habuit

buit tamen hic Senatus ſuos Midletonos, Brunios, alioſque viros egregios, qui cæterorum improbis conatibus in quantum poterant obſiſtebant, de violatis horrendum in modum Regni & Eccleſiæ legibus, deque inauditis injuriis quibus optimum principem & ſanctiſſimum Martyrem olim affecerant, toto pectore reſipiſcentes; Archiſtrategumque ad ſua cujuſque jura in integrum reſtituenda ſedulò hortantes. Unum autem erat, quod nonnullis ſpem, quamplurimis verò metum faciebat, inclytiſſimum virum ab eorum ſtudiis non prorſus abhorrere, qui pactis articulis ad normam Colloquii Vectenſis Regem reſtituendum arbitrabantur; nempe quòd cum proceribus Gentis Scoticanæ, quibus iſtos articulos haud ingratos fore exiſtimabant, arcana conſilia ſub ſuſceptam hanc nuperam expeditionem in Angliam miſcuiſſet; quæ quidem altiſſimâ caligine juxta cum aliis ejus inſtitutis hactenus obvoluta jacebant. Super his Johannes Barwicus hæc quæ ſequuntur * mandata accepit, Bruxellis octavo die Martii data.

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* Vide Append. No XXVII.

" Ut omnia Monkii consilia toto hoc
" rerum curriculo occultissima fuerant; ita
" illud omnium maximè, quod ipsi cum
" Scotis nuper intercessit: de quo quidem
" arcano juxta cum iis quæ jam meditatur,
" Regiæ Majestati omnino est ignotum.
" Ab eâ siquidem gente ne hilum quidem
" nuncii accepit, undè compertius habe-
" ret, quid aut Scoti voluerunt, aut Mon-
" kius pollicitus est. Hoc igitur à te po-
" stulat, ut (quoad ejus fieri potest) singu-
" latim super totâ materiâ cognoscere sata-
" gas. Gratissimum quidem est quod de
" amico tuo narras; à cujus studio ut Re-
" gia Majestas multùm pendet, ita non mi-
" nùs ab ejus prudentiâ, ut methodo pas-
" súque huic operi idoneo progrediatur,
" qui hominis indolem maximè omnium
" habet compertam: cúmque opportunum
" ipsi visum fuerit, literas Regias ad se da-
" tas cum Monkio communicare possit."—

Ita nempe visum est Regiæ Majestati, ex variis Monkii studiis inter se collatis, de iis, quæ tunc temporis meditabatur, conjecturam facere. At nimis arduum erat ex rerum Scoticarum modulo Anglicas metiri, aut ex anteactis, ad ea quæ jam præ manibus erant clariùs perspicienda, lucem mutuari.

ari. Nihil enim aliud abditi & retruſi ingenii vir cum Scotis diſtinctè pactus eſſe videbatur (præter aliquot nummos in militiæ ſuæ uſum ab ipſis erogandos) quàm hoc unum, ut paci ſuæ domi diligenter conſulerent; dum ille novam tyrannidem ad eorum fines appulſuram amoliri conaretur. Sed nec opus erat ſollicitiùs in hoc ſcrutinio immorari; omnia ſiquidem jam ad felicem exitum properabant. Et quamvis improbiſſimo Plebiſcito, de quo ſuprà diximus, libertas ſuffragandi in co-optandis ad proxima Comitia Senatoribus non parùm violabatur; Iſta tamen lex Novatoribus non multùm profuit: nam quid iniquius eſſe potuit, quàm ut minima pars populi longè maximæ & nobiliſſimæ legem adeò duram daret; ut omnes qui juxta leges receptas vivere ſtuduerant (quod omnium bonorum civium erat) eo ipſo nomine jure civium excideront, & quodammodo in perpetuam ſervitutem damnarentur? Imò verò Archiſtrategus ipſe à Regiis clam rogatus, an non æquius ſibi videretur, ut libera gens jure ſuo in ſuffragiis ferendis olim recepto uteretur, liberè reſpondere non dubitabat (etiamſi adeò tectè ſe hactenus geſſiſſet) " Nemini, quod ſciret, injuriam fieri, ſi

" populus jure ſuo uteretur. "Nemo tamen erat eorum, qui jura Regni contra Senatorium Conventiculum olim propugnaverat, qui ſe candidatum popularium ſuorum ſuffragiis, Monkio inconſulto ne dum invito, ſiſtere vellet: & indigniſſimum facinus ab omnibus habebatur qui Regi ſtudebant, ſententiam Archiſtrategi ſuper hâc re clam rogatam, & liberè dictam in publicum exponere. Hoc enim fuiſſet virum de Republicâ præter omnium ſeculorum exemplum optimè meritum, Novatorum ſi non maleficiis opprimendum (à quibus, trium Regnorum militiâ jam tandem ex animi ſui ſententiâ diſpoſitâ, ſecurus eſſe videbatur) at ſaltem eorum maledictis & diris proſcindendum exponere. Hinc erat quòd Novatores de re ſuâ in proximis Comitiis aliquatenus ſaltem promovendâ non omnino deſperabant; quoniam plurimi antiquæ virtutis & fidei viri à munere Senatorio etiam ultro oblato abſtinebant. Non quod Plebiſciti reverentiâ (quæ nulla planè erat) ullo modo afficiebantur; ſed ne horum invidiâ virum incomparabilem onerarent. Verùm Regii Patris horrendum Paricidium, & filii non minùs impia proſcriptio adeò inviſa omnia Novatorum conamina omnibus reddi-

reddiderant; ut non multi in Senatorium Ordinem co-optari potuiſſent, qui horum ſtudiis vel leviter faviſſe viſi ſunt. Monkius autem, quamvis totius Reipublicæ militiam ſub probatæ fidei Ducibus ordinâſſet, inter quos Venablium ſuprà laudatum, qui Regi unà cum Barwico jam diu ſtuduerat, Arci Ceſtrienſi præfecerat; rem tamen omnibus numeris abſolutam non putavit; donec omnes etiam gregarios milites Legionum Veteranarum, à quibus belli paciſque momentum maximè pendebat, mutuâ ſtipulatione in hoc fœdus coire feciſſet, ſe proximorum Comitiorum ſuffragiis liberè ferendis libenter eſſe obſecundaturos. Ab hâc ſtipulatione pauci admodùm diſſentiebant, de totâ ipſius Archiſtrategi Legione omnino duo.

Post hæc ſecurior ſibi viſus, jam tandem nobiliſſimum Greenvillum (à quo Nicolaus Monkius mandatis Regiis inſtructus ad ſe pridem in Scotiam acceſſerat) ad arcanum colloquium admiſit; in quo promptitudinem obſequii Regi ſuo clementiſſimo debiti declaravit; quod hactenus multum intererat ut celaretur, propter difficultates neque paucas neque leves, quibuſcum erat colluctandum. Has tamen omnes ſub be-

nigniſſimi numinis auſpiciis magnâ ex parte jam tandem ſuperâſſe videbatur, apertiùs in poſterum operam ſuam navaturus. Hoc autem Regiam Majeſtatem humillimè ſupplicatam voluit, ut Bruxellis Bredam quamprimùm ſecederet; ubi in aulâ illuſtriſſimæ ſororis ſuæ Auriacanæ Principis, rebus ſuis, quæ jam ad maturitatem tendebant, & eſſet opportunior, & à malevolorum hominum machinationibus ſecurior. Greenvillus hoc nuntio, ut par erat, lætiſſimus Bruxellas actutùm properavit: verùm ore tantùm tenus Archiſtrategi mandata ad Majeſtatem Regiam detulit. Neque enim hactenus tutum videbatur viro omnium cautiſſimo quicquam literis mandare, qui eſſe quàm videri Regi officioſus maluit. Ad primum Greenvilli adventum Rex ſereniſſimus juxta Archiſtrategi monita Bredam illico profectus eſt; at quaſi cum animo revertendi. Hactenus enim parùm creditum erat, in Aulâ Hiſpanicâ quæ erat Bruxellis, Monkium Regiæ Majeſtati vel minimùm ſtudiſſe; ſed ſibi ipſi potiùs, pro more eorum qui ad rerum ſummam antea pervenerant, omnino militâſſe. Nec aliam ſuæ profectionis cauſam aliis, imò ne famulis quidem ipſis, habere videri voluit Rex ſereniſſimus; quàm ut ſo-

rorem

rorem chariſſimam ſalutaret; jam pridem de probatiſſimâ Archiſtrategi fide, altiſſimâque in rebus arduis prudentiâ ſibi fatìs ſecurus.

In nuperis literis Barwicus à Cloburio edoctus indicaverat, quâ indignatione, quibus jurgiis, quo fremitu Monkii Legati, horribile nuncium de Conciliabulo jam tandem ſolvendo deferentes, à Senatorum fervidiſſimis excipiebantur. Ad has literas Regius Adminiſter die decimo ſexto Aprilis, Bredæ jam agens, inter alia ſic * reſpondebat.

" Die Mercurii noviſſimè præterito Re-
" gia Majeſtas huc acceſſit: Ego verò he-
" ſternâ nocte: Cùm igitur duæ tantùm
" vel tres horæ mihi ſuppetant, quibus ido-
" neum Tabellionem diſpiciam; vix omnes
" mihi ſatìs occurrunt literæ, quibus re-
" ſpondendum eſt. Jam tandem rerum no-
" ſtrarum facies blandè nos intuetur: Mon-
" kiumque viri ſolertiſſimi partes egiſſe a-
" bunde perſuaſum habemus. Nec dubi-
" tes quin amicus tuus hujus ſolertiæ fru-
" ctus ſuos percipiet. Quæcunque autem
" ſuſpiciones Civiles inter & Militares Con-

* Vide Append. No XXX.

" ſiliarios ſuboriantur; non video de hâc
" claſſe quoſvis, qui commodiorem operam
" in exercitu Monkio navare nôrunt, quàm
" duo illi viri, quibuſcum tu amicitiam
" colis. Orandus igitur es, ut antiquum
" cum illis ſtudium minimè intermittas,
" eoſque certiores ut facias, Regiam Maje-
" ſtatem hanc operam ex eorum arbitrio
" illis penſaturam. Hîc autem reticen-
" dum non eſt, nonnullos magni nominis,
" nec minoris in rem Regiam induſtriæ vi-
" ros, ad Regiam Majeſtatem miſiſſe ora-
" tum hoc unicè, ut Cloburium ſibi devin-
" ciendum curaret, tanquam hominem re-
" bus ſuis apud Archiſtrategum procuran-
" dis maximè idoneum: ignaros interim,
" nos quicquam conſuetudinis cum illo ha-
" bere: nec certè quicquam cum illo ha-
" bere iſtis videri volumus: Quinimò po-
" tiùs quas volunt literas ad illum ſcribere
" detrectamus, tanquam inutiles futuras,
" & ad hominem indolis omnino inacceſſæ
" dandas, utpote novæ Reipublicæ addi-
" ctiſſimum. Hoc neque te neque illum
" latere volumus; ne forſan alii ſuggerant,
" nos ſiniſtram opinionem de illo conce-
" piſſe; id quod nonnunquam accidit pro-
" pter noſtrorum imperitiam; cum ne per

" importuna

" importuna hominum officia, quæ celari
" debent detegantur, de iis nonnunquam
" ſecus quàm par eſt ſentire videmur, quo-
" rum fidem habemus maximè perſpe-
" ctam."

Hi ſcilicet illi erant inſigniſſimi viri, quibuſcum Barwicus intimam conſuetudinem excoluit, & reconditiſſima conſilia aſſiduè miſcebat: qui ut erant fide fortitudine & rerum uſu ſpectatiſſimi, haud mediocrem locum & exiſtimationem inter alios ejuſdem nobiliſſimi facinoris adminiſtros obtinuerunt; quorum operâ & ſtudio Archiſtrategus, vir toto terrarum orbe celeberrimus, eam de regni hoſtibus reportavit victoriam, etiam ſine fuſo ſanguine, quâ nullum unquam ſeculum aut magìs arduam, aut magìs illuſtrem vidit. Ut autem omnem occaſionem Regno lapſo adminiculandi Barwicus captare ſemper ſolitus eſt: ita nonnihil fidentiùs de hâc methodo, quàm de cæteris ſperare voluit; poſtquam Reverendiſſimum Elienſem Antiſtitem, optima quæque de Archiſtrategi fide ſibi pollicentem hoc argumento ſuffultum, non ſemel audiverat; nempe cùm in bello olim captus fuiſſet vir in paucis inſignis Regi fortiſſimè dimicans, & ſqualore vinculorum in Arce Londinenſi

dinenſi juxta cum venerando Epiſcopo diu maceratus fuiſſet; nec ulla ſpes libertatis recuperandæ (rebus Regiis indies labentibus) ipſi affulgeret; diu à Cromwello, qui hominis fortitudinem, & rei militaris peritiam probè noverat, in ſuas partes ſollicitatus eſt; tandemque ut libertate ſuâ, unà cum præfecturâ in Bello Hibernico frueretur perſuaſus, contra Rebelles Hibernicos, minimè verò contra Regem ſuum ſe arma moturum proteſtans. Cúmque, jam acceptis conditionibus, ſuis valedicturus eſſet; ad hunc Epiſcopum acceſſit, ad cujus pedes provolutus, venerandi Patris benedictionem petiit, hoc ſanctè in ſe recipiens, "Regi "ſuo ſe hoſtem nunquam futurum." Hoc autem certiſſimum eſt, virum illuſtriſſimum liberatoribus ſuis in Anglià nunquam militâſſe, vel in Hiberniâ vel in Scotiâ; contra gentes eas quæ has turbas Regi olim concitaverant omnem operam impendens.

Postquam hæc ſcripſeram, illuſtriſſimus Princeps Chriſtophorus Dux Albemarliæ oſtendere mihi † literas dignatus eſt, ad Patrem ſuum in Scotiâ imperantem, quadriennio ſaltem ante regnum reſtitutum, à ſe-

† Vide Append. Nº I.

reniſſimo

reniſſimo Rege datas, & ipsâ Regiâ manu exaratas; in quibus ſeriò monuit, ut vir illuſtriſſimus id unicè curaret, ne ſe Cromwelli artibus è Scotiâ divelli pateretur; cætera de ejus fide atque obſequio, quâ datâ opportunitate, præſtando minimè dubius. Has ille literas inter lectiſſima Κειμήλια repoſuit; ſcribenti tamen nihil reſcripſiſſe viſus eſt; omnino ſatius, & in iſto rerum diſcrimine omnino tutius exiſtimans, Heroico aliquo facinore, quàm nudis & jejunis verbis reſpondere. Ex hâc tamen altâ & perpetuâ taciturnitate dubia illa, de quibus ſuprà diximus, procul omni dubio ortum ſortiebantur.

Cessabat jam protinus, ceu omnino ſupervacaneum, clancularium illud molimen, quo Regem ſolio, Epiſcopos Eccleſiæ, tam indefeſsâ operâ alii hactenus reddere ſunt conati; poſtquam Archiſtrategum eundem movere lapidem perſpectum erat. Et ut Auguſtiſſimus Carolus, poſt nova Comitia auſpicata, in omnibus Provinciis & Municipiis Ditionum ſuarum, Rex publico præconio renunciatur: Ita & Eccleſiæ præpoſiti de recepto more capitulariter, ut vocant, eligendi (nam hactenus electio ſynodalis propter remoras ſuprà recenſitas ſucceſſu caruerat)

caruerat) non diu defuturi erant. Poſtquam autem jura Regia, Eccleſiaſtica, Patricia, Popularia in ſecuro loco poſita erant; Barwicus ad Regiam Majeſtatem ab Epiſcopis Bredam ablegatur, his mandatis inſtructus.

I. Ad honoratiſſimum Angliæ Cancellarium in primo loco ſe recipere juſſus eſt, ejus auxilium ſubſidiumque petere, quò ſupplicem libellum Epiſcoporum nomine Regiæ Majeſtati humillimè exhiberet; tum deinde ut Epiſcoporum literas Cancellario, Pro-Regi Hiberniæ, & ſecretioris Scrinii Magiſtro daret; in quibus illuſtriſſimorum virorum in Eccleſiam nuper afflictiſſimam ſtudium & pietatem animo (ut æquum erat) gratiſſimo agnoſcebant.

II. Deinde in mandatis habuit Regiæ Majeſtati de præſenti Eccleſiæ ſtatu rationem reddere ſingulatim, in omnibus de quibus certior fieri voluit: denuóque mandata Regia ad Epiſcopos referre ſuper omnibus quæ ab iis vel quibuſlibet eorum facto opus eſſe viderentur.

III. Tenebatur etiam ſupplicare, de Regis voluntate certior ut fieret, an aliquos de Epiſcopis ſe in litus ſuum (cum bono Deo) brevi deſcenſurum de obſequio præſtolari

ſtolari vellet; & an Epiſcopali habitu ſic præſtolantes, officium ſuum deferre conveniret. De tempore etiam & loco, numero & nominibus eorum, quorum eſſet ad obſequium præſtò eſſe, certior ut fieret.

IV. Idem etiam petere tenebatur de Sacellanorum numero, an quiſquam eorum, præter eos qui præſente fungebantur officio, Regium reditum in litore operiri deberet. De numero etiam & perſonis ut Regia Majeſtas ſtatuere dignaretur.

V. Jussus erat inſuper Regiam Majeſtatem humillimè ſupplicare, ut nimium favoris indulgere nollet Domino Luſſingtono, Sacellano olim Regio; ſi forſan officio denuo fungendo ſe offerret, antequam de ſuſpectâ ejus fide & dogmatibus certiùs cognoſcetur.

VI. Cum in more poſitum fuerit Regibus noſtris, poſt inſigniora ſummi Numinis accepta beneficia, Deo optimo maximo ſolennia vota in Eccleſiâ S^ti Pauli perſolvere; Barwico etiam de officio incubuit Regiam Majeſtatem humillimè obteſtari, ut in eâ Eccleſiæ iſtius ruinâ quid facto opus eſſet declararet.

VII. Ultimum mandatum erat, ut Barwicus juſtam & debitam rationem Regiæ Majeſtati

Majeſtati redderet (utpotè qui toto negotio Eccleſiaſtico, de quo diximus, verſatus fuerat) cur illud melioribus auſpiciis non ſuccesſerat.

Barwicus ab auguſtiſſimo Rege, Domino ſuo clementiſſimo, benigniſſimè habitus eſt; nec minùs comiter ab omnibus Regiis Adminiſtris, operam ejus non minùs felicem quàm arduam & indefeſſam uno ore collaudantibus. Proximo die Dominico, poſtquam ſe Bredam receperat, concionem coram Regiâ Majeſtate habere juſſus eſt; deinde in Sacellanorum Regiorum album cooptatus.

Simul atque Barwicus Epiſcoporum mandata debitâ fide apud Regiam Majeſtatem obiiſſet; alium inſuper ſupplicem libellum Otwayi ſui nomine exhibuit; qui hoc humillimè obteſtatus eſt, ut ad munus quoddam obeundum in Cancellariatûs Curiâ tunc vacuum adſciſceretur; ad quod nonnihil juris, etiam de indultò Regii Patris, olim habuiſſe videbatur. Adeò nempe modeſtè de operâ ſuâ minimè vulgari Regio Filio navatâ ſibi ſentire viſus eſt; ac ſi iſtius operæ mercede haud ſatis dignus fuiſſet, ſi non de duobus Regibus optimè fuiſſet meritus.

Quin

Quin & alia præterea Barwicus habuit petenda, non in ſuam ſed ſuorum gratiam; eorum nempe (ut æquum erat) memor, quos in Regiam cauſam ſollicitaverat, & qui in eâdem promovendâ à ſe pependerant. Summa autem Petitionum Capita, quemadmodum in ipſo Barwici autographo conſtant, hîc verbatim ferè apponere libet.

I. Supplicavit, ut juxta literas Regii Adminiſtri à ſe non ita pridem acceptas, Thomas Midletonus Eques, ſimulatque opportunum videretur, ſtudii ſui pro Regno reſtituendo impenſi, Regiam recognitionem acciperet. Interim verò ut filius ejus natu maximus, ſi Regiæ Majeſtati viſum eſſet, Equitis aurati titulo honeſtaretur; quippe qui de Regiâ Majeſtate optimè meritus fuiſſet; vir apud populares ſuos magnæ exiſtimationis, latifundiorum & rei familiaris amplitudine in paucis inſignis, & ad Senatorium ordinem in novis Comitiis promotus.

II. Cum in literis etiam Regiis pridem Barwico conceſſum eſſet, Johanni Cloburio Tribuno ſpem facere, ſibi aliquid dignitatis ex Regiâ munificentiâ acceſſurum; quas quidem literas ipſi gravibus de cauſis explicuerat; humillimè petiit, ut hoc promiſ-

ſum

ſum Cloburio ratum facere Regia Majeſtas dignaretur, propterea quòd ab eo tempore fidelem operam in rem Regiam navaverat: & præterea eâ authoritate apud exercitum pollebat, ut officium ſuum haud levi uſui fore videretur.

III. Tertius petitionis articulus erat, ut Robertus Venablius inſigniore aliquâ Regii favoris notâ honeſtaretur: cùm ſatìs conſtaret eum Regiam Majeſtatem olim ad ſolium reſtituere & potuiſſe & voluiſſe; ſi non impedimento fuiſſet nonnullorum perfidia, quibus res Regia concredita erat.

IV. Quartus, ut qui vel per ſuas vel per Johannis Huetti manus pecunias in Regium ſubſidium tranſmiſerant, ad Regiam manum deoſculandam, in honorificam agniti obſequii teſſeram, admitterentur.

V. Quintus, ut lectiſſima fœmina Johannis Huetti vidua in Curam & Patrocinium Regium haberet acceſſum; & ut Orphanus filius ad aliquod munus obeundum, ejuſque exinde fructum percipiendum, in inopiæ ſubſidium adhiberetur.

Jam tandem liberum erat Academiâ diu exulantibus ad lares ſuos redire, & antiquas ſedes in ſuo cujuſque Collegio poſtliminio capeſſere, omni jam obice amoto,

quem

quem ipſi ſibi interea temporis non poſuerant. De hoc autem jure Barwicus libenter ceſſit in gratiam bonæ ſpei juvenis; quamvis fidei non bonæ poſſeſſoris, qui locum ſuum tunc temporis uſurpabat, Schiſmaticorum inſtitutis à pueritiâ imbutus; quem tamen hoc generoſo animi candore, & liberali indole Regno & Eccleſiæ aſſererе ſtudebat. Non totus interim Cantabrigiâ diſcedere voluit, donec Doctoratûs gradum in Theologiâ adeptus eſſet; quò magis idoneus ad publicum Eccleſiæ miniſterium, & patrimonium jam emancipatum accedere poſſet. Baccalaureatu in eâdem Diſciplinâ, poſt excidium Cantabrigienſis Academiæ, Oxonii olim honeſtatus erat: in quo quidem literatorum hominum tunc temporis ſub Regio præſidio Aſylo, conjunctiſſimæ neceſſitudinis cum clariſſimis iſtius Academiæ luminibus, Sheldono, Hammondo, Dolbeno, Fellio, Alliſtræo, Williſio, aliiſque Tyrannidi amoliendæ juxtà ſecum gnaviter ſtudentibus fundamenta poſuit.

Primi omnium qui Doctoratûs honeſtamenta Cantabrigiæ legitimè induerunt, poſt ſolutum jamdudum à Rebellione Senatum Academicum, erant amici inter ſe invicem chariſſimi Petrus Gunningus, Iſaacus Bar-

rous, Bernardus Haleſius, Johannes Aucherus, Gulielmus Camerarius, & Johannes Barwicus. Horum unuſquiſque exercitia Academiæ à ſe debita aut illico ante gradum ſuſceptum præſtitit, aut de more Chirographo ſatiſdedit, ſe vertente anno præſtiturum: ne ſcilicet quiſquam eorum malo exemplo aliis præiret, qui Regio favore in Academiæ incommodum poſtea abuti poſſent. Certè ſi omnes qui ſequebantur Doctoratûs candidati in iiſdem veſtigiis inſtitiſſent; non tam amplam de ſuis querendi materiam, Academicos honores quo jure, quâve injuriâ prenſantibus, alma mater habuiſſet. Cùm verò de conſuetudine Academiæ ſit, ut qui Doctoratûs in Theologiâ compos eſſe velit, Dogma aliquod Theologicum ſcholaſticè explicandum & definiendum in frequente Auditorio ſuſcipiat; in hanc quæ ſequitur Theſin, Diſſertationem ſuam inſtituere Barwico viſum erat; ſcilicet, *Exomologeſin Primitivæ Eccleſiæ eſſe Diſciplinam piam, ejuſque reſtitutionem eſſe maximè optandam.* Dum enim maleferiati Novatores veteris Eccleſiæ pios ritus, & conſuetudines in jugi ſacrificio hactenus apud nos obtinentes ex Liturgiâ noſtrâ totis viribus eliminare ſatagunt; Barwicus è contra

tra non leviore induſtriâ primævæ pietatis igniculos in hominum mentibus accendere ſtuduit; Diſciplinamque ſaluberrimam ab Eccleſiâ Anglicanâ ſanctiſſimis votis jam diu deſideratam, ſi non in hæc tempora revocare (illud enim ſortis ſuæ aut Provinciæ non erat) at ſaltem ex antiquis Eccleſiæ monumentis eruere, piis Auditoribus exponere & commendare, eidemque diſciplinæ reſtituendæ omnia fauſta precari omnino voluit. Ad vividum enim illum & vegetum Priſcorum temporum Chriſtianiſmum omnibus modis provocandum cenſuit; quo pietas in Deum optimum maximum, Reverentia in Sanctiſſimos Eccleſiæ Antiſtites, fides & obſequium in Auguſtiſſimos Civilis Reipublicæ Imperatores, & mutua charitas inter fratres indiſſolubili fœdere conſpiraverunt. Certè poſt hæc immenſa ſummi Numinis accepta beneficia, nihil mediocre aut vulgare in pietatis ſtudio, nedum elumbe aut languidum Eccleſiam Anglicanam decere putavit. Cùm autem iſta * Diſſertatio ſuâ laude apud Academicos Auditores, doctiſſimos ſanè arbitros, non caruit; comittere nolui, ut etiam minutulæ opti-

* Illam, ne narrationis filum nimis interrumperet, ad calcem operis rejectam vide.

mi viri reliquiæ omnino intercíderent. Reverà in hujus ferè ſolius opuſculi gratiam, quantulumcunque illud ſit (cùm nonnulli ex ſanctiſſimis doctiſſimiſque Eccleſiæ Antiſtitibus mecum egerint, ut non interiret) Authoris vitam Latinè enarrare inſtitui, ne eandem Hiſtoriam linguâ non in omnibus eâdem contexuiſſe cogerer.

Barwicus Londinum Cantabrigiâ reverſus, Regni & Eccleſiæ Adminiſtros in hoc intentos reperit, ut Decanus & Canonicorum Conſeſſus unicuique Eccleſiæ Cathedrali reſtitueretur; quorum ſolenni cœtu in quamcunque ſedem jam vacuam novus Epiſcopus ritu ſolito eligeretur. Dumque idoneos homines hiſce muneribus obeundis Regia Majeſtas diſpiciendos jubet; Barwicus facilè impetravit, ut gravis ille Theologus, & vir integerrimus Thomas Fothergillus, Inſtitutor olim ſuus Cantabrigiæ, per quem rebus Regiis utilis evaſerat, in Canonicum Eccleſiæ Eboracenſis admitteretur; de Inſtitutore ſuo, cui ſe totum debuit, Eccleſiæ patrimonio augendo, quàm de ſeipſo longè ſollicitior. Verùm ut optimus ille ſenex hoc beneficium qualecunque erat, præter ſpem in ſe collatum literis gratiſſimis libenter agnovit; ita pro ſummo

quo

quo Barwicum proſequebatur amore, monere non ceſſavit, idque non unis literis, ut non ſuorum tantùm, ſed & ſui ipſius rationem habere vellet: Memorem enim eſſe voluit, utrobique in vitio poſitum eſſe, & importunam petacitatem, & nimium modeſtiæ ſtudium. Sed & probam & laudabilem modeſtiam, nonnulli forſan (inquit) in ſpeciem vitii detorquebunt; & dum quis petax haberi nollet, Regii favoris negligentiorem cenſebunt. Verùm Barwicus non ſolùm Tutori ſuo colendiſſimo, ſed & multis aliis de ſuis anxiè ſciſcitantibus, quid ſibi tam ardua molito, tam dura perpeſſo, in hâc publicâ Regiæ munificentiæ ſectione & ſortitione, contingeret, reſpondere ſolebat; ſibi omnino ſatis eſſe, quòd Regem ſolio, libertatem Patriæ, ſuum cuique quodammodo reſtitutum poſt diuturnas calamitates viderat: Sed nec opus omnino eſſe ait, ut ipſe Regi munificentiſſimo gravis & importunus eſſet; ut qui plurimos habebat viros eximios, de Eccleſiâ deque ſe optimè meritos, ſibi obnoxios, in quos Eccleſiaſticas dignitates multò commodiùs collocaret; & abunde ſibi ſufficere dixit, ex optimi Patroni ſui Epiſcopi Dunelmenſis munificentiâ; nec ſe poſt leges Patrias ſibi ip-

ſis reſtitutas, & Regio Patrocinio munitas, ulteriùs quicquam deſiderare, quàm ut in jure ſuo, quo per temporum iniquitatem exciderat, per Regium favorem fulciretur. Reverendiſſimus enim Antiſtes non ſolùm Canonicatu in Eccleſiâ Dunelmenſi chariſſimum Sacellanum ſuum donaverat; ſed & duobus inſuper Sacerdotiis Parochialibus perquam opimis non procul à Dunelmo diſſitis, altero nempe Wolſinghamiæ, altero Houghtoniæ in le Spring, quo vir ſanctitate celeberrimus Bernardus Gilpinus olim functus fuerat, ultro auctiorem reddiderat. Imò adeò ſe ſui juris non eſſe aiebat, quem Deus clementiſſimus à tot malis liberando ſibi aſſeruerat; ut ſi plus Eccleſiæ prodeſſe poſſe videretur in Sacerdotio minùs dotato, hiſce Sacerdotiis vel quolibet eorum libenter cederet.

Quanquam autem Barwicus de meritis ſuis in Regiis auribus minimè perſtrepebat; ad fidem tamen ſuam, quâ pollebat apud Regiam Majeſtatem, multi alii præter ſuprà memoratos de ſtudio ſuo in patriam præſtito provocabant. In his erat Franciſcus ille Creſſetus ſuprà cum laude memoratus; qui aut meriti ſui perquam egregii conſcientiâ fretus, aut illuſtriſſimi cujuſdam Comitis

mitis ſollicitationibus fiſus, non ante ſemeſtre propemodum ſpatium poſt Regium reditum præterlapſum, Barwici teſtimonio indigere videbatur, ut ex ſequentium literarum ærâ videre eſt, quæ ſic ſe habent.

" Summo quo poſſum animi obſequio
" Auguſtiſſimæ Regiæ Majeſtati per hoc
" ſcriptum ſignifico, omneſque alios, quo-
" rum intereſſe poſſit, certiores facio, Do-
" minum Franciſcum Creſſetum Regiæ
" Majeſtati, quæ nuper fuit, dum ſub im-
" perio exercitûs detinebatur, optimâ fide
" famulatum eſſe: nominatim verò *Tabu-*
" *lam Cryptograpicam* apud Regiam Ma-
" jeſtatem collocâſſe; cùm perduellionis pœ-
" na iſtiuſmodi audentibus denunciaretur:
" Juxta quam quidem *Tabulam* literas ad
" Majeſtatem Regiam ſingulis ſeptimanis
" conſcripſi, rerumque ſuarum quæ tum in
" Angliâ tum in Scotiâ gerebantur ratio-
" nem reddidi. Has autem literas Domi-
" nus Creſſetus reconditiſſimâ fide Regiæ
" Majeſtati dedit, Regiſque juſſa & man-
" data ſuper iis reciprocrata viciſſim retu-
" lit. Hoc autem ſatìs ego pro comperto
" habeo, de hoc aliiſque officiis ab eo fi-
" deliter præſtitis, ubi Auguſtiſſimo Regi

" viſum fuerit, pleniorem fidem facturus. " In cujus rei teſtimonium nomen meum " ſubſcripſi decimo die Octobris, A. D. " MDCLX.

Jo. Barwick.

Parum certè dubitabat Barwicus, quin Creſſetus ſuus jamdiu antea de Regiâ munificentiâ particeps fuiſſet, utpote optimè de Regio Martyre meritus. Non contentus igitur virum optimum hoc teſtimonio honeſtâſſe, ad Regiam Majeſtatem inſuper accurrit, eandem fidem quam ſcripto fecerat vivâ voce facturus, & ſuppliciter oraturus, ut eximium hominis officium remunerare dignaretur. Dolebat equidem Regiam Majeſtatem Creſſeti fidem tam ſerò compertam habuiſſe, jam poſtquam nullum ferè munus obeundum, ſive in Republicâ ſive in Aulâ, à tanto temporis ſpatio reſtaret, quo hujus viri obſequium honeſtare poſſet: Hoc tamen ſibi curæ eſſe dixit, ut in familiam ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Luſitaniâ propediem huc acceſſuræ (ſi ipſi gratum foret) adſciſceretur. Poſtquam autem Regia Majeſtas plura ex Barwico de clandeſtinis eorum temporum moliminibus ſciſcitata fuerat; Creſſetum etiam acceſſere dignata eſt, blandè

dè hominem increpans, quòd Barwicum fidei ſuæ teſtem citiùs non adhibuiſſet: " Verùm ſiquid, inquit, adhuc mihi reſtat, " poſt tot donaria undiquaque in meos à " me collata, quo te remunerem; non tam " mihi, quàm Barwico tuo eo nomine gra- " tias agas velim; qui inſtanter mecum e- " git, ut tui memor eſſe vellem, ſibi ipſi ne " hilum quidem à me unquam petens, de " me licèt optimè meritus." Barwicus tamen ex hujuſmodi ſollicitationibus non nihil ſibi conflavit invidiæ apud Aulicorum nonnullos; quaſi falcem ſuam in alienam meſſem miſiſſet; quamvis in rebus quibus nihil ſibi vel ſatum vel meſſum eſſet, præter hoc unum; quòd non ſolùm de Rege optimè merentibus, ſed & Regi ipſi officium ſuum & fidem liberaverat.

Sub idem ferè tempus quo hæc geſta ſunt, in judicium ſiſtuntur præcipui eorum, qui in Auguſtiſſimum Regii Martyris caput conjuraverant, & ad reſtim meritò damnantur. Ad damnatos ex mandato Regis & Procerum Eccleſiæ ablegantur Johannes Barwicus, & Johannes Dolbenus, jam Reverendiſſimus Archi-Epiſcopus Eboracenſis; ut eos ad hujus horrendi ſceleris, aliorumque facinorum pœnitentiam debitam coram

ram Deo agendam revocare ſatagerent. Quò autem apud cæteros ſacram operam utiliùs impenderent; prima cura erat Hugonem Petrium ſollicitare, cæterorum omnium Coryphæum & Anteſignanum. Ab hujus impuro ore temulenta vaticinia prolata, non ſecus ac oracula de Tripode dicta, venerari hactenus populus ſolebat; quamvis non uno flagitiorum genere infamem noverat: id quod Miltonus ipſe negare non auſus erat; cùm Apologiam deditâ operâ in hoc ipſum ſcriberet; ut conjuratorum immaniſſimos, & hunc inter primarios, nominatim ab Adverſariis de apertis ſceleribus perſtrictos, nominatim etiam (quoad ejus fieri potuit) defenderet, cauſarum peſſimarum haudquaquam peſſimus Patronus. Eodem die quo hoc officii fungi jubentur hi viri, pro tribunali ſiſtitur Hulettus quidam, alter è duobus carnificibus in cædem Regiam conductis habitus, & eo nomine perduellionis poſtulatus. Quin & hunc etiam Hugonem è larvatis ſicariis alterum fuiſſe inter cætera facinora haud levibus argumentis coram judicibus objectum erat, quamvis haud ſatìs liquidò compertum. Jubentur igitur à Regiâ Majeſtate Barwicus & Dolbenus cum hoc viro ſeriò agere; ut ſi-

quid

quid ſciret hâc de re, quo Hulettum iſtum, vel quemvis alium de eâdem forſan immeritò ſuſpectum, de capitali ſententiâ liberare deberet, illud in viri innocentis gratiam fateri non gravaretur. Barwicus hominem primò adortus, oratione minùs ſeverâ aut horridâ compellandum cenſuit, ſortis, quâ etiamſi meritiſſimè premebatur, miſericordiâ tactus; humillimè rogans, ut ſe fratremque hunc ſuum, Evangelii Miniſtros, non minùs de ejus ſalute, quàm de ſuâ ipſorum ſollicitos, ad amicum colloquium admittere non gravaretur. Ille verò ad omnia candidiſſimè dicta tam negligenter, ſtupidè, parum appoſitè, aut morosè reſpondebat; ut Dolbenus, quàm parùm hæc proficerent advertens, paulò acriùs inſtandum eſſe (ut par erat) cenſuit; quò hominem hâc veternosâ de potiore ſui parte incuriâ (ſi fieri poſſet) excitaret. Monuit enim, ut memor eſſe vellet paucarum tantùm horularum ſpatium ſibi conceſſum eſſe; quo ſe apud Deum, pœnitentibus ſemper præſentem & propitium, immensâ flagitiorum ſarcinâ, quâ conſcientiam ſuam utcunque torpidam gravaverat, levare poſſet: breviculum autem hoc ſpatium tergiverſando aut aliud agendo minimè terendum eſſe:

eſſe: nec rem levis eſſe momenti putaret, quomodo animam in immenſam æternitatis abyſſum poſtridiè tranſmittere vellet. Utrinque autem ſurdo canitur: Non ſolùm enim ad horum, ſed ad illorum quoque monita, qui ejuſdem juxtà cum illo facinoris conſortes erant, eaſdemque pœnas brevi daturi, adeò aures obturaverat; adeò omnem planè pietatis & religionis ſenſum (ſi quem habuit) excuſſerat; ut hos Eccleſiæ nuncios unicè obteſtantur, apud Regiam Majeſtatem intercederent; ut ne de viro, ad omnia conſilia & miniſteria ſacra tam ſtupido, ſupplicium ultimum ſumeret, priuſquam ad ſaniorem (ſi fieri poſſet) conditionis ſuæ ſenſum reduceretur. In his præcipuus erat Johannes Cocus; qui tamen eodem die eundem virum, reverà teterrimam ſacri ſuggeſti labem, contra eximium Theologum Petrum Gunningum, de immanitate criminum ab eo admiſſorum amicè monentem, vindicare & aſſerere non dubitaverat, ceu luculentiſſimum veræ ſanctitatis exemplar, à quo plures animæ lucrifactæ fuerant Chriſto, quàm à quovis hujus ſeculi alio. Dolbenus autem & Barwicus polliceri non auſi erant, ſe apud Regiam Majeſtatem obtinere poſſe, ut ſupplicium de eo

ſumendum

ſumendum ulteriùs protelaretur; ne vitæ diutiùs protrahendæ falsâ ſpe delinitus, ad ſacros hortatus magìs obſurdeſceret. Nec tam tardo molimine indigere, aiunt, Spiritûs Sancti gratiam, ut in omnes horas veram pœnitentiam agere cupientibus ſe non libenter offerre velit. Ille verò poſtero die ad ſupplicium unà cum Johanne Coco pertractus eſt, ab omni omnium ſano conſilio, etiam ab ipſius Coci monitis omnino averſus, parum admodum de Deo illo credidiſſe viſus, quem toties in impiæ conjurationis patrocinium advocaverat: hoc unum habens boni viri (heu quantillum illud!) quod peſſimam cauſam fucato ſanctitatis prætextu honeſtare ulteriùs non conaretur.

Illustre ſatìs teſtimonium in ſupradictis ab ipsâ Regiâ Majeſtate latum habuimus, quantò impenſius Barwicus alienis quàm ſuis commodis favebat. Cui etiam ſuffragantur quæ in poſterum dicenda ſunt: nam ab illuſtriſſimâ Comitiſsâ Derbienſi viduâ rogatus, ut de jure ſuo, quod ad Sodorenſis Eccleſiæ Epiſcopatum habuit, cedere non gravaretur: cùm (ut aiebat illa) majora à Regiâ Majeſtate ſperare poſſet ipſe; & Sacellanum ſuum, Samuelem Rutterum, iſti

Eccleſiæ

Eccleſiæ præficiendum, ſi per Barwicum liceret, omnino cupiebat; Barwicus aurem roganti perquam facilem præbuit; multùm gaviſus quòd rem tantæ fœminæ non ingratam facere potuit. Et reverà optimo Principi viſum eſt Barwicum ad celſiorem in Eccleſiâ gradum promovere, quàm quo hactenus functus erat. Nam ad Epiſcopalem Cathedram in Eccleſiâ Carleolenſi omnino promotum voluiſſet; ſi hunc Regium favorem Barwicus non fuiſſet ex animo deprecatus; ne ſcilicet videretur nonnullis (quæ erat hominis modeſtia) nonnihil ambitioni propriæ (ut ſuprà diximus) litâſſe, dum Epiſcopali ſucceſſioni apud nos conſervandæ tam ſedulò ſtudebat. At cùm ultra Presbyteratûs gradum libenter promoveri nollet; ſiquidem non deerant viri ſpectatiſſimi qui onus Epiſcopale leviore, ut ille exiſtimabat, cum invidiâ ſuſtinere poſſent; Regia Majeſtas hoc ſaltem ratum habere voluit, ut homo non tantùm de ſe, ſed & de Eccleſiâ optimè meritus Decanatu Dunelmenſi amplificaretur. Decani ſedem capeſſebat Barwicus ad Feſtum Omnium Sanctorum, qui fuit A. D. MDCLX. ſolum ſibi de Epiſcopi defuncti munificentiâ Sacerdotium Houghtonienſe, quatuor tantùm lapidibus

dibus à Dunelmo diſſitum, retinens; ne curæ animarum, propter quam ſacris olim initiatus fuerat, nimiùm deeſſe videretur. Reditu perquam opimo Dunelmi fruebatur; tum quo ſtructuras ſacrilegio collapſas reficeret; tum quo egenis aſſiduè ſublevaret; tum quo hoſpitalem menſam nobilibus aliiſque Advenis, non delicatulè quidem (quod nunquam affectabat) honeſtè tamen & cultè inſtrueret. Ante omnia verò ad puriſſimum Religionis cultum cum primis decorè celebrandum, jamdiu à fanaticorum rabie exploſum tum Dunelmi tum Houghtoniæ, atque etiam ad Epiſcopi electionem, in Eccleſiæ viduatæ ſolatium, animum appulit. Deinde ut omnes ædes Eccleſiaſticæ, præſertim verò fatiſcens Eccleſiæ Cathedralis fabrica, non ſolùm à cœli injuriis ſarta tecta conſervaretur; ſed & ut ornamentis, quæ Domum Dei optimi maximi decebant, condecoraretur, ſedulò ſtudebat. Nec Scholam tantùm Grammaticalem à ſolo erigere, ſed & Scholæ bonas literas reddere diligenter curabat. Tum etiam Aquæductus in ſacerdotum Collegium derivandos ſingulorum ædibus miniſtraturos ſeriò moliebatur. Omnes Eccleſiæ miniſtros diſciplinâ laudabili & morum probitate excolere; indigentiorum

orum verò non ſolùm Matris Eccleſiæ, ſed & omnium Eccleſiarum ab hujus ubere pendentium ſtipendia & ſalaria auctiora reddere, promptiſſimo animi affectu & ſanctiſſimo ſtudio in ſe recepit. Hiſce omnibus venerandus Canonicorum conſeſſus non ſolùm libentiſſimè ſuffragatus eſt, ſed & manum adjutricem promptiſſimè admovet. Adeò tamen Eccleſiaſtici fundi colonis & prædiariis in redemptionibus non erant graves, adeò egenis omnibus benefici; ut etiam in ſeculo Eccleſiaſticis iniquiſſimo de humanitate candore & pietate ſuâ ad hunc uſque diem bene audiunt. Quin & de jure ſuo in non paucis munificè cedebant, ut Eccleſiaſticos reditus poſteris, de quibus benè mereri conabantur, auctiores redderent. At verò quid de præſenti ſeculo, quid de poſteris etiam in paucis menſibus meriti ſunt, ex rebus tunc temporis geſtis, & iſtius Eccleſiæ Archivis inſcriptis, quàm ex meis verbis luculentiùs conſtare poteſt. Cùm tamen Actuarius Eccleſiæ, qui poſt nuperos motus ſupererat, muneri ſuo obeundo haud ſatis idoneus eſſet, utpote latinè minùs eruditus; Barwico ferè ſoli incubuit Conſeſsûs Eccleſiaſtici Decreta in tabulas referre, non ſolùm Decani, ſed &

Actuarii

Actuarii loco fungenti, etiamsi valetudine parùm commodâ totâ isthâc hyeme uteretur. Adeò nunquam sibi parcere voluit; modò Ecclesiæ prodesse posset: adeò nihil erat quod puderet hominem ad posteros transmittere, quâ fide rem Ecclesiasticam administraverat. Certè tali Canonicorum consessu hæc Ecclesia quàm maximè caruit: nam præter commune Anglorum Enthusiastarum sacrilegium, quo Ecclesiæ ferè omnes, præsertim verò Cathedrales fatiscebant; Dunelmensis insuper infensas Scotorum manus non semel senserat; graviùs etiam à devictis, quàm à triumphantibus multata. Captivos enim Scotos à cæde Barodunensi superstites Cromwellus in hoc Augustissimo Sacrario stabulari jussit; donec quicquid ibi inerat ligneæ materiæ quod dirui potuit, igni mandâssent, alias hyberno frigore perimendi. At grandiora hæc erant cœpta, quàm quæ perfici possent, quamdiu Barwico Decanatu Dunelmensi fungi datum erat. Nam antequam annus vertebatur, à Proceribus Ecclesiæ (mandante Rege) Londinum accersitus est, ad S^ti Pauli Decanatum tunc fortè vacuum capessendum, tanquam homo non inidoneus, qui immensis Apostoli gentium ruinis sub-

ſidium aliquale ferret. Satìs omnibus notum erat, Barwicum, ſi privato quæſtui aut compendio litâſſet, hanc novam Provinciam, in quâ nec Domus nec ſupellex erat, niſi aut conductitia aut empta, veteri illâ, in quâ nihil horum deſiderabatur, minimè eſſe commutaturum. Et profectò Regiæ Majeſtati nuncium mittenti, diſertis verbis reſcripſit; " Sibi probè perſpectum eſſe, ſe " muneri præficiendum non ſolùm minoris " emolumenti, ſed majoris curæ & laboris, " quàm erat illud, quo jam cedendum e- " rat; quod quidem munus adeò ſibi cordi " erat, ut ne vel maximam in Eccleſiâ " dignitatem, nedum illam quam jam ca- " peſſere jubebatur iſti præferre vellet, " modò optio libera ſibi daretur: Se ta- " men Regia mandata venerabundum ex- " cipere, Præpoſitiſque Eccleſiæ libenter " obſecundare velle." Quanquam autem lucri privati ſtudio non admodum tangebatur; à Boreali tamen plagâ ſibi ſemper charâ, ſemperque benevolâ, & à venerando fratrum Collegio, quibus conjunctiſſimâ mutui amoris & neceſſitudinis teſſerâ ſe addixerat, non erat adeò facilè divulſus. In horum autem numero quos ægrè reliquit, erat Richardus Wrenchius Collegii Sancti

Sancti Johannis quod est Cantabrigiæ grande olim, ante nuperum excidium Academicum, decus & ornamentum; quocum unà in iisdem pietatis & bonarum literarum studiis à juventute quodammodo consenuerat; quemque non aliter quàm fratris germani loco, utpote morum similitudine sibi conjunctissimum, ab adolescentiâ semper habuerat. Hujus autem viri, aliorumque Reverendorum fratrum desiderium non parùm postea lenivit amicitia & fraterna benevolentia, quam in Ecclesiâ Sti Pauli cum aliis, præsertim verò cum sene longè optimo Thomâ Turnero, boni publici juxtà secum studioso, sanctissimè coluit.

In more positum est Dunelmensi Ecclesiæ (contrà quàm aliis ferè omnibus) in locando fundos ad suum cujusque, sive Decani sive Canonicorum peculium spectantes; ut nihil quicquam de annuo eorum valore in grandius annorum spatium, grandiusculâ pecuniâ in numerato solvendâ, redimendum permittant: atque hoc modo fit, ut hujusmodi sacerdotia nihilo macriùs ad posteros transmittantur, quàm à Decessoribus accipiebantur. Prædia tamen quæ sunt de communi totius Ecclesiæ jure, ad communem aliarum Ecclesiarum normam locant: id

quod in tam collapſo rerum ſtatu, ſi unquam aliàs, omnino neceſſarium videbatur. Poſtquam autem de diſceſſu ſuo brevi adfuturo Barwicus erat monitus, ab omnimodâ prædiorum locatione, de quorum nonnullis etiam quoad redemptionis pretium inter Eccleſiam & Prædiarios jam antea coventum erat, omnino ceſſatum voluit; quo res magìs integra ad ſucceſſorem ſuum propediem adfuturum deveniret. In hoc tamen ceſſare minimè voluit, ut cultus divinus ter quotidie, cui ipſe ſemper interfuit, ſtatis horis ritè celebraretur; ut hoſpites qui precibus intererant domum ad menſem ſuam comiter deducerentur; ut egenis eleemoſynæ liberaliter erogarentur; ut opera publica nuper incepta quantùm fieri poſſet promoverentur: denique ut Eccleſiæ rationes clarè diſtinctè & luculenter ſupputarentur; nequid perplexum incertum aut confuſum, qui ad hanc curam & dignitatem proximè promovendus erat, reperiret, & ad futura ſecula tranſmitteret. Unà cum Decanatu Dunelmenſi Barwicus Beneficio Houghtonienſi, quo jam annum functus fuerat, ſponte ceſſit. Hoc tamen diutiùs per Patrias Leges frui potuiſſet; & nonnulli apud ipſum inſtabant, ut vellet; donec ſaltem

tem ruinis Eccleſiaſticarum ædium non paucis reparandis, & primitiis Regiis minimè levibus ſolvendis ſe exonerâſſet, de quarum dimidiâ parte, quinquaginta & quinque minas ſuperante, adhuc tenebatur. Verùm ille hoc ſacerdotium in ſui-ipſius damnum hactenus tenuiſſe maluit, quàm hâc contumeliâ ſe & gentem ſuam Eccleſiaſticam onerâſſe; ſcilicet, ut gregem chariſſimum tondere diceretur, quem longiùs abſens paſcere commodè non potuit.

Barwicus novam & arduam provinciam habitu corporis laboribus & curis fracto, ſed animo ſatìs arrecto, ſub medium Octobris ſuſcepit, qui fuit A. D. MDCLXI. Hujus prima cura fuit, quod & Dunelmi fecerat, Londini quoque rem divinam ſacro modulantium choro celebrandam reſtituere; quod quidem hactenus neſcio quâ de causâ omiſſum fuerat. Sunt qui dicunt, Deceſſorem Decanum ab hoc ſacrorum genere conſultò hactenus abſtinuiſſe, ad leniendam paulatim Sectariorum invidiam. Verùm horum invidia tanti tunc temporis non eſſe videbatur; ſi ex viribus, quas in nuperis Senatorum electionibus exerere poterant, æſtimetur: & præterea virum bonum, qualem illum Decanum fuiſſe fas eſt credere, omnis etiam

malus reveretur: Veriſimilius videtur hoc & nonnulla alia, quæ in Eccleſiæ bonum cedere potuiſſent, per incommodam valetudinem optimo ſeni non licuiſſe; qui ante annum à Decanatu ſuſcepto actum diem obiit. Certè non multùm dolebat Barwicum Sectariorum invidiâ (ſi qua fuit) gravari: dolebat tamen reperiſſe Minorum (quos vocant) Canonicorum Collegium ad ſolennem cultum non tantùm hactenus parùm intentum, ſed & hominibus ad eundem celebrandum, in Eccleſiâ toto ferè orbe Chriſtiano omnium celeberrimâ, non cum primis idoneis (maximâ ſaltem ex parte) refertum. Hoc Collegium duodecim conſtat Canonicis, quibus alendis non impari reditu, ſi rectè adminiſtraretur, dotata eſt. De hoc Collegarum numero unus omnino poſt civiles motus ſuperfuit, ſimpliciter & abſolutè in jus Canonicatûs olim adſcitus; duo verò qui (ut huic Collegio in more poſitum eſt) in annum tantùm probationis (ut loqui ſolent) fuerant admiſſi; quo finito, niſi iiſdem fuiſſent communi Collegarum calculo comprobati, & à Decano de communi conſeſsûs Eccleſiaſtici ſuffragio ad jus Societatis abſolutum adhibiti (quorum neutrum factum eſt) Collegii rebus admini-

administrandis, si ad legum suarum normam vivere vellent, admoveri non possent. Hic tamen solus superstes Canonicus, cum duobus Probationariis sive Canonicatûs candidatis, in speciem tantùm Collegarum sibi adhibitis, pro integro Collegio sese venditaverat, in maximam partem sacri hujus Collegii Patrimonii manus injecerat, nec quenquam ad Collegarum numerum supplendum admiserat, nisi qui sic se fraudari libenter vellet. Ut huic malo Barwicus remedium inveniret, & pudendam labem ab Ecclesiâ elueret, omnem operam strenuè impendendam censuit. Nec deerant inter juris-peritos viri consultissimi, qui rem expediri posse existimabant. Quid tamen tandem effectum dare potuisset, si secundiore valetudine & longiore vitâ frui licuisset, difficile nobis est conjicere: adeò ardua res est subinde factum rescindere, quod tamen fieri minimè debuit. Indignum hoc facinus ægriùs tulit; postquam audiverat hominem, qui integrum Collegium solus sustinuerat, Presbyteratûs sacris nunquam fuisse initiatum; quod tamen omnes hi Canonici de instituto Collegii tenentur esse. Certè rem divinam in Ecclesiâ Paulinâ ab annis triginta rarò admodum aut nunquam visus

eſt facere; ſive quòd ſacrorum eſſet negligentior; ſive quòd eadem profanis manibus tractare (ut æquum erat) horreret. At idem non horrebat Collegii ſui agrum à perduellibus ſub haſtâ poſitum ſibi ipſi per fiduciarium emiſſe: Non horrebat prædiarium virum probum, ejuſdem agri colonum, & bonæ fidei jam à multis annis uſufructuarium hoſtiliter è fundo ſuo, cum non levi pecoris & ſupellectilis jacturâ, pepuliſſe: non horrebat eundem agrum ad quæſtum ſuum poſtea vendidiſſe, denuóque redemiſſe, ſalvæ Collegii ſui dotis, licèt ipſe ſacrorum Myſtes videri voluit, impudentiſſimus caupo & Nundinator: ſed & poſt hujus obitum non pudebat ipſius fiduciarium Eccleſiam jam ad jus ſuum reſtitutam ſollicitare, ut antiqui juris villico omnino poſthabito, ſe tanquam juſtum & legitimum Prædiarium admitteret: & profectò haud leves tragœdias in Barwicum concitavit, eò quod hoc poſtulatum tanquam iniquum rejicere auderet; non Parlamentariam tantùm ſed & Regiam indignationem in ipſum armare, quâ ſe putabat eſſe authoritate, minimè dubitans, & injuſtiſſimis querelis, ne dicam calumniis omnium aures occupans. Hanc tamen invidiam Barwicus, æqui bonique

nique rigidus aſſertor, ſuſtinere certum habuit; donec eandem poſtea, causâ penitiùs cognitâ, feliciter amolitus eſſet, & bonâ cum veniâ juſtiori villico prædium locare ſibi cum Eccleſiaſtico conſeſſu indultum fuiſſet. Nec in hoc ſolo ſucceſſu optato caruit homo alieni avidus. Altera enim erat præter jam commemoratam ſacræ dotis portio, quæ piceatis manibus non adhæſit: Nimirùm S^ti Gregorii decimæ, quibus fratres ſuos ob rem nihili emunxerat, eaſque eidem fiduciario in unum & viginti annos locandas curaverat; nec non aliquid de antiquo reditu, licèt admodùm exiguo, in Collegium ſuum quotannis annumerari ſolito, contra jus faſque in Collegarum damnum imminuere ſtuduerat. Leges autem noſtrates adeò indignè ferunt hujuſmodi injuriis Eccleſiam affici; ut non leviorem pœnam hujuſmodi delinquentibus decernant, quàm ut iſtiuſmodi locatio pro planè irritâ habeatur & omnino nullâ, & ut res ad ſucceſſorem integra deveniat, pro arbitrio ſuo cuivis locanda. Hanc autem peſſimi viri voracitatem adeò ægrè tulit novus Decanus, ut iſtam juris ſententiam omnino obtinendam curaret. Quanquam autem Barwicus tam ſtrenuus erat juris Eccleſiaſtici vindex, ut

coram

coram publicis Regni Juſticiariis, imò coram Auguſtiſſimo Regio Confeſſu, litem conteſtari non vereretur, quoties rem venerandæ Matris Eccleſiæ, quam illibatam conſervare juramenti religione tenebatur, periclitatam viderat; de ſuo tamen ipſius jure multum non ſemel ceſſit, pacis amantiſſimus. Ad privatos arbitros privatas lites, licèt cum ſuo ipſius interdum non levi damno, ſemper deferendas permittens.

Cum igitur jura Eccleſiæ vix ſibi ſatìs ſecura ab iis eſſent, quos ipſa Eccleſia in ſinu ſuo diligenter foverat; quàm libenter hanc anſam arripere vellent in eadem vim inferendi extranei, qui ſanctiſſimæ Matri ſemper apertè recalcitraverant? Quapropter viſum eſt Decano Regium patrocinium hîc ſuppliciter implorare, & diplomata duo petere, alterum quo labaſcentibus Auguſtiſſimæ Baſilicæ parietinis ſuccurri, alterum quo ejuſdem immunitatibus & privilegiis nuperâ ſeditione extinctis, nec hactenus ſatìs redivivis, proſpici & caveri poſſet. Imò non ſolùm Eccleſiam ſub divinis auſpiciis ſibi concreditam ab hoſtibus vindicare pro virili conatus eſt; ſed nonnunquam operam dedit, ut ne ab amicis per imprudentiam læderetur; ſi quid forſan mente non malâ

ei

ei facerent, quod in malum exemplum poſteri traducere poſſent. Hinc erat, quòd cùm Prætor Urbanus (Decano valetudinis causâ ruſticante) ſedem ſibi novam in Eccleſiâ de Civitatis ſuæ ſumptu fabricari juſſiſſet; Decanus, hoc audito, non uno nuncio apud honoratiſſimum virum inſtabat, ut iſto ſumptu Civitatem per Eccleſiam, ad quam iſtarum rerum cura propriè ſpectabat, exonerari permitteret; & exemplar literarum ſuper hâc re ſcriptarum in Authenticos Eccleſiæ Commentarios referendum curabat; ne forſan nobiliſſima Civitas hoc errore ſeducta, in Eccleſiam ſub Deo & Rege omnino liberam, nonnihil juris in poſterum ſibi vendicaret. Sed ut ad harum ædium ruinas revertar. Certum erat immanem hanc ſtragem Eccleſiaſticorum facultates longè ſuperare; nec hujus ſolius, ſed omnium ordinum opem etiam tunc temporis (heu quanto magìs poſt horrendam conflagrationem!) flagitare: præſertim cùm non parùm in publicum Regis ærarium ad publica Regni debita ſolvenda; non parum ad Captivos Chriſtianos à barbarâ Turcarum Tyrannide liberandos; non parum ad omne genus egenorum ubique ferè domi languentium ſublevandum, optimus quiſque

quiſque, qui ad celſiorem aliquem in Eccleſiâ locum promotus erat, ultrò erogaverat. Nihilominus qui hujus Eccleſiæ rem adminiſtrabant, ſuarum partium præcipuè & præ aliis putabant eſſe; ut pro ſuo quiſque modulo, & pro ratione acceptorum de Eccleſiaſtico fundo in ſuum cujuſque horreum, munificentiæ exemplo aliis præirent. Hi unà cum Decano ſunt omnino quatuor, par juxta cum illo de communi Eccleſiæ dote emolumentum ſortientes. Hi verò miſerandæ ſtragis (ut æquum erat) memores, non ſolùm omnes reditus ab ædificiis in Cœmeterio Paulino nuper conſtructis perceptos & percipiendos, ad ſubſtructiones iſtas promovendas communi ſuffragio ſeponi decernunt; ſed præterea quingentas minas ſinguli de ſuo adjiciunt; cùm Barwicus in hâc Eccleſiâ omnino novitius, ab ejus patrimonio vix aut ne vix præter hanc ſummam tantum accepiſſet, quantum ad quotidianas expenſas exolvendas ſufficeret. De ipſius Decanatûs peculio parum unquam contigit locandum, præter unicum in urbe domicilium; in quo de ſuo ipſius commodo non parùm ceſſit, in gratiam generoſi cujuſdam Londinenſis, à quo centum minas in exulantis Regis ſubſidium olim acceperat. Adeò

deò enim hâc in afflictam Majeſtatem pietate affectus erat, ut cùm pactum hujus Domicilii pretium ter centum minas non excederet, tertiam tamen ejus partem viro de Rege deque Eccleſiâ optimè merito ultrò remiſit. Non deerant tunc temporis Eccleſiaſtici viri, qui hoc nomine minùs benè audiebant, forſan præter meritum; quòd ad rem ſuam magìs attenti eſſe videbantur, quàm ratio temporum ferebat, rigidiuſculi ſcilicet ſui juris jam ſtatim poſt ingentes calamitates exactores. Auſim dicere Barwicum hujuſmodi querelis juſtam anſam minimè præbuiſſe, ſive quicquam de ſuo ſeorſim peculio, ſive conjunctim cum confeſſoribus ſuis de publico Eccleſiæ fundo locandum erat. Certè cum liberalium ſtudiorum hominibus, Medicis ſcilicet Londinenſibus, adeò liberaliter egit Eccleſiaſticus Confeſſus, ut Domicilium illud non ignobile, quo Collegium ſuum celebrare ſolebant, omnino gratìs illis locat, ne obolo quidem in ſuum cujuſvis compendium accepto; cùm tamen cuique ex confeſſoribus centum aureos in marſupium refundere potuiſſet. Hoc tantùm unum Confeſſus non quidem ſtipulatur ſed rogat; ut cum Eccleſiæ ſubſtructionibus operam ſedulò navatam viderint

viderint viri celeberrimi, ſuum quiſque ſymbolum ad opus promovendum munificè conferre non gravarentur; id quod multos alios eximios viros libenter facturos ſperabat, quos non alio beneficio, quàm votis quotidie ad Deum fuſis devincire poſſet. Nimirum ita viſum eſt hujus Eccleſiæ curatoribus rem ſuam adminiſtrare, ut neq; Eccleſiaſtico Patrimonio, neque Regio Patrocinio, neque cujuſvis boni viri encomio & comprobante calculo ſe indignos gererent; lividis & malignis ingeniis Clericorum exiſtimationem ubiq; ferè ſuggillantibus os impurum obturantes. Quoties autem prædia Ruſticana ab illis viſenda eſſent, ne quid detrimenti ſive in ſylvis, ſive in agellis, ſive in ædificiis Eccleſia caperet; Decanus quamvis valetudinarius, & per partes Eſſexiæ auram ſatis inſalubrem ſpirantes peragraturus, neque ſe neque fratres ſuos huic officio libenter deeſſe voluit: ne ſi rem tanti Commiſſariis & Fiduciariis concrederent (in iſto rerum ſtatu nondum ſatis à nuperis turbis redintegrato) aut neglectim curarent ſubſtituti, quod adeò ſuum non erat; aut graviores forſan villicis eſſent, quàm ipſos fundi Dominos decebat: Imò cùm jam adeò malè haberet, ut huic itineri ſuſcipiendo à ſuis omnino impar

impar cenſeretur, & in ſuſcepto planè fatiſcere cœpiſſet; ægrè tamen perſuaſus eſt, ut hanc curam aliis concrederet; adeò ſibi curæ erat exiſtimatio Eccleſiaſtica, quam ab hujus avaritiâ, ab illius imprudentiâ læſam fore ſibi tacitè metuebat.

Inter omnia autem pietatis ſtudia quæ aſſiduè colebat, nullum antiquius aut ſanctius (etiam à tempore quo primùm reſtituta erat Eccleſia, & à fœdis erroribus repurgata) habuit, quàm ut crebriùs celebraretur ſacra ſynaxis in nobiliſſimâ Eccleſiâ ſuæ curæ concreditâ, quàm hactenus ferè ullibi celebrari ſolita fuerat. Non potuit enim non erubeſcere cum Rubricâ ſuâ, quod & multi alii boni viri faciebant, quoties in eâ diſertis verbis præceptum recordaretur, " in Cathedralibus Eccleſiis aliiſ-
" que, ubi plures Presbyteri & Diaconi
" exiſtunt, omnes omnibus diebus Domi-
" nicis ad minimum de ſacrâ ſynaxi par-
" ticipare debere." Quod quidem ſaluberrimum inſtitutum adeò undiquaque ferè neglectum videbat, ut rariùs multò quàm par erat de myſtico corporis & ſanguinis Chriſti epulo veſci liceret. Ille autem non tam iniquè, tam contumeliosè de Civitate longè maximâ & celeberrimâ ſentire voluit;

luit; in quâ plures homines noverat optimos & pientiſſimos, qui maleſana Novatorum dogmata toto animo repudiabant; ut ex eâ Cœtum ſatìs frequentem ad ſacram Domini ſui menſam libenter adfuturum, quoties Leges Eccleſiaſticæ hoc poſtulant, expectare non potuiſſet: præſertim ſi de officio tam ſancto, tam neceſſario, tam ad primævæ pietatis normam, & Apoſtolici ſeculi exemplum adaptato, populus in concionibus diligenter moneretur, & dilucidè edoceretur. Nam quod dignius ſpectaculum Deo Angelis & hominibus eſſe potuiſſet, quàm poſt beneficia à ſummo Numine accepta, quæ nulla dies è piis mentibus delere debet, populum videre in ſacro pavimento frequentiùs ſtratum, ſupplices manus humiliter tendentem, & ſummas quas potuiſſent laudes, votaq; Euchariſtica Deo optimo maximo è puris cordibus quaſi jugiter offerentem?

Dum autem in hâc provinciâ adornandâ verſatus eſt Barwicus, ad alium ſublimiorem dignitatis gradum evocatus eſt, quo nullum habet Presbyterorum apud nos ordo aut inſignem æquè, aut æquè arduum. Unanimi enim totius Cleri Provinciæ Cantuarienſis in ſynodum coacti ſuffragio Presbyterorum Collegii Præſes;

ſeu (ut vulgò dici ſolet) Prolocutor renunciatus eſt. At longè minùs ſibi placuit in dignitate collatâ, quàm in conferentium favore & benevolentiâ; poſtquam illud clariùs perſpexerat, haud ſatìs ſtrenuè à nonnullis agi, ut Diſciplina collapſa reſtitueretur; quorum tamen multùm intererat, ut pietatis ſtudium ſeriò promotum eſſet. Poterat autem ſacra Synodus, ſi nonnullis collubuiſſet, exiſtimationi Eccleſiaſticæ meliùs conſuluiſſe, aut leges veteres & nupero ſchiſmate obſoleſcentes reſtituendo, aut novas pro prudentiâ ſuâ & re natâ condendo. Per quos autem ſtetit, quò minùs rei benè gerendæ opportunitas & occaſio capillitio prehenderetur, in re invidiosâ, nec forſan ſatìs mihi compertâ, conjectari non licet. Hoc autem certiſſimum eſt, Regiam Majeſtatem venerando cœtui ad hoc munus obeundum licentiam diplomate ſuo indulſiſſe; ſed & æquè certum eſt, ſacram Synodum in varia Collegia ſive minores Conventus diſtributam, varia ſingulis penſa & ſtudia ad hanc rem facientia aſſignâſſe; quæ tamen omnia cum ſummo bonorum omnium dolore poſtea in nihilum reciderunt. Multorum enim opera, licèt ſeriò navata, ab uno aut altero, à quibus hujus rei ſumma pen-

debat, omnino fruſtrabatur. Hic autem rei ſacræ neglectus adeò pium Barwici animum excruciavit, ut in hujuſmodi gemitus ſolutum audivimus: " Non morbum olim " deploratum, non duriſſima vincula, non " mortem, non cruciatum ſæpiùs intenta- " tum ſibi unquam adeò gravia fuiſſe." Quis enim æquo animo ferre potuiſſet, niſi ab omni planè non dicam pietate, ſed & humanitate alienus, hæc & hujuſmodi dogmata nullo non anathemate digna in Bibliopoliis impunè proſtare venalia: " Regicidi- " um ſcilicet aliaque nefanda ſcelera, à nu- " peris perduellibus perpetrata, non à libe- " ro arbitrio utentibus, ſed à divino nutui " neceſſariò obſecundantibus fuiſſe admiſ- " ſa; Deumque ipſum non bonorum tan- " tùm, ſed & malorum quoque omnium " authorem & ſuaſorem eſſe: imò nihil " quicquam ſuâ naturâ bonum vel malum " eſſe, niſi quatenus legibus cujuſque Civi- " tatis municipalibus vetitum vel permiſ- " ſum ſit?" Sub horum dogmatum patrocinio & aſylo impietas omnibus ferè ſeculis inaudita, occultos receſſus & tenebras ſuas dedignata, horrendum caput exerere, & publicè in plateis ingenti faſtu graſſari non erubuit, tanquam in auſpicatiſſimum futurarum

futurarum calamitatum, quæ brevi poſtea ſequebantur, oſtentum, & triſtiſſimum omen. Sic nimirum ſtetit tunc temporis Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ navis, tot fluctibus nuper jactata, tot ſyrtibus affixa, tot ſcopulis illiſa, tandemque ad portum ſub divinis auſpiciis feliciter appulſa, in eodem planè portu tantùm non confracta, heu quàm fruſtra implorans auxilium ab iis, quos ad clavum moderandum ſe idoneos genuiſſe minimè dubitabat! Hoc enim nimis compertum eſt, nonnullos tunc temporis fuiſſe, qui ſpem de ſe in rebus luxatis conceptam in reſtitutis non præſtabant, immenſam Dei benignitatem perdere decoqueréque malentes, & ſucceſſu rerum omnium ſpem longè ſupergreſſo in futura tempora minimè frui: tanto nempe difficilius eſt ſecundam, quàm adverſam fortunam ferre poſſe.

His potiſſimùm malis (ut à quamplurimis credebatur) victa, ſub hæc tempora ſuccubuit, illuſtre illud pietatis in Deum & patriam exemplar, nobiliſſima Savilla, morbo ex iniquiſſimi & in Deum ingratiſſimi ſeculi tædio contracto herbam facilè porrigens, quæ contra infenſiſſimorum Regni hoſtium & occultas machinationes, & apertam vim inconcuſſa ſteterat. Fœmina cla-

riſſima morbum indies ingraveſcentem ſentiens, urbe relictâ, Wimplium Domum ſuam in agro Cantabrigienſi conceſſit, & ad ſe Barwicum ſuum Londino accerſivit; cujus conſtantiam in utrâque fortunâ, conſilium in rebus dubiis, fidem in arduis ſæpiùs fuerat experta, in extremis ſanctiſſimâ ejus operâ libenter uſura; & poſt ſeſquiannum à Regno reſtituto candidam & illuſtrem animam Deo reddidit.

Nec diu poſt hujus obitum Barwicus etiam ex diligentiâ ſupra vires in rebus Eccleſiaſticis exertâ, iiſdem malis quoquomodo occurrere ſatagens, in antiquum morbum recidit, quo tantùm non olim confectus erat. Sub finem Novembris qui fuit Anno ſalutis reparatæ MDCLXII. peſſimè habere cœpit, ad aliquot menſes cubiculo affixus; niſi quòd ad natalitiorum feſta Eccleſiæ ſuæ deeſſe minimè voluit; etiamſi morbus parùm aut nihil induciarum dediſſet: In tantum nempe pietati Civium Londinenſium ad ſacram ſynaxin coëuntium occurrere, ſanctiſſimis votis ſuffragari, eademque ad Deum tollere ex animo cupiebat, ſacroſancta Dominicæ Paſſionis myſteria ſupplicibus ſuâ manu, licèt præ morbo languidâ admodum & infirmâ, quàm libentiſſimè porrigens. Nec

multùm

multùm à ſe alienum putavit; ſi in munere ſuo diligenter obeundo mortalitati ſuccumberet; cui etiam ſegnibus & ignavis tandem aliquando ſuccumbendum eſt. Et profectò haud impunè tulit hunc Religionis zelum, licèt homini cœleſtia ſpiranti non adeò pœnitendum: Nam ex nimiâ ſanguinis in ſacris peragendis agitatione, particulæ ejuſdem ſulphureæ cum ſalinis in mutuum conflictum concitari videbantur; unde violentiſſimâ tuſſi correptus erat, cum teterrimo anhelitûs fœtore, iſtius omnino æmulo, qui in confectione lactis, quod vocant, ſulphuris, aliiſque ſalino-ſulphureis medicamentis conflandis, Chymicorum nares ferire ſolet. Hanc tuſſim nocte dieque ægrotum peſſimè multantem immenſa ſanguinis de pectore egurgitatio, totas ferè patinas replens, ſubſecuta eſt. Medici conquiſitiſſimi rebus adeò deploratis in conſilium accerſuntur. Qui in hanc ſententiam facilè omnes coeunt, effrænatam iſtam ſanguinis ebullitionem repetitis venæſectionibus, & medicamentis quibus par erat contemperantibus demulcendam eſſe. Quantum autem cœli mutatio in ægrotantis beneficium cederet, non omnes idem ſentiunt. Nonnulli ab Urbano aëre vaporibus ſalino-ſul-

phureis à carbonum foſſilium fuligine orſundis inſpiſſato, etiam quâvis anni tempeſtate ante omnia ſecedendum arbitrabantur. Alii verò à tenuiore aëre, donec idem mitior & clementior evadat, quod mediâ hyeme ſperandum non erat, partes thoracicas plus damni quàm commodi percepturas metuebant. Barwicus in horum quàm illorum ſententiam propenſior erat; non ſolùm quod eſſent viri grandævi, & in praxi medicâ celeberrimi; ſed quòd ille ipſe rebus Eccleſiæ, quas in animo ſemper volvebat, domi quàm foris opportunior eſſet. Credi enim vix poteſt, poſt tam ingens ſanguinis effluvium, quàm impigrè, quàm alacriter in quotidiano penſo etiam hactenus ſudabat. At verò tandem, poſt multa incaſſum adhibita remedia, viribus ex immenſo cruoris diſpendio indies fatiſcentibus, ut urbem rure mutaret, à morbi potiùs importunitate coactus, quàm ſuorum monitis perſuaſus eſt.

Nullibi libentiùs quam Therfeldiæ in agro Hertfordienſi diverſari voluit. Iſtius enim Eccleſiæ regimen nuper ſuſceperat; & in ſuis ipſius ædibus liberrimo & puriſſimo aëre circumfuſis commorari potuiſſet. Verùm cùm tanto itineri, viribus exhauſtis, non ſufficeret; & medicorum opem, quæ ad

tantam

tantam ab urbe diſtantiam commodè haberi non potuit, indies ferè deſideraret; Caſeovicum potiùs, ad quintum lapidem Londino diſtantem, migrare placuit; ubi in ædibus optimi viri Thomæ Elborow, diſcipuli olim ſui Cantabrigienſis, tunc verò Eccleſiæ Caſeovicenſis Parochi, reverenter admodum exceptus eſt. Nec ſucceſſu hîc caruerunt remedia Londini fruſtra propinata, cœli mutatione, necnon negotiorum remiſſione, ut olim in Arce Londinenſi, proculdubio plurimùm adjutata. Vere autem revertente, valetudinem habens vitamque reſtitutam, hactenus tamen ſatìs in lubrico poſitam, Barwicus ad Eccleſiam Cathedralem, haud ſatìs ſe abſente ex animo ſuo adminiſtratam redire, imò terras Eccleſiaſticas ſuæ curæ concreditas peragare atque luſtrare quàm maximè cupiebat. In medio tamen itinere (ut ſuprà diximus) morbo ſuccumbens, ſeceſſum atque otium Suburbanum repetere coactus eſt. Harum tamen à negotiis publicis ſibi incumbentibus feriarum & vacationum magìs, quàm morbi lethalis tædio affici videbatur: quoties enim vires tantiſper recuperaverat; toties eaſdem denuo atterere atque proſternere, ad priſtinos labores identidem recurrendo, ſolitus eſt.

Nec permiſſu tantùm, ſed & juſſu Antiſtitum Eccleſiæ opus erat, ut Caſeovici, ubi meliùs ſemper habuit, ſe contineret. His enim mandatis, ſi unquam aliàs, reluctanter obtemperavit; cùm in cæteris nemo forſan erat rei Eccleſiaſticæ Præfectis obſecundantior, aut dicto audientior: neque certè quicquam, quod ſciam, illi vitio magìs vertendum eſt, quàm quòd valetudinis rationem juſtam à ſuis ſæpenumerò monitus habere noluit. Certè gravatè admodum tulit ſegnitie & otio (ut ille interpretabatur) torpeſcere; cùm omnium bonorum eſſet quaſi junctâ phalange concurrere, & Eccleſiam indies in pejus ruentem ſtatuminare: " Imò " quâ fronte, inquit, de proventu iſtius " Eccleſiæ tam liberaliter victitare poſſum, " cui meam qualemcumque operam nava- " re non poſſum?" Et tamen rarò admodùm vel dies unicus præterlapſus eſt, quo pro ratione officii ſanctiſſimæ Matri, per literas ad ſuos Londini agentes ſcriptas, manum adjutricem non porrigebat. Ad hæc etiam, quòd (præter aſſiduam ſacrorum voluminum lectionem, præter preces & vota de ſacro pectore deprompta, quibus ſtatis horis Deo ſemper vacavit) ut Eccleſiæ inſuper quantùm licuit, etiam Ruſticano ſeceſſu

ceſſu prodeſſet; tota plauſtra ſchedarum & codicum, antiquo charactere utplurimum ſcriptorum, de Eccleſiæ Archivis in molem indigeſtam diſſolutis temporibus confuſorum, literis licèt vetuſtate ſemeſis, perlegere, & in ordinem redigere non eſt gravatus. Omnia autem hæc ſcripta in dorſo ita notavit, quod ſuperioribus ſeculis omiſſum fuerat, ut quid ſibi quodque vellet primo intuitu dignoſceretur. Nec à voluminibus mucidis & ſitu ſqualidis divelli voluit; quamvis non potuiſſent non eſſe pædore ſuo pulmonibus vitioſis ſatìs gravia & infenſa: ſive quòd hoc penſum perficere cujuſvis non eſſe probè novit; ſive quòd antiqua Eccleſiæ jura, ex hujuſmodi ſcriptis ediſcenda, ante omnia non ignorare ſuum eſſe exiſtimavit. Nec ſine gravi incommodo ſuſtinuiſſe videtur hæc ſtudia; nam cùm amicum veterem Richardum Busbœum Gymnaſii Weſtmonaſterienſis Rectorem clariſſimum (qui & ipſe laboribus fatiſcens, animi laxandi causâ, Caſeovicum conceſſerat) ſalutatum egrederetur; ex improviſo in medio itinere immodico cruoris effluvio correptus eſt. Contigit autem tunc temporis, ut aliquot viatores præterirent, de eorum (ut videtur) claſſe, qui infenſos animos

mos in viros Eccleſiaſticos nullo ſuo merito gerunt: Nam ad hoc ſpectaculum quaſi geſtientes: " Ecce, inquiunt, Sacerdotem " Baaliticum vino rubello temulentum, & " crapulam nuper ingeſtam egurgitantem." Certè diram hanc venenatæ linguæ ſagittam in mortalium neminem iniquiùs jaculari potuiſſent: nam à quindecim plus minùs annis, ne guttulam quidem vini, præterquam in unâ ſacrâ Euchariſtiâ, delibaverat, ſolâ frigidâ de fonte ſanguinis efferveſcentiam indies diluens & contemperans. Barwicus ſimulatque à cruento profluvio reſpirare potuiſſet, indigniſſimâ contumeliâ parùm commotus, & ſaniorem mentem convitiatoribus precatus; " hæc, inquit, male- " dicta non niſi noſtris benefactis refelli " debent." Nec enim novum aut inſolens tunc temporis erat, poſt diſrupta Eccleſiæ repagula, ut optimus quiſque peſſimorum pœnas etiam peſſimis & viliſſimis penderet; ſiquid habeat pœnarum virulentis dicteriis immaniter proſcindi: Nam ſiquis Clericorum venerando ſenio & priſtinis calamitatibus confectus, plateas obambulans vacillantes artus ſcipione ſuſtentaret; pro homine præ vinolentiâ greſſuum non compote indigitabatur: ſi obtuſam oculorum aciem

aciem desideratum aliquem in urbe locum, quò eundum erat, intentiùs circumferret, à rudi aliquo scurrâ sic exceptus est: Iste sacrificulus quinque opima sacerdotia devoravit; & ecce quàm curiosis oculis sextum sibi quærit. Certè aculeato hoc scommate non neminem peristrictum novi, qui non solùm sacerdotium meritò oblatum recusaverat; sed acceptis etiam, quibus par esse præ iniquâ valetudine sibi non videbatur, ultrò cesserat. Ab his maleferiatorum hominum contumeliis non Olæus, non Thorndicius, non Thircrossius, non quivis eorum tuti esse poterant, qui incomparabili vitæ sanctimoniâ hoc pessimum seculum illustrârunt, omnino meliore digni.

Verum ut hanc Historiam paucis jam absolvam: hæc quam nuper sustinuit hæmorrhagia Barwicus, præteritis omnibus deploratior esse videbatur; non solùm quòd longè copiosior erat, quàm quæ unquam antea Caseovici contigerat; sed quòd nullus præcesserat anhelitûs fœtor, certissimum olim exæstuationis sanguineæ indicium: unde conjicere licuit, non à sanguinis ebullitione, sed potiùs à solutâ nimiùm naturæ compage vasorum succum vitalem circumferentium claustra fuisse referata. Quanquam autem

non

non deerant Londini boni viri & cordati, qui Barwici vices & in Decani & in Prolocutoris munere obeundo quale quale erat, libenter ſuſtinebant; utroque tamen ſe jamdudum abdicâſſe voluiſſet, ut commodiore valetudine utentibus cederet; ſi non Antiſtitum Eccleſiæ juſſis, qui languentem indulgentiſſimè fovebant, magìs quàm aliorum ſuaſibus fuiſſet cohibitus. In ſolam nempe Eccleſiam Therfeldianam oculos defixerat, rure ſuo à publicis negotiis libero frui unicè percupiens. Quapropter fruges & proventus iſtius Eccleſiæ Villicis nunquam locabat; ſed in ſua ipſius horrea recondi curabat, quamvis non ſine gravi ſuo ut contigit damno: ſcilicet ut in Domeſticos uſus, & rationes familiares, privatis ſub laribus, & à turbâ Reipublicæ immunibus vitam inſtituere cogitanti, prompta & parata eſſent.

VERUMENIMVERO ædibus Therfeldianis, licèt omne ferè genus apparatu Domeſtico, & ſupellectili ſatìs commodâ inſtructis, nunquam frui datum erat: ad ſeceſſum tamen brevi poſtea ſe recepit, à laboribus & afflictionibus pro ſanctiſſimâ Chriſti ſponsâ fortiter & gnaviter toleratis, longè amœniorem; non in hortulis & viretis Ruſticanis alternatim vernantibus & marceſ-

marceſcentibus tenue corpuſculum (quod hactenus fecerat) ſubinde refocillans; ſed divinioris auræ particulam longè ſolidioris gaudii puris & ſinceris hauſtibus æternùm oblectans & ſatians: nam cùm graviore aliquâ de causâ Londinum rediiſſet, à nuperâ hæmorrhagiâ vix modicè revaleſcens; non ſolito ſanguinis effluvio, ſed immani lateris dolore lancinari cœpit, vires adeò in horas enervante & depaſcente, ut intra triduum fatis conceſſerit, Caſeovicum redire minimè ſuſtinens. Hoc triduum ſoli Deo & privatæ pietatis ſtudio dicavit, in ſubſidium ſacri officii ſibi accerſens candidiſſimi pectoris amicum, & Theologum longè doctiſſimum Petrum Gunningum, poſtea Reverendiſſimum Epiſcopum Ciceſtrienſem, deinde Elienſem; quem laboris & periculi pro afflictâ Eccleſiâ difficillimis temporibus ſuſtentati individuum ſemper comitem & participem habuerat. Ab hoc eximio viro ſacro viatico munitus mortalitatem depoſuit, & terras reliquit viceſimo ſecundo die Octobris, qui fuit A. D. MDCLXIV. poſtquàm biennalis propemodùm ægritudinis tædio fuiſſet conflictatus. Inſpecto cadavere, omnia ferè viſcera labefactata comparuere, jecur præſertim & pulmones; non uſque tamen

men adeò vitiata, quin longioris vitæ uſura concedi potuiſſet; ſi ſanguinis maſſa multo maximâ ex parte continuis effluviis non fuiſſet exhauſta. Ad exequias honeſtandas multi boni celebreſque viri undiquaque ultrò concurrunt: chariſſimo autem capiti juſta ſolverunt graviſſimus Senex Humphredus Epiſcopus Londinenſis, & Petrus Gunningus; hic concionalia, ille ſepulchralia. Epitaphium concinnavit ingenii ſupra ætatem ſubacti juvenis Samuel Howlettus, Collegii Johannenſis apud Cantabrigienſes ſocius, annum ætatis viceſimum nondum ſuperans; qui & ipſe quoque intra paucu-los annos cœlo maturuit, omni literarum bonarum & virtutum genere adeò excultus, ut difficile ſit in hujus laudes etiam in alieno opere non excurrere.

Quanquam Barwicus eorum omnium conſilium ſemper comprobare ſolebat, præſertim verò ſi cœlibatum colerent, qui quicquid à Domeſticis uſibus de patrimonio Eccleſiæ ſibi habent reſiduum, illud ferè univerſum pietatis ſtudiis etiam ante obitum impendere non ceſſant, tanquam homines quibus Deus, ceu familiæ ſuæ OEconomis, ſacram dotem in id concredidit, ut ſuum cuique demenſum diſpenſarent: Ita tamen

tamen contigit, ut non levem bonorum partem de ſacris reditibus à ſe perceptam ſupremo teſtamento hactenus legandam habuit. Publicis enim negotiis à privatæ rei adminiſtratione ſemper erat diſtractior; nec iis quibus ſe plurimùm debere cenſuit, commodam benefaciendi opportunitatem unquam ferè nactus eſt. Curatorem igitur teſtamenti ſibi adſcivit, quem & mentem ſuam tenere, & rem non ignorare, eandemque bonâ fide adminiſtrare velle putabat. Hujus operam atque curam iſti ſtudio impendendam ducentis libris (de monetæ Anglicanæ valore ſemper loquor) compenſandam cenſuit; eundemque juxta cum aliis ſibi ſanguine proximis præterea donatum voluit. Inter minutiora dona, quæ in ſuos ſive de ſacro ſive de civili ordine, in antiquæ vel venerationis vel amicitiæ teſſeram, & beneficiis olim accepti recognitionem contulit, Regii Patris immortalia ſcripta duobus voluminibus compacta, in pignus amoris & gratitudinis non ineptum, chariſſimo ſuo Johanni Otwayo legavit: " Quippe qui ſe authore & ſuaſore (ut de " ipſius Teſtatoris verbis loquar) neque " laborem neque periculum detrectaverat, " quo Regius filius throno ſuo reſtitui poſ-

" ſet."

" ſet." At majora erant beneficentiæ ſymbola, quæ tamen non alio quàm debitorum loco habuit, quibus alios auctiores reddidit; quorum plerique omnes aut juniora ſibi ſtudia in tenui rerum ſtatu, aut adultiora in difficili & arduo, idque non ſine ſuo nonnullorum periculo ſublevaverant. Pleroſque etiam horum re non admodùm lautâ domi gaudere noverat; & præterea cognationis propinquitate omnes habuit conjunctiſſimos. Horum tamen nemini aut cognationis nomine, aut beneficii accepti ratione, ne germanis quidem fratribus, ſupra ducentas libras legavit; ne privatorum affectuum, quàm publicæ pietatis magìs memor eſſe videretur. Filiabus tamen ſingulis ex fratribus natis, quæ omnino quatuor erant, centum, filioque Gulielmi, qui erat unicus, ducentas donavit. Sed & famulos præterea omnes, quotquot erant, quorum operâ in diuturno languore ſuffultus fuerat, de munificentiâ ſuâ non illiberaliter participare æquum cenſuit. Præterea Bibliothecam etiam, quam tamen præ morbo & negotiis non admodùm inſtructam habere contigit (dempto tantùm, ut diximus unico libro Johanni Otwayo donato) in peculio Samuelis Howletti eſſe voluit, quem aſſiduum

um ſui cultorem ſemper habuerat. Atquè hæc ferè ea erant, quibus ſuorum omnium de ſe ſtudium, ſive genere conjunctorum, ſive cultu & obſequio ſibi addictorum remunerandum cenſuit. Præter quæ quadraginta libras ad ſcholæ Sedbergienſis, ter centum ad Collegii Johannenſis (quorum olim fuerat alumnus) & centum ad ſubſtructiones Sancti Pauli promovendas, præter quingentas iiſdem à ſe antea ſubminiſtratas, in numerato reliquit. Quinquaginta inſuper annui valoris de ſacro patrimonio in ſequiores uſus olim alienatas, ſeptingentis plus minùs in ſolidum numeratis redimendas curavit. De horum maximâ parte Sacellum illud viculi ſui de Wetherſlack, quo Deo olim renatus erat, malè dotatum, annuâ triginta librarum penſione locupletius reddidit; idemque vetuſtate & belli civilis injuriis quodammodò collapſum, longè elegantius à ſolo reſtituit, & nitore non inidoneo condecoravit. Quod ſupererat reditûs ex eo fundo quotannis percipiendi aut plateis publicis ſternendis, aut pauperculorum filiis laudabili diſciplinâ inſtituendis, aut filiabus dote caſſis in nuptias dandis, quò pudicitiæ virginali meliùs conſuleretur, impenſum voluit. In his ferè ſtetit rei familiar

miliaris ſumma, quam aut in pecuniis numeratis penes ſe habuit, aut in ſibi debitis quas conſectari & colligere non admodum difficile erat. Reſiduum bonorum, propter nonnullorum ſibi obæratorum fidem dubiam, & aliorum inopiam minùs dubiam, ad juſtam trutinam appendere non potuit. Quantulum autem cumque futurum erat, poſt juſta funebria aliaque debita ſoluta, aut ad egenorum rem anguſtam amplificandam, aut ad pietatis ſtudia & inſtituta aliàs fovenda, ex arbitrio ejus cui Teſtamenti curam & executionem concredidit, diſtribui juſſit. Et reverà hoc rei ſuæ ſuperpondium, ſolertiâ & fide nonnullorum defuncti memoriam colentium, qui in cauſis forenſibus verſantur, præter opinionem etiam ad mille propemodum libras excrevit. Sic nimirum ille re publicâ ſibi concreditâ functus eſt, ſic privatâ; ut ab omnibus pravis affectibus longè alienus, ita certè minimè omnium aut tenax, aut petax, multo minùs rapax.

Opportune certè viſum eſt benigniſſimo Deo hunc hominem graviſſimo curarum publicarum onere levare, ſimulatque inaudatis planè hactenus celeberrimæ urbis calamitatibus, quæ poſt breviſſimam temporis intercapedinem ſequebantur, præripere. Nam quid acerbius

acerbius ei in hâc vitâ contingere potuiſſet (homini in ſuis licèt malis infracto ſemper animo, in alienis tamen tenerrimo, ſi quis alius, affectu) quàm, intra biennium proximè futurum, vidiſſe primò ingentem illam Populi Londinenſis, in omnibus undiquaque plateis atrociſſimâ lue correpti, ſtragem? Deinde quàm non ſiccis oculis illico poſtea aſpecturus fuiſſet omnia propemodum, ſive ſacra ſive profana, indomitis ignibus longè latéque graſſantibus ſubjecta, & intra triduum in cineres redacta? Quàm attonitis auribus excepturus Auguſtiſſimarum ædium undiquaque corruentium fragorem; ingentis præſertim molis Paulinæ, quæ tot ſibi votorum, tantæque ſollicitudinis materia extiterat? Heu! quantillum ſolatii poſt tam immenſam cladem fuiſſet ex eo percepturus; ſive quòd Thyſiaſterii tectum, ſub quo tam libenter Euchariſtica vota fundere ſolebat, neque tigno exuſto, neque plumbo liquato, incendio undiquaque ſæviente, intactum perſtiterit; ſive quòd unicam exiguam ampliſſimæ Baſilicæ ædiculam (in quâ genubus ſuppliciter flexis Deum ſibi privatim non ſemel quotidie conciliare ſatagebat, priuſquam ad publica ſacra ſe recepit) in medio flammarum ſartam tectam perſeve-

râſſe videre potuiſſet? Non deerant tamen viri longè optimi, de Barwici pietate adeò magnificè ſentientes, ut exiſtimare non dubitarent, has exiguas immenſæ molis reliquias quaſi quodammodò ſanctiſſimis defuncti manibus, à ſummo rerum omnium atque adeò hujus incendii moderatore, fuiſſe indultas, & è mediis flammis, tanquam olim è furno Babylonico veri Dei cultores, in integrum aſſertas; ut ex iis teſtatius faceret, quanto clementiùs de cæteris fuiſſet acturus; ſi à nobis omnibus pari pietatis affectu, juxta cum hoc minimè perfunctoriæ Religionis Myſtâ, ibidem cultus fuiſſet. Heu! quantis calumniis à Fanaticis hominibus, longè minùs candidis divinorum judiciorum interpretibus, infectandus, unà cum Eccleſiæ ſuæ Religione, fuiſſet (quamvis & pro illis quoque Deum aſſiduè eo ipſo in loco ardentibus votis ſollicitare ſolebat) ſi hæ utcunque levioris momenti, quæ ſupererant à tam immenſâ ruinâ, reliquiæ, aut ſolæ, aut primæ ſub furentibus flammis concediſſent! Certè hoc genus hominum non parùm invidebat tunc temporis hæc tantilla poſt immenſam conflagrationem, tanquam torres de ignibus citra quodvis humanum auxilium erutos, præter omnium opinionem,

nem illibata perſtitiſſe. Hæc tamen in pignora ſtructuræ poſtea ſplendidiùs & auguſtiùs reſurrecturæ à propitio Numine reſervata fuiſſe (in Johannis Barwici locum ſuccedente conſultiſſimo, ſummæque ſimul eruditionis & integritatis viro Gulielmo Sancrofto) & animitus vovemus, & unicè ſperamus.

AMORI ET ÆTERNITATI.

Quiſquis es Viator,
Oculum, animum huc adverte, lege, luge.
Jacent ſub hoc marmore
Tenues exuviæ non tenuis animæ
JOHANNIS BARWICK
S. S. TH. D.
Quem ſuum
Natalibus gloriatur Ager Weſtmorienſis,
Studiis Academia Cantabrigienſis,
Admiſſum Socium in S^ti Johannis Collegium,
Indeque, quod magis honori eſt,
Pulſum à Rebellibus.
Qui nec Perduellium rabiem,
Nec Hæmoptyſin, quamvis æquè cruentam,
Et certiùs (heu!) tandem percuſſuram,
Quicquam moratus,
Pro Rege & Eccleſiâ ſummè ardua molitus,
Diro carcere perquam inhumana paſſus,

(Inconcuſsâ ſemper virtute)
Renatum denuò vidit & Diadema, & Infulam,
Etiam ſuâ non parùm obſtetricante manu.
Qui deinde functus
Decanatu { Dunelmenſi paucis menſibus,
Paulino verò triennio,
Parùm diu utroque, ſed fideliter;
Tandem (poſt Cœlibatum
Cum primis caſtè, cum primis ſanctè cultum)
Labe pulmonum, & curis publicis confectus,
Heic requieſcit in Domino,
Atq; inter ſacras Ædis Paulinæ ruinas
Reponit ſuas,
(Utraſque reſurrecturas ſecurus)
Anno { Ætatis LIII.
Salutis MDCLXIV.
Cætera ſcire ſi velis,
Diſcede & Diſce
Ex illuſtri primævæ Pietatis exemplo,
Etiam ſequiore hoc ſeculo,
Quid ſit eſſe veri nominis
Chriſtianum.

Academicus ille Johannis Barwici Cantabrigiæ olim diſcipulus, de quo mentionem minùs honorificam in deſcribendâ vitâ Barwicianâ feci * (ratione operis id à me poſtulante) erat Antonius Walker: Nomen tamen ejus hactenus ſuppreſſi honoris causâ, & antiquæ conſuetudinis quam cum illo ante quinquaginta annos habui; & in poſterum etiam ſuppreſſum voluiſſem, niſi ipſe nominis ſui nuper nimis fuiſſet prodigus.

Postquam ſaniora Barwici inſtituta reliquerat, ſe recepit in familiam Johannis Gaudeni, nova in Religione dogmata veneraturus, quæ tunc temporis cœperunt eſſe magìs opulenta, in Eccleſiâ tamen Anglicanâ à primævo Chriſtianiſmi ſeculo inaudita. Sub hoc inſtitutore conciones minùs coctas, & preces nimis crudas effutiendi artem didicit; & adeò brevi in novâ Religione ediſcendâ inclaruit, ut dignus habebatur, qui Comiti Warwicenſi à ſacris eſſet, à Johanne Gaudeno ad id officii commendatus; cui quidem Comiti & ipſe quoque Gaudenus in iiſdem ſacris priùs miniſtraverat. Infelix ille Comes hujuſmodi concionatorum præſtigiis deluſus, inductus erat, ut Rebellibus, ſub ſpecie reformandæ Religionis planè

* Supra pag. 14.

novam introducere molientibus, Thalaſſiarchæ munere fungeretur.

Johannes Gaudenus videbatur concionibus tunc temporis valde dominari: at ſibi ipſi tantùm ita videbatur, non aliis qui ſanioris erant judicii. Popularis auræ avidiſſimus erat, quæ tunc in religione non ita ſalubriter ſpirare cœpit. Nam poſtquam Rebelles rerum potiebantur, omnes Epiſcopi, omnes Decani, omnes Præbendarii & Dignitarii in Eccleſiis Cathedralibus, & omnes propemodum ſacerdotes Parochiales, præſertim quibus aliquid opimioris reditûs contigit, ſacerdotiis ſuis exuebantur; Regni & Eccleſiæ Turbonibus, licèt utplurimum inſulſioris ingenii, in eorum loca ſuperinductis. Gaudenus tamen in opulento ſuo ſacerdotio firmus ſtetit & inconcuſſus, conjuratis Regni & Eccleſiæ hoſtibus ſeſe ſolenni fœdere adjungens. Nihilominus poſt Eccleſiam reſtitutam non erubuit Epiſcopatum inſectari; & obtinuit: Epiſcopus enim Exonienſis conſtitutus eſt; quamvis totum Epiſcopalem ordinem priùs abjuraverat; & Regem Carolum ſecundum palàm dicebatur monuiſſe, in Epiſtolâ pro more ſuo ſatìs diffusâ, ut ipſe quoque eundem in Scotiâ abjuraret. At potuit Gaudenus reſipuiſſe, inquis:

inquis; potuit quidem; ſed noluit: ſui enim ſimilis ſemper erat, tantùm non Presbyteranus in Epiſcopatu. Verùm etiam ſi non reſipuit; indoluit tamen paulò ante Regni reſtitutionem, in ſuſpiria iſta ſolutus, de calamitatibus Eccleſiæ, quæ tunc temporis in publicum edidit; parùm interim memor, quantum ad calamitates illas in Eccleſiam introducendas ipſe pridem contulerat. Iſtis ſuſpiriis atque ſingultibus, ſerò nimis, at ſatìs immodicè, miſerum aërem flagellando, valdè anhelus eſſe videbatur, & propemodum exanimatus: nam ut erat ſibi ipſi præ omnibus aliis ſemper addictiſſimus: ita nunc de ſe rebuſque ſuis omnino actum eſſe non potuit non conjicere. Videbat enim, idque ſatìs apertè, conjuratos ſuos (qui ante aliquot annos omnia omnium ſacerdotum Cathedralium prædia & latifundia devoraverant, de quibus ille, ut à ſe omnino alienis, minimè ſollicitus fuerat) jam tandem in quicquid reliquum erat rei Eccleſiaſticæ haud mediocriter inhiare; nimirum in omnes decimas, omneſque alios reditus omnium ſacerdotum parochialium, de quibus ille pars minimè contemnenda ſibi ipſi ſemper videbatur.

Post

Post mortem Bryani Duppæ, viri optimi, Epiſcopi Wintonienſis, opulentum illum Epiſcopatum perquam avidè venabatur, Aulicorum quorundam ope adjutus, qui rem Regis & Eccleſiæ aut minùs gnaviter, aut minùs fideliter curabant. Non deerant enim qui ſe ultrò obtrudebant ad reſtituendam Eccleſiam iiſdem animis, quibus eandem priùs deſtruxerant. Mirum artificium excogitabat Gaudenus, quo ſe tanto Epiſcopatu dignum probare voluit: In nonnullorum enim auribus occultè inſuſurrabat, atque etiam Regiis Fratribus Carolo & Jacobo ſine teſte ſine fide perſuaſum voluiſſe dicitur, ſe Authorem fuiſſe illius celebratiſſimi libri, cum titulus eſt Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ, & eundem Regii Martyris nomini ſuppoſititium dediſſe. Hoc tamen commentum non excogitavit, niſi poſt quindecim annos aut circiter à Caroli primi obitu, qui opus illud aureum conſcripſit, & poſt obitum omnium aliorum, ut exiſtimabat, qui ſcriptioni aliquam fidem, præſertim in re tam arcanâ, facere potuiſſent, etiam ipſius Bryani Duppæ, qui hujus ſcribendi conſcius à multis habebatur. At certè nemo eſt, niſi qui deditâ operâ decipi vult, qui Gaudeno aliquid fidei adhibiturus eſt, ſive quid aſſe-

rat,

rat, ſive neget, qui ſeipſum tam audacis impoſturæ reum peractum voluit. Epiſcopatum Wintonienſem non eſt aſſecutus: Vigornienſem verò neſcio quibus malis avibus obtinuit; quo tamen diu non gaviſus eſt: brevi enim poſtea fatis conceſſit Pſeudapoſtolus ille Gaudenus, ſacri ordinis feliciter reſtituti infelix labes & opprobrium. Quàm verò contemptui Regi Carolo vaniſſimus ille hominum tandem habebatur, exinde olim compertum habuimus; quòd cùm Gilbertus Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis Majeſtatem ejus certiorem feciſſet, Gaudenum vitâ functum eſſe; non dubito, regerit Rex, quin facilè erit reperire hominem eo longè digniorem, qui in ejus locum ſufficiatur. Quando liber Regis primùm in lucem prodiit, apud omnes ferè in confeſſo erat, duo priora ejus capita inter ſpolia Regia in Prælio Naſebeienſi fuiſſe capta; nec minùs agnitum erat venerabilem illum virum Symmondum, qui iſtum librum Richardo Royſtono, ſub Regio titulo in publicum edendum, tranſmiſit, eundem ab ipſo Rege accepiſſe; quod & ipſe abunde teſtatum fecit, quantum ipſi licuit per infenſiſſimorum hoſtium invidiam, quâ haud leviter premebatur. Erat enim vir antiquæ pietatis, propter fidem in Regem

& Eccleſiam bonis omnibus exutus; & Chriſtianæ ſimplicitatis ſtudio & amore à Gaudeno toto cœlo diſtabat. In hujus tamen vicinià in agro Eſſexienſi ſacerdotio fruebatur, quamdiu per Rebelles licuit: ſub hoſtium autem odio vir optimus tandem ſuccubuit ante Regni reſtitutionem, probatiſſimâ vitâ functus. Certè nemo magìs idoneus videbatur, cujus fidei tantum depoſitum concrederetur: Erat enim Regi notiſſimus, tum propter ſummam vitæ integritatem & ſanctimoniam, tum præterea, quòd librum Apologeticum conſcripſerat, & in publicum emiſerat, ad calumnias eluendas, quibus Regum optimus à conjuratis hoſtibus indigniſſimè gravabatur.

Hisce adde, quòd nemo ferè noſtrûm eſt, qui aliquid usûs aut conſuetudinis cum Richardo Royſtono habuit, quin ab eo ſubinde audiverit, ſe tempore Tractatûs Novo-portenſis Regem inter & Senatores habiti, nuntium à Rege accepiſſe, quo monebatur omnia in promptu habere, quæ conducerent ad chartas aliquot in publicum edendas, quas ad ipſum brevi tranſmiſſurus erat: Royſtonus autem aiebat, ſe nullas omnino chartas ab eo tempore à Rege accepiſſe, præter iſtas ſolas, quas à Symmondo

do tranſmiſſas acceperat, Regium iſtum Titulum in fronte gerentes.

At quid, quæſo, opus erat, vaniſſime Gaudene (tuos enim manes nunc appello) cur Rex optimus atque eruditiſſimus ſtylum mutuatitium à te ſumeret, qui de conquiſitiſſimis confœderatorum tuorum Theologis, te longè argutioribus, tum in colloquiis, tum in ſcriptis toties triumphavit? Qui Henderſonum ipſum Scoticani Presbyteratûs Anteſignanum in Diſſertatione Theologicâ Novocaſtri habitâ, à ſuis omnibus ſecluſus, in medio hoſtilium turmarum & cohortium omnino profligavit? Henderſonus autem ipſe brevi poſt diem obiit, ex dedecore, quod à re malè geſtâ in hoc conflictu apud Scotos ſuos in ſe contraxerat, (ut ferebatur) planè confectus. Ex ſcriptis in publicum tranſmiſſis abunde liquet, quàm parùm Rex premebatur argumentorum pondere à Theologis. Utinam pondus globulorum plumbeorum, quorum impetum à confœderatis tuis, Gaudene, non ſemel in prælio tam fortiter ſuſtinuerat, tam facilè difflare potuiſſet! Verùm ut à confœderatis tuis ad te redeam: Quid, quæſo, uſpiam in ſcriptis tuis, Gaudene, reperitur, niſi dilutum & flaccidum, niſi meræ verborum ambages

ambages tenuiuſculo quodam fuco ſuperinductæ, qui ad primam ſtatim lectionem evaneſcit, & in fumos abit? Quid, quæſo, in Regiis, niſi ſolidum, nervoſum, diſertum, & argutum? In hoc verò opuſculo quid non planè divinum, & quod animam ſapit tuâ terreſtri, & opibus tantùm inhianti longè celſiorem, atque coronam martyrii brevi adfuturam anhelantem? Certè quenquam mortalium præter Regium Martyrem divina hæc cœleſtis animæ dictamina ſcriptis mandâſſe, nemo mortalium unquam ſeriò ſuſpicatus eſt: ne quidem ille alter Iconoclaſtes, Gaudeni ſimilis, Miltonus; in hoc tamen multùm diſſimilis, quòd ſemper diſertior eſt, & longè facundior in cauſarum peſſimâ, quàm Gaudenus unquam in optimâ. Sin autem inſolentiſſimus ille fraudum & verſutiarum artifex quicquam in medium proferre velit, nullius boni viri teſtimonio firmatum, quo rem alterius cujuſcunque, etiamſi è concivibus ſuis, bonæ fidei poſſeſſoris ſemper habiti, in ſuum ipſius fundum atque peculium transferre velit; quicquid hujuſmodi in alterius damnum obtenditur, non ſolùm ut omnino irritum, ſed ut ſummopere impium cum piâ quâdam omnium indignatione rejiciendum eſt. At

forſan

forſan ſoli Gaudeno licebit, Epiſcopandi ſaltem, & optimos Eccleſiæ reditus cauponandi causâ, in ſanctiſſimas iſtas Regii Martyris reliquias, nullo non indicio, nullo non jure, verè Regias, illud ſacrilegâ manu audere, quod in rem cujuſcunque è concivibus ſuis admittere nefas ab omnibus deteſtandum haberetur.

At verò Walkerus aliquot jam annis ſeptuageſimo major, & poſt quadrageſimum quartum à Regio libro in publicum emiſſo, hoc impudentiſſimum Gaudeni commentum in ſe recoquendum ſuſcepit; & ſtatim poſt ridiculum libellum, de vitâ ſuâ & Uxoris ſuæ conjugali, in publicum prolatum, futiliſſimis narratiunculis refertum, in quo ſe omnibus deridendum propinaverat, ſtylum denuo ſuper hoc commento exercendum in manus aſſumpſit. At ſucceſſu æquè infelici: nam meminiſſe debuerat Walkerus, fidem in Hiſtoriâ conſcribendâ non minùs, quam in jure conteſtando eſſe rem non nullius ſaltem momenti. Ille autem quaſi fides & veracitas res nihili eſſent, ad nullius omnino fidem in contexendâ fabulâ ſuâ provocat; quaſi verò quiſquam vel flocci facturus ſit ſolius Walkeri fidem, quam à Gaudeno præceptore ſuo olim e-

doctus

doctus fuerat, verſutiæ veteratoriæ, ſimulatque novæ Theologiæ Profeſſore; præſertim ubi res Regii Martyris agitur, in cujus ſacroſanctam Majeſtatem utrique horum olim conjurati hoſtes habebantur. Tempus tamen valdè opportunum Walkerus nactus eſt, quo livorem in exulcerato pectore fotum in ſanctiſſimum Martyrem expueret: nimirum cùm omnes calumniæ in immeritiſſimum Regium caput olim conjectæ, & jamdudum exoletæ, ab Orco denuo revocarentur; & cùm ſolus Regicidarum ſuperſtes Ludlous in Angliam redire non veritus eſſet, à ſuis, utì ferebatur, accerſitus; quorum unus aut alter erat nominis minimè vulgaris. Walkerus autem Gaudeno Patrono ſuo, & gravi, ut haberi voluit, Theologo, falſarii & impoſtoris ſtigma potiùs inuſtum voluit, quàm ſacros Regii Martyris cineres non conſpurcare.

Hanc Appendicem vitæ Johannis Barwick à me ante viginti annos conſcriptæ, ſi commodè fieri poteſt, affigendam cupio; quam à me fuiſſe dictatam, licèt ab amico, propter cæcutientes mihi oculos, conſcriptam, appoſito qualiter poſſim meâ manu nomine teſtor,

Pe. Barwick.

Disser-

Dissertatio Theolgica.

Exomologeſis primitivæ Eccleſiæ eſt diſciplina pia, ejuſque reſtitutio eſt maximè optanda.

DUM intus mecum recolo, ſpectatiſſimi Academici, quâ fide hoc penſum exolvere poſſim, ſimulque penſito; quantis non modò ſuſurris, ſed acerbis improbiſque vociferationibus exagitatur ſancta Mater Eccleſia Anglicana; ſtatim in mentem mihi ſubit cogitare, quâ ex parte illi ſubvenire poſſim, vel unicam ſaltem labem diluendo. Quum tamen diu multúmque penſitatis omnibus, compertum tandem habui, quiſquilias potiùs eſſe vocabulorum, quàm argumenta ſolida, quibus maleferiati homines pacem Eccleſiæ violare ſatagunt, & in-

anes prorſus clamores, quibus ſtudia in contraria vulgus diſtrahere conantur; huc tandem animus ſeipſum retraxit, ut illud unum quod deſiderandum agnoſcit ipſa mater Eccleſia, hoc deſiderari debere pro viribus demonſtrarem. Neque illi vitio vertendum eſt, quòd non ſit adeò omnibus nnmeris perfecta, ut in eâ nihil deſiderari queat (quum ipſum figmentum formæ, quod Veneris nomine indigitant poetæ, nævum ſuum habuiſſe perhibent) ſed laudi potiùs, quòd zelo perfectionis incitata, defectus etiam ſuos non diffitetur. Non illa cum Eccleſiâ * Laodicenâ ſe divitem jactitat & nihil indigere, nec cum hodiernâ Romanâ ſe infallibilem, & alias omnes ipſius dictamini ſuccumbere debere; ſed filiorum ſalutem anhelans, agnoſcit ſancta mater unum eſſe, quod quaſi jure poſtliminii reducendum eſſe maximè exoptat, Primitivæ ſcilicet Eccleſiæ Diſciplinam illam, quam Exomologeſin ſanctiſſimi Patres appellare ſolebant. Locum, ſi vultis, habetis ad officium quod Ἀπειλὴ ſive Comminatio dicitur, hiſce verbis:

" In Primitivâ Eccleſiâ, viri fratres, pia " erat diſciplina, ut in initio Quadrageſimæ

* Apoc. iii. 17.

" omnes

" omnes illi, qui peccatores erant manife-
" ſti, ad publicam pœnitentiam eſſent voca-
" ti, & in hoc mundo correpti, quò eo-
" rum animæ fierent ſalvæ in die Domini,
" & ut eorum exemplo alii admoniti ma-
" gis extimerent peccare. In cujus loco,
" donec eadem diſciplina iterum reſtitui
" poſſit, quod maximè eſt exoptandum,
" viſum eſt, &c." Atque hæc quidem ſunt verba, unde Quæſtionem (ſi modò quæſtio ſit) deſumendam duxi, pro more loci, & officii mei ratione hoc tempore bono cum Deo determinandam.

Exomologeſis primitiva eſt diſciplina pia, & ejuſdem reſtitutio maximè exoptanda.

PACEM veſtram, ornatiſſimi Academici, ſi forſan aliquid ſaltem ad ritum vel methodum ſpectans minùs Academicè abſolvero: Memoriam nunquam ſatìs fidam vel tenacem, debilem adeò reddiderunt diuturnum ab almæ matris gremio exilium, armorum ſtrepitus, ſqualores carcerum, & μέριμνα ϗ τύρβη περὶ πολλά, ut quid primum vel ultimum ſit, vix mihi compertum ha-

beam. A terminis tamen quæſtionis, quantum memini, exordiri mos eſt: & licèt non eſſet; in hâc tamen causâ eventilandâ illam vel obtorto collo introducere methodum neceſſum foret: non poſſum enim non vereri, ne ipſum quæſtionis ſubjectum ſit parùm familiare tum hiſce ſubſelliis, tum etiam juniorum Theologorum animis, quorum maximè gratiâ Quæſtio hæc ſuſcepta fuit.

Quod ſpectat nomen Exomologeſeos, non eſt quod nobis faceſſat negotium; eſt enim vocabulum penè τεχνολογικὸν, in quantum à ſanctis Patribus Eccleſiæ primitivæ uſurpatur: fruſtra igitur vi nominis freti imponunt nobis Cardinales Bellarminus & Baronius, ſicut etiam Maldonatus, Pamelius, & tota, quod ſciam, ſchola Romana (unico excepto Albaſpinæo) dum ad ſuam ſacramentalem (utì vocant) confeſſionem Exomologeſin primitivam detorqueat. Eſto enim quod Exomologeſis quandoque in ſacrâ paginâ confeſſionem ſignificet; ſignificat etiam ſponſionem: Neque enim minùs Judas ἐξωμολόγησε, ſpoſpondit tradere Chriſtum Judæis, Luc. xxii 6. quàm Judæi erant ἐξομολογούμενοι, quando confitebantur peccata ſua, Mat. iii. 6. & Marc. i. 5. Neque etiam

etiam quando confeſſionem ſignificat Exomologeſis, de confeſſione peccati neceſſariò intelligenda erit: ſæpius enim de confeſſione laudis Dei accipitur; veluti ἐξομολογοῦμαί σοι πάτερ, Matt. xi. 25. & iterum, Luc. x. 21. & πᾶσα γλῶσσα ἐξομολογήσεται, Rom. xiv. 11. & iterum, Phil. ii. 11. & διὰ τοῦτο ἐξομολογήσομαί σοι ἐν ἔθνεσι, Rom. xv. 9.

Miſſo igitur nomine, ad rem ipſam me ipſum accingo, obſcuram ſanè & involutam, eóque magìs, quòd fallaciter Doctores penè omnes Romanenſes, parcè admodum Proteſtantes de illâ ſcripſerunt: Unde mihi neceſſum erit ipſos fontes, ortu licèt Nili obſcuriores, inquirere; Patres, inquam, ipſos conſulere, eoſque præſertim Afros, quorum ſcripta non ſunt admodum dilucida: nam in Africâ hæc diſciplina vel maximè viguiſſe, vel maximè deſiderari videatur; ut conſtat ex Tertulliano, & poſt eum Sanctis Cypriano & Auguſtino.

Non negat Tertullianus (nemo enim negare poteſt) quin Exomologeſis confeſſionem peccati intra vocabuli ambitum contineat: ſed per confeſſionem ſancti Patres utplurimum agnitionem publicam peccati alicujus manifeſti intelligunt. Neque etiam per confeſſionem peccati in hoc ſenſu Exo-

mologeſin adæquatè definiri aſſerit Tertullianus, ſed potiùs contrarium: Eſt enim illi Exomologeſis * Petitio veniæ; & rationem reddit: "quia qui petit veniam, delictum "confitetur." Quaſi dixiſſet, quoad nomen Exomologeſin ſignificare confeſſionem, ſed quoad rem ipſam, Petitionem veniæ primariò, & ſecundariò tantùm confeſſionem peccatorum; quia veniam nemo petere poteſt, qui non delictum confitetur.

Atque hinc eſt, quod Exomologeſin alibi definit proſternandi atque humilificandi hominis diſciplinam, † quæ converſionem injungit miſericordiæ illicem. Eſt enim actus complexus, ex humiliatione peccatoris de præteritis delictis, & converſione ejuſdem in novam vitam de futuro conſiſtens. Continet enim in ſe actionem pœnitentiæ, qualiter in Eccleſiâ agi ſolet (ut cum Sancto ‡ Auguſtino loquar) hoc eſt, in quâ peccator verâ contritione commotus, agnoſcit ſe culpabilem, & clavibus Eccleſiæ ſe ſubdit in remiſſionem peccatorum commiſſorum, & in medelam, ne ampliùs committantur. "Is enim actus (verba ſunt iterum Tertulliani citato loco) "qui magis Græco voca-

* De Orat. cap. 7. † De Pœnit. cap. 9.
‡ Lib. 50. Homiliar. Hom. 49.

"bulo

" bulo exprimitur & frequentatur, Exo-
" mologeſis eſt, quâ delictum Domino no-
" ſtrum confitemur, non quidem ut ignaro,
" ſed quatenus ſatisfactio confeſſione diſ-
" ponitur, confeſſione pœnitentia naſcitur,
" pœnitentiâ Deus mitigatur." Hæc ille.

UNICUM addam ex Libro de pudicitiâ (cap. 13.) ejuſdem Tertulliani, jam licet Montanizantis, & tantùm non irridentis, Exomologeſin tamen ulteriùs deſcribentis: " Et tu quidem, inquit, pœnitentiam mœ-
" chi ad exorandam fraternitatem in Ec-
" cleſiam inducens conciliciatum & conci-
" neratum cum dedecore & horrore com-
" poſitum proſternis in medium ante vidu-
" as, ante Presbyteros, omnium lacrymas
" ſuadentem, omnium lacinias invadentem,
" omnium veſtigia lambentem, omnium ge-
" nua detinentem, &c.

EX quibus aliiſque Tertulliani locis (præſertim quatenus hi ritus à Sancto Cypriano fuſiùs explicantur) ſatìs conſtat 1°. Quòd vocabula hæc, Confeſſio, Pœnitentia, Satisfactio, &c. ſatìs fuerint antiqua, & nihil in ſe continuerint, quod non ſit Orthodoxum, ſi ſano ſenſu (de quo infra) intelligantur. 2°. Exomologeſin aliquando latiùs, aliquando ſtrictiùs fuiſſe acceptam: Quandóque e-

nim totam ſignificat, quam nos dicimus pœnitentiæ publicæ actionem: quo ſenſu *à Tertulliano dicitur pœnitentiæ miniſterium, (De Pœn. cap. 11. ad fin.) Sæpius tamen pœnitentiæ publicæ aliquam ſolummodò partem ſignificat: nempe vel primam, utpote petitionem veniæ; vel ultimam, quatenus converſionem injungit miſericordiæ illicem; vel medium inter utramque, quando ſatisfactio confeſſione diſponitur, & ſatisfactione pœnitentia naſcitur; nempe per opera quæ vulgò dicuntur pœnalia, qualia deſcribit Tertullianus in nuper allegato loco, concinerationem ſcilicet, dedecus, horrorem, proſtrationem, & ejuſmodi.

Plurima ſunt Sti Cypriani loca è quibus hæc fuſiùs explicari poſſint, ſi modò temporis anguſtiæ paterentur iis inſiſtere; qualia ſunt. Lib. i. Ep. 11. & ii. 7. & iii. 5, 14, 17. Sed omnia miſſa facio. Hoc tantùm addam, diſciplinam hanc, de quâ inſtituitur quæſtio, in ſenſu latiſſimo ſumi debere, nempe ut ſignificat Exomologeſin primam, mediam, ultimam ſimul ſumptas, hoc eſt, confeſſionem, continuationem, & relaxationem pœnitentiæ publicæ: Ita enim Officium Comminationis in Liturgiâ Eccleſiæ

* De Pœn. cap. ii.

Anglicanæ,

Anglicanæ, ex quo ſumitur, illam intelligit, quando Quadrageſimæ meminit. Uſus enim obtinuit, ut ordinariò peccatores manifeſti ad pœnitentiam admiſſi ſint in capite Jejunii Quadrageſimalis, quod nos diem cinerum appellamus; quam continuârunt ad cœnam uſque Domini, diem ſcilicet Jovis immediatè ante Paſcha: & tum demum per poteſtatem clavium abſoluti, & Eccleſiæ iterum & Sacramentis reſtituti erant. Hoc, inquam, ordinariò. Nam in peccatis gravioribus, utpote Idololatriâ, Sacrilegio, Adulterio, Homicidio, & ſimilibus, plurium etiam annorum, & nonnunquam perpetua pœnitentia fuit injuncta, ut infrà patebit. Hæc interim ſufficiant ad declarandam totam Exomologeſeos naturam in genere ſumptam, quatenus de illâ Quæſtio hæc inſtituitur.

In ſpecie tamen illam deſcribere pluribus adhuc opus erit: quandoquidem ſancti Patres ferè omnes, qui ſcriptis ſuis Exomologeſin nobis commendârunt, Confeſſionis, Pœnitentiæ, Satisfactionis, & clavium etiam exercitii in Naturæ ipſius explicatione ſemper & ubique meminerunt. Quæ tamen vocabula neſcio quid Papiſtici in ſe continere Novatores muſſitant.

Sed

Sed bona verba, quæſo! Anne ſanctos patres Cyprianum & Auguſtinum Papiſmi poſtulemus? Et Tertullianum etiam, qui vix tot annis floruit à Chriſti & Apoſtolorum temporibus, quot nos à Papiſmi corruptelis? Quid hoc aliud eſt, quàm cauſam prodere verborum metu, & totum antiquitatis patrocinium undiquaque peſſundare?

I. Quod uſum clavium ſpectat in remittendis & retinendis peccatis, adeò dilucida ſunt verba Chriſti in Sancto ſuo Evangelio, ut neceſſe ſit illum negare ſe eſſe Chriſtianum, qui poteſtatem illam à Chriſto Eccleſiæ ſuæ datam negaverit. Quod enim Sancto Petro Eccleſiæ ſuæ perſonam ſuſtinenti (ut loquitur Sanctus * Auguſtinus) & unitatem ejuſdem repræſentanti pollicitus eſt ſub nomine clavium Matt. xvi. 19. illud ipſum eſt, quod poſtmodum promiſit cæteris etiam omnibus Apoſtolis ſub nomine ligandi & ſolvendi. Cap. xviii. com. 18. ejuſdem Evangelii: & quod etiam præſtitit poſt reſurrectionem ſuam tam Sancto Petro, quàm cæteris Apoſtolis omnibus & ſingulis, ſub nomine remittendi & retinendi peccata, Joh. xx. 23. Hoc qui negaverit (dummodò non ſit Novatianus vel Montaniſta) in ca-

* Ser. 26. de Diverſ.

ſtra

ſtra Loyolitica eo ipſo deficere illum (ſaltem imprudentem) neceſſe eſt. Quod enim illi Sancto Petro ſoli aſſerere conantur, nos antiquorum patrum patrocinio freti, omnibus ex æquo Apoſtolis vindicamus. " At " dicis (inquit Sanctus * Hieronymus) ſu- " per Petrum fundatur Eccleſia: licèt id " ipſum in alio loco ſuper omnes Apoſtolos " fiat, & cuncti claves Regni cœlorum ac- " cipiant, & ex æquo ſuper eos Eccleſiæ " fortitudo ſolidetur." Similiter etiam Sanctus Cyprianus Apoſtolis omnibus poſt reſurrectionem ſuam parem poteſtatem tribuit. " † Hoc enim erant cæteri Apoſto- " li; quod fuerat Petrus, pari conſortio " prædíti & honoris & poteſtatis; ſed ex- " ordium ab unitate proficiſcitur, ut Eccle- " ſia una monſtretur." Hæc ille.

Sed poteſtatem hanc Apoſtolis omnibus datam parum morantur Novatores noſtri; modò ſucceſſoribus etiam ſuis non eſſet conceſſa. Audiamus tamen Sanctum ‡ Ambroſium contra Novatianos, primos ſcilicet eorum parentes, probantem etiam in Eccleſiâ condonari peccata eo ipſo quòd Petro dictum eſt: " Tibi dabo claves Regni

* Lib. 1. adverſ. Jovinian. † De Unitat. Eccleſ.
‡ De Pœnit. Lib. 1. cap. 6.

" cœlorum.

" cœlorum. Et (Lib. 2. cap. 2.) Impoſſibile " videbatur, inquit, per pœnitentiam pec- " cata dimitti: ſed conceſſit hoc Chriſtus " Apoſtolis ſuis, quod ab Apoſtolis ad ſa- " cerdotum officia tranſmiſſum eſt. San- ctus etiam Auguſtinus, " Eccleſia, inquit, " quæ fundatur in Chriſto, claves ab eo " Regni cœlorum accepit in Petro, id eſt, " poteſtatem ligandi ſolvendique peccata. (Tract. 124. in Johan.) & Tract. 10. Eſſen- tiam Eccleſiæ probat ex uſu clavium. Nam " ubi, inquit, remiſſio peccatorum, Eccle- " ſia eſt." Quomodo Eccleſia? Illi enim dictum eſt, tibi dabo claves, &c. & alibi: * " Annon iſtæ, inquit, in Eccleſiâ claves, ubi " peccata quotidie dimittuntur." Quid plura? Plena ſunt omnia non ſolùm veterum monumenta, ſed etiam recentiorum ſcrinia hujuſmodi argumentis. Unicum addam, Reverendiſſimum Jacobum nuper Arma- chanum Archiepiſcopum in reſponſione ſuâ ad provocationem Jeſuiticam Cap. de Con- feſſione p. 134. " Authoritatem hanc, in- " quit, ſolvendi uſque remanere in Eccleſiâ " conſtanter aſſerimus contra Montaniſtas & Novatianos: & alibi (Capite nempe de

* Serm. 30. de Diverſ.

poteſtate

poteſtate ſacerdotali ad remittenda peccata, pag. 114.) " injuriam ait eſſe publicam, aſſere- " re, nos negare ſacerdotes habere poteſta- " tem remittendi peccata:" quod etiam probat ex Formulâ ordinationis noſtræ. Qui plura vult, conſulat magna iſta Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ luminaria, Epiſcopum quondam Wintonienſem, & nuperum Doctorem Hammondum; quorum prior in concione ſuâ ſuper, Joh. xx. 23. poſterior verò in Tractatu de uſu clavium, omnia ad hoc argumentum neceſſaria ad amuſſim verbi divini nervosè reduxerunt.

Summa omnium nihil aliud eſt, quàm quod perſpicuè tradit Sanctus * Ambroſius, & quod omnino tollit omnem contradicendi cauſam. " Homines, inquit, in remiſſione " peccatorum miniſterium ſuum exhibent, " non jus alicujus poteſtatis exercent: neq; " enim in ſuo, ſed in Patris, Filii, & Spi- " ritûs Sancti nomine peccata dimittun- " tur. Iſti rogant: Divinitas donat: huma- " num enim obſequium eſt: ſed munifi- " centia ſupernæ eſt poteſtatis." Hæc ille.

II. Confessionem quod ſpectat, nullus eſt qui illi ſub verbis † Tertulliani obluctetur.

* Lib. iii. de Spir. Sanct. cap. 19.
† De Pœniten. cap. 9.

Quis

Quis enim delictum Domino ſuum non confitetur? Vereor tamen, an illa ſit mens Tertulliani, quam Novatores noſtri avidè arripiunt: quandoquidem capite ſubſequenti dicit, pleroſque hoc opus, ut publicationem ſui, aut effugere, aut de die in diem differre, pudoris magis memores, quàm ſalutis. Unde enim hic pudor, ſi ſoli (quod hi volunt) Domino delictum confiteantur? Sciendum igitur eſt, diſciplinam illam piam, quam reſtituendam exoptat Eccleſia Anglicana, & de quâ inſtituitur Quæſtio, correctionem fuiſſe utplurimum delictorum, quæ publicè perpetrata fuerunt: adeò ut horum confeſſio nihil erat aliud, quàm agnitio publica in ordine ad ſuſcipiendam publicam pœnitentiam; quod à Sancto * Auguſtino dicitur, in ſe proferre ſeveriſſimæ medicinæ ſententiam: & tamen hoc erat delictum Domino ſuum confiteri.

Nec hoc ſolùm, ſed etiam in minoribus delictis uſus obtinuit, peccatores publicam agere pœnitentiam ſub temporibus Sancti Cypriani, eamque juſto tempore, & ſecundùm diſciplinæ ordinem (ut ipſe † teſtatur) hoc eſt, ſub confeſſione publicâ. Imò

* Lib. 50. Hom. ult. † Epiſt. Lib. 3. Epiſt. 14.

etiam de cogitationibus tantùm internis pœnitentiam publicam nonnulli petierunt. " * Hoc enim ipſum, quòd Idolis ſacrificare " vel cogitaverunt, apud ſacerdotes Dei do- " lenter & ſimpliciter confitentes (verba " iterum ſunt Sancti Cypriani) Exomolo- " geſin conſcientiæ ſuæ faciunt, animi ſui " pondus exponunt, ſalutarem medelam " parvis licèt & modicis vulneribus exqui- " runt." Plura qui vult, conſulat eundem ſanctiſſimum Martyrem, Sermone de Lapſis, & poſt eum Sanctum Ambroſium, Lib. i. de Pœnit. c. 16. & ante utroſque Origenem in Pſal. xxxvii. Hom. 2. & Tertullianum de Pœnitentiâ, cap. 9. quos omnes brevitatis causâ prætereo.

Et hæc quidem confeſſio publica in ordine ad pœnitentiam, etiam de occultis & levioribus, duravit in Eccleſiâ, uſque dum Nectarius Conſtantinopolitanus Epiſcopus Pœnitentiarium Presbyterum exauctoravit. Quâ de re & ejuſdem occaſione conſulendus erit Socrates Lib. v. 1, 19. & Sozomenus Lib. vii. cap. 16. Tempus enim non patitur verba eorum recitare. Poſtea verò confeſſio privata ſufficere viſa eſt, etiamſi pœnitentia erat publica. * " Sufficit (in-

* Epiſt. 80. cap. 2.

quit

quit * Leo Magnus) " illa confeſſio, quæ " primùm Deo offertur, tunc etiam ſacer- " doti, qui pro delictis pœnitentium pre- " cator accedit; tunc enim plures ad pœ- " nitentiam poterant provocari, ſi populi " auribus non publicetur confeſſio pœni- " tentis.

Nihil eſt igitur in confeſſione culpabile, in quantum ad Diſciplinam illam primitivæ Eccleſiæ refertur, de quâ inſtituitur Quæſtio: Hæc enim confeſſio ſemper vel publica fuit, vel ſaltem privata in ordine ad pœnitentiam publicam. De privatâ autem illâ alterâ, quæ nunc paſſim audit auricularis, nihil eſt quod illi litem intendam, utpote quæ extra oleas quæſtionis ſita ſit.

Non eſt mihi in animo conjecturam facere de cauſis, ex quibus in hanc tandem tranſiit antiqua illa, quam nunc explico, Exomologeſis; utrùm redundantia fuerit peccatorum, an defectus diſciplinæ, vel (quod utrique forſan viam aperuit) ſacerdotum ignavia, & in commutandis pœnitentiis avaritia. Hanc tamen, qualiſcunque eſt, Diſciplinæ † Eccleſiaſticæ Columen vocat Pamelius; interponit tamen [ſi anxieta-

* Epiſt. lxxx. cap. 2.

† In Tertull. de Pœnitent. cap. 10.

tem

tatem demas & reſtituas libertatem] quod ego quidem facilis agnoſcerem; ſi mihi viciſſim largiatur (quod negare non poteſt) Columen hoc multo debilius eſſe, quàm antiqua Exomologeſis; & inſuper expediat mihi, quomodò anxietas demi poteſt, vel libertas reſtitui, quamdiu viget iſte Concilii Tridentini Canon, quo * Anathema denunciatur illi, qui dixerit in Sacramento pœnitentiæ non eſſe neceſſarium, idque jure etiam divino, confiteri omnia & ſingula peccata mortalia, etiam occulta, & quæ ſunt contra duo ultima Decalogi præcepta, atque (inſuper) circumſtantias, quæ peccati ſpeciem mutant. Expediat, inquam, hoc mihi Pamelius, & ego illi alterum non negaverim. " Notum enim ſit illi (verba ſunt Doctiſſi-
" mi Armachani, loco ſuprà citato pag.
" 84.) nullam confeſſionis ſpeciem a nobis
" improbari, quæ quocunque modo re-
" quiritur ad debitam executionem antiquæ
" illius clavium poteſtatis, quam Chriſtus
" Eccleſiæ ſuæ contulit.

III. Reſtat adhuc ut aliquid de ſatisfactione dicam, quæ ad Exomologeſin debitè peragendam neceſſariò requiritur, & ejuſ-

* Seſſ. xiv. Can. 7.

dem pars maxima jure merito cenſetur, imò verò pro ipsâ Exomologeſi ſæpiſſimè apud ſanctos Patres † occurrit. Neque eſt quòd viros cordatos moveant vocabulorum terriculamenta: Agnoſco equidem ſcholam Loyoliticam ſatisfactiones in ſenſum pluſquam Catachreſticum detorſiſſe, dum illas pro ſatisfactione pœnæ in Purgatorio, & non culpæ in Eccleſiâ, ubique accipiunt. Sed quid hòc ad nos, quibus preſſo pede ſanctorum patrum veſtigiis inſiſtere fas eſt? Phanaticorum eſt, non ſanæ mentis Theologorum, rem longè optimam exagitare, quam malè feriati Sophiſtæ in urſinas pelles incluſerunt. Rem totam paucis expediam.

1. Non eſt vocabulum aliud magìs in uſu apud ſanctos Patres primitivæ Eccleſiæ, quàm hoc ſatisfactionis, quam quidem plurimùm laudant, & argumentis è ſacris etiam ſcripturis deductis ſubinde confirmant. 2. Per illam ubique intelligunt ſatisfactionem pro culpâ, & non pro pœnâ. Erat enim illis ſatisfactio nihil aliud, quàm ipſiſſima externa Eccleſiaſtica, per opera quæ vulgò dicuntur pœnalia, pœnitentia. 3. Satisfactio

† Vid. S. Iren. Lib. i. c. 9. & Lib. iii. c. 4. & Lib. iv. c. 45. atque etiam S. Cypr. Lib. iii. Epiſt. 14, 15, 16.

illis

illis (quod hinc ſequitur) ſemper præceſſit abſolutionem, utpote facta in gratiam ipſius obtinendæ. Unicum hâc in re appello Sanctum Cyprianum, per totas ferè tres Epiſtolas (viz. 14, 15, 16. Lib. iii.) pluribus exprobrantem pœnitentium reconciliationem ante pœnitentiam factam, ante finitam Exomologeſin. Pluribus non opus eſt, quandoquidem clarè fatetur * Gabriel Albaſpinæus, Epiſcopus Aurelianenſis, vir ſanè doctiſſimus, antiquam diſciplinam inſtituiſſe, " ne ulli unquam, niſi poſt ſatisfactionem & " pœnitentiam, Abſolutio & pax Eccleſiæ " concederetur. Addit inſuper: " Non (ut " nunc fit) ante exactam perfectamque pœ- " nitentiam, nocentes inter fideles adnu- " merabantur." Hæc ille. Quo quidem poſito, non eſt quòd quiſquam ſatisfactiones reformidet. Non enim tantùm non confirmant, ſed peſſundant corruptelam illam Loyolitarum de Purgatorio ſuo & indulgentiis doctrinam; ſi ad primævum hunc ſenſum, quo apud ſanctos Patres ubique, occurrunt, reducantur.

Unicum eſt quod in hâc causâ à Novatoribus noſtris vitio vertitur; verentur enim,

* De vet. Eccl. Rit. Lib. ii. Obſerv. 3.

ne Deo ſatisfieri dicamus per hæc opera pœnalia, dum ea ſatisfactiones appellamus. Sed fruſtra. Satisfactoria enim dici poſſunt eo ipſo, quòd Eccleſiæ ſatisfit per publicam peccatoris pœnitentiam, cujus hi ſunt fructus, quæ per peccata ejuſdem notoria & manifeſta ſcandalizabatur. " Recte enim (inquit Sanctus * Auguſtinus) " conſtituun-" tur ab eis, qui præſunt Eccleſiæ, tem-" pora pœnitentiæ, ut fiat etiam ſatis Ec-" cleſiæ, in quâ remittuntur peccata.

Non eſt tamen quòd vereamur dicere, Deo etiam per hæc ſatisfieri: Ita enim dixit ſæpiſſimè Sanctus Cyprianus, & ante eum Tertullianus, & poſt eum nobile par Sanctorum, Ambroſius ſcilicet & Auguſtinus. Temporali enim affectione æterna ſupplicia non ſolùm fruſtrari, ſed etiam expungi aſſerit Tertullianus (de Pœnitentiâ, cap. 9. & iterum cap. 7.) " Gratus in Dominum " extiteris, ſi quod tibi Dominus offert, " non recuſaveris. Offendiſti; ſed recon-" ciliari adhuc potes: habes cui ſatisfacias, " & quidem volenti." Et alibi afflictationem carnis vocat imprimis hoſtiam Deo placatoriam per humilitatis ſacrificium. (De Pa-

* Encheir. cap. 65.

tient.

tient. cap. 13.) & expreſſis verbis ſubjungit, " Regem Babylonium ſatis Deo feciſſe. Sanctus etiam † Cyprianus hujuſmodi ſcribendi formulis ſæpius utitur. " Nempe " Deo Patri miſericordi precibus & operi- " bus ſatisfacere. Dominus longâ & con- " tinuâ ſatisfactione placandus eſt. Et Sermone de Lapſis. " Si ad veniam delicti " ſui Dominum juſtis & continuis operibus " inflectat." Et iterum. " Qui ſic Deo " ſatisfecerit." Et ſæpiùs alibi, quàm hìc recenſere fas eſt. Videat qui vult Epiſtolam ejus Lib. iii. 1. hujuſmodi locutionibus abunde refertam. Sanctus etiam Ambroſius (de Pœn. Lib. i. c. 24.) " Confitere, " inquit, & faciem Dei præveni ſatisfacti- " onis officio." Et Sanctus Auguſtinus: " Non ſufficit, inquit, mores in melius mu- " tare, & à factis malis recedere; niſi e- " tiam de his quæ facta ſunt ſatisfiat Deo" per pœnitentiæ dolorem, per humilitatis " gemitum, per contriti cordis ſacrificium, " cooperantibus Eleemoſynis." Hæc ille (Lib. i. Hom. 5.) Item (in Pſal. lviii.) " Inci- " pias, inquit, placere Deo, dum hoc in te " punis quod diſplicet Deo. Et (in Pſal.

† Lib. v. Ep. 6. & iterum Lib. i. Ep. 3. Dominus &c.

lxxxiv.) " Punias te malum, & faciet te Deus " bonum." Et alibi ſæpiùs.

Pluribus quid opus eſt? Abundè ſatisfactionum audivimus, quas ſancti Patres etiam Deo fieri ſubinde aſſerunt. Nec mirum: Quid enim ſi dicamus Deo ſatìs fieri eo ipſo, quòd Eccleſiæ ſatìs fiat in ordine ad remiſſionem peccatorum per pœnitentiam publicam; quandoquidem ipſe promiſerit peccata noſtra remiſſa vel retenta fore eo ipſo, quòd ab Eccleſiæ præpoſitis remittuntur vel retinentur.

Non eſt igitur quòd vereamur aſſerere, Deo etiam ipſi aliquo modo ſatisfieri per hæc opera pœnalia: ſatisfactionem enim duplicem ſtatuunt ſcholaſtici, unam ex condigno, quatenus ſignificat juſtam & æqualem compenſationem injuriæ Deo illatæ: & hoc ſenſu ſola paſſio & mors unigeniti Filii Dei eſt ſatisfactio & propitiatio pro peccatis noſtris: alteram ex congruo, quam interpretativam tantùm æqualitatem vocat Durandus (in 4. D. 15. Q. 1. n. 6.) & Paludanus (in 3. D. 10. Q. 2.) ſatisfactionem ſecundùm acceptationem ejus cui fit; nempe quando Deus, pro ſuâ gratioſâ indulgentiâ, plus non requirit ex parte noſtrâ, in ordine ad remiſſionem peccatorum. Et in hoc tantùm

tantùm ſenſu opera hæc pœnalia à ſanctis Patribus ſatisfactiones appellantur; in quantum ſcilicet conducunt ad humiliandum peccatorem, & diſponunt eum ad veram contritionem obtinendam: Cor enim contritum & humiliatum eſt ſacrificium Deo longè gratiſſimum. Non igitur dicuntur ſatisfactoriaj, quòd merentur remiſſionem peccatorum: hoc enim neutiquam faciunt: ſed (ſecundùm doctiſſimum Archiepiſcopum * Spalatenſem) quatenus, divinâ gratiâ per Eccleſiæ miniſterium operante, deducunt peccatorem ad veram compunctionem & humilitatem, ſine quâ non datur remiſſio. Gratia enim Dei non ſemper immediatè operatur, ſed utplurimum per media externa, qualia hæc ſunt reſpectu contritionis. Nec obſtat quòd hæc nonnunquam dicuntur fructus digni pœnitentiâ: ita enim ſunt in contritis, & tamen, in nondum contritis, media tantùm & diſpoſitiones ad veram contritionem.

AUDIVISTIS quid ſint ſatisfactiones: ſi verò quales fuere Tertulliani temporibus audire vultis, ſic eas deſcribit. (De Pœn. cap. 9.) " De ipſo quoque habitu, inquit, atque

* De Repub. Eccleſ. Lib. v. cap. 7, 8.

" victu mandat [Exomologeſis] ſaceo & " cineri incubare, corpus ſordibus obſcura- " re, animum mœroribus dejicere, illa quæ " peccavit triſti tractatione mutare: cæte- " rum paſtum & potum pura noſſe, non " ventris ſcilicet, ſed animæ causâ; ple- " rumque verò jejuniis preces alere, inge- " miſcere, lacrymari, & mugire dies no- " ctesque ad Dominum Deum ſuum, preſ- " byteris advolvi, & caris Dei adgenicu- " lari, omnibus fratribus legationes depre- " cationis ſuæ injungere. Hæc omnia Ex- " omologeſis." Hactenus ille.

Et poſt eum Sanctus * Cyprianus: " O- " rare oportet impenſiùs, diem luctu tran- " ſigere, vigiliis noctes & fletibus inſom- " nes ducere": & poſt eum Sanctus † Ambroſius: " Renuntiandum, inquit, ſeculo eſt, " ſomnoque ipſi minùs indulgendum, quàm " natura poſtulat: interpellandus eſt gemiti- " bus, interrumpendus eſt ſuſpiriis, ſeque- " ſtrandus orationibus. Vivendum ita, ut " vitali huic moriamur uſui. Seipſum ho- " mo abneget, & totus immutetur. Et- " enim qui mortui ſunt, non debent ite- " rum velut viventes de hoc mundo de-

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* Serm. de Lapſis. † Lib. ii. de Pœn. c. 10.

" cernere."

" cernere." Hæc eſt doctrina Sancti Patris Ambroſii, quam pluribus perſequitur, (Lib. ad virg. lapſ. cap. 8.) & cui ad amuſſim reſpondebat praxis iſtius ſeculi; ut ipſe etiam teſtatur (Lib. i. de Pœn. cap. 16.) " Cognovi quoſdam, inquit, in pœnitentiâ " ſulcâſſe vultum lacrymis, exarâſſe con- " tinuis fletibus genas, ſtraviſſe corpus ſu- " um calcandum omnibus, jejuno ore ſem- " per, & pallido mortis ſpeciem ſpirante, " in corpore prætuliſſe." Et poſt illum etiam Sozomenus, non ſolùm modum, ſed & locum etiam publicæ pœnitentiæ peragendæ ſigillatim deſcribit. (Hiſt. Lib. vii. 1. 16.) cui, ne tædio ſim, vos remitto.

Ut locus Exomologeſeos peragendæ meliùs intelligatur, ſciendum eſt, eos qui ſacrorum participes fuere in Eccleſiâ primitivâ, trium fuiſſe graduum (præter eos de quibus nunc dicimus pœnitentes) primo enim in loco erant fideles, qui ſacrâ etiam Euchariſtiâ communicabant; deinde catechumeni, qui iterum fuere duûm generum, ut patet ex Concil. Nicæn. Can. 14. Aliqui enim audientes dicti ſunt, eò quod verbum Dei audiebant; cùm tamen iis non erat permiſſum communicare orationibus: Alii verò competentes. (Vide S. Aug. Lib. I. Hom. xlix.

xlix. & Conc. Agath. c. 13.) qui Baptiſmum petebant, & orationibus communicabant. Et his inter privilegia conceſſum erat (pace Novatorum dictum ſit) ut inter orandum genu flecterent, ut patet ex Concil. Neocæſar. Can. 5. Atque hinc duplex fuit communio, una catechumenorum ſimul cum fidelibus, quando quis ſolis orationibus communicabat (de quâ Canones plurimi, præſertim Concil. Nicæn. Can. 12, 13. & Ancyran. Can. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16.) altera verò fidelium tantùm, quibus ſolis licuit vel oblationes offerre, vel Sacramenti corporis & ſanguinis Dominici eſſe participes. Et ex adverſo erat excommunicatio duplex, major, quando quis ab utrâque ſimul communione fuit ſegregatus: minor, quando à ſolâ communione fidelium: & per conſequens duplex reſtitutio; nempe minor, quando quis ad ſolam orationum communionem fuit reſtitutus; & major, quando etiam ad communionem Sanctæ Euchariſtiæ. Et notandum eſt obiter, quòd ubicunque ferè apud ſanctos Patres vel Canones occurrit mentio ſimplex communionis vel reconciliationis, de priore ſcilicet & inferiore communione intelligenda eſt: nam altera utplurimum dicitur vel perfectio communionis,

nionis, vel plena communio, (Concil. Ancyr. Can. 7, 9, 16, 20. Eliber. 78.) vel communio abſolutiſſima, (Concil. Valen. Can. 2.) & reſtitutio ad eandem dicitur reconciliatio Altari, vel Sacramentis, vel ſancto & divino Altari (Concil. Carth. 4. Can. 2. Epaunes Can. 29. Turon. 2. Can. 23. Brac. 2. Can. 23. Agathenſ. c. 60. Toletan. 2. Can. 1.) mitto cætera.

His poſitis, progredior ad locum Exomologeſeos peragendæ; qui quadruplex erat, ut patet ex Greg. Neocæſ. cognomento Thaumaturgo (Epiſt. Can. 11.) nempe πρόκλαυσις, ἀκρόασις, ὑπόπτωσις, & σύςασις. Primò enim ſtabant pœnitentes extra Eccleſiam cum luctu & lacrymis, ad orandum fideles ingredientes, ut pro ſe precentur: & hic locus πρόκλαυσις appellabatur. Deinde intra porticum Eccleſiæ admiſſi ſtabant inter audientes, ſed nondum orationibus communicare digni habebantur. Et hic quidem locus ἀκρόασις dictus erat. Tertius erat ὑπόπτωσις, ubi ſtabant pœnitentes cum Catechumenis, quibus communicare fas erat: & cum illis egrediebantur ante oblationem Euchariſticam. Quartus denique erat σύςασις, ubi permiſſum erat cum fidelibus ora-

re,

re, ſed nondum ad ſacramenta admittebantur.

Qui hæc audit, eáque cum hodiernâ in ſacris peragendis praxi diligenter conferat, in ſubſelliis honorificis vindicandis, & in ſpontaneis à communione fidelium & precibus Eccleſiæ, & quandoque ab Eccleſiâ ipsâ ſegregationibus; certo certius vel ſanctiſſimos Eccleſiæ primitivæ patres præ nimiâ ſanctitate dementes fuiſſe, vel (quod unicum verum eſt) hodiernos noſtros (ut dici amant) ſanctos præ nimiâ dementiâ Schiſmaticos eſſe, pronunciet neceſſe eſt.

Et O! quàm optarem cum ſolis Schiſmaticis in hâc causâ nos rem habere. Vereor equidem ne intra Eccleſiæ muros peccetur & extra: quandoquidem tot ſunt nunc dierum, qui Eccleſiæ filios ſe palàm jactitant, matrem tamen hâc in re non magni faciunt: blandientem quippe matrem amant, corripientem nolunt: delicatulos noſtros intelligo, qui tanquam regnum Chriſti eſſet de hoc mundo, mollia veſtimenta tantùm curant, qui pulvere non cinere caput conſpergunt, qui fuco & ceruſsâ, non lacrymis faciem ſulcant, qui gulæ non jejuniis indulgent, auroque & monilibus, non facco

co & cilicio ſordidati incedunt; "quaſi (quod olim queſtus eſt Tertullianus †) " in Coc- " cino & Tyrio pro delictis ſupplicare nos " condeceret." Peccatores nempe ſe agnoſcunt verbis, pœnitentes etiam non diffitentur; quum tamen quod ibidem de ſuo ſeculo rhetoricatus eſt idem Tertullianus, de noſtro omnino prædixiſſe videatur, cùm pœnitentem inducit exclamantem:

" Cedo acum crinibus diſtinguendis, & " pulverem dentibus elimandis, & biſul- " cum aliquid ferri vel æris unguibus repa- " ſtinandis: ſi quid ficti nitoris, ſi quid " coacti ruboris in labia aut genas vigeat. " Præterea exquirito balneas lautiores hor- " tulani maritimive receſsûs: adjicito ad " ſumptum: conquirito altilium enormem " ſaginam: defæcato ſenectutem vini; cúm- " que quis interrogaverit, cuinam ea largi- " aris: deliqui, dicito, in Deum, & peri- " clitor in æternum perire: itaque nunc " pendeo, & maceror, & crucior, ut De- " um reconciliem mihi, quem delinquendo " læſi." Verba hæc ſunt Tertulliani; ſed res noſtra ſub illis agitur, & quod peſſimè habet,

† De Pœn. cap. 11.

—pudet

——pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuiſſe, & non potuiſſe refelli:

mitto tamen hæc, ut quæ ſuperſunt proſequar.

" In Canonibus (inquit * Bonaventura) " maximè determinatur pœnitentia quoad " tempus, & magìs quàm quoad modum. " Modum vidimus. Tempus jam paucis au- " diamus." In peccatis levioribus tempus, (utì priùs dixi) ordinarium erat Quadrageſima; ut ſatìs conſtat ex libro qui ordo Romanus inſcribitur. In gravioribus tamen multo diuturnius erat publicæ pœnitentiæ peragendæ tempus, præſertim initio naſcentis Eccleſiæ, & deinde quamdiu perſecutionum procellis jactaretur; ut ſatìs patet ex antiquis Canonibus.

Imo verò plurima fuere delicta, quibus puniendis perpetua pœnitentia primis Eccleſiæ ſeculis fuit inflicta: verbi gratiâ; Zephyrinus Epiſcopus Romanus (quem eo propter Pontificem maximum & Epiſcopum Epiſcoporum irridens vocat † Tertullianus) videtur fuiſſe primus, qui mœchis dedit

* Apud Gratian. Præf. ad Canones Pœniten.
† De pudic. c. 1.

pœnitentiam

pœnitentiam & tempus; contra cujus eâ de re edictum totus eſt idem Tertullianus in toto ſuo de Pudicitiâ Libro; in quo vix tria verba continuata reperias (inquit Albaſpinæus) in quibus non deprehendas edicto iſto rem omnino novam uſurpari. Poſtea verò ſoli pœnitentes mœchi, qui poſtea mœchaverint, hâc pœnâ multati ſunt; ut patet ex Concil. Eliber. Can. 7.

Concilium Nicænum profitetur (Can. 11.) ſe χρησθῆναι (benignitate uti) in eos, qui ſub tyrannide Licinii lapſi ſunt: Et tamen duodecim annorum pœnitentiam eis injungit; trium nempe inter audientes, ſeptem inter competentes, duorum inter fideles, ſed χωρὶς προσφορᾶς, hoc eſt, ſine oblatione, ſive participatione ſacræ Euchariſtiæ. Qui militiæ cingulum depoſuere, & poſtea lapſi ſunt, his decem annorum pœnitentia injuncta eſt, Ejuſdem Concilii Can. 12. Totidemque illi, qui ſponſam habens, ſororem ejus corrupit, Concil. Ancyr. Can. 25. qui eſt ultimus. Totidem etiam Apoſtatæ reverſo (modò non fuerit Idololatra) Concil. Elib. Can. 46. Totidem pariter Chriſtiano qui Capitolium aſcenderit, videndi tantùm ſacrificii causâ, Ejuſd. Can. 59. Hæretico item pœnitenti, Ejuſd. Can. 22. Sicut etiam

am fœminæ cum alieno viro adulteranti, Ejuſd. Can. 64. Septennem pœnitentiam adulteris ſtatuit Concil. Ancyran. Can. 20. Quinquennalem Delatoribus etiam in levioribus cauſis, & falſis item teſtibus, Concil. Elib. Can. 73, & 74. Cætera prætereo. Inſtantiis hujuſmodi refertiſſimi ſunt Canones Eccleſiaſtici, hi præſertim qui pœnitentiales appellantur, & eo nomine à Gratiano in appendicem collecti ſunt, quos tædio eſſet ſingulos recenſere. Atque hinc eſt, quòd hujuſmodi pœnitentiam in arcto poſitam eſſe ait Tertullianus (de Pœn. cap. 9.) Et rationem reddit Sanctus Auguſtinus; nempe quòd ſi citò rediret homo ad priſtinam beatitudinem, ludus illi eſſet peccando cadere in mortem.

Pessimo tamen conſilio factum eſt, ſive avaritiâ, ſive oſcitantiâ, ſive negligentiâ & ſegnitie, vel alio aliquo Eccleſiæ nunc Romanæ Pœnitentiariorum ſequiore ſtudio, ut vigorem penè omnem hi Canones amiſerint, à tempore quo jejuniorum redemptio, & pœnitentiarum commutatio opera fermè omnia pœnalia eliminârunt; unde fit ut in ludum ferè & ſcomma deſierit ſalutaris illa & maximè exoptanda diſciplina, cui proximè poſt Dei omnipotentis brachi-

um;

um, & Chriſti Salvatoris gratiam, debetur Eccleſiæ per prima ſecula incolumitas & animarum ſalus. Hoc enim verbi gratiâ ſuppoſito (quod ſchola hodierna * Romana omnino admittit) ut quis á jejunio unius diei liberetur vel pſalterium legendo, vel (quod minus eſt) unicum dando denarium; quàm facile erit vel intra unicam hebdomadam (ne dicam diem) decem, imò centum annorum pœnitentiam compleviſſe?

Sed miſſas facio Eccleſiæ nunc Romanæ corruptelas, quæ tot tantæque ſunt, etiam in hâc causâ, ut egregiè abuterer patientiâ veſtrâ vel illas recenſendo. Miſſum facio Quæſtionis ſubjectum materiale, nempe Exomologeſin, cui deſcribendæ diutiùs inſtiti; ut illius naturâ penitus perſpectâ, etiam de ſe exoptanda videretur. Quum tamen non deſunt argumenta, vel ab ipſis Quæſtionis terminis petita (eò ſcilicet quòd primitiva fuit, & quòd pia ſit diſciplina) quibus jure merito nobis commendatur; de utroque aliquid breviter dicendum erit, miſſis omnibus aliis, quæ in hâc causâ dici poſſint.

De antiquitate hujus diſciplinæ multa (quod eſt quæſtionis ſubjectum materiale)

* Vide Præf. ad Can. Pœn. apud Gratian. Item Diſt. 82. Can. 5.

audivimus ex antiquis Patribus, Tertulliano ſcilicet, & Sancto Cypriano: primitiva tamen multo magìs erat quàm uterque. Hujus fit mentio in Epiſtolâ Sancti Dionyſii Areopagitæ (ſi modò ejus ſit) ad Demophilum inſcriptâ: ſed quia hoc ſuſpicor, huic non inſiſtam.

Sanctus Irenæus Lugdunenſis Epiſcopus, & Sancti Polycarpi Diſcipulus (qui ipſe Diſcipulus Sancti Johannis Evangeliſtæ, ut heri ex hujus Cathedræ oraculo doctiſſimè diſertiſſiméque audiviſtis) Rhodanenſes fœminas, quæ in hæreſin lapſæ ſunt, ad Eccleſiam denuo redeuntes, Exomologeſin feciſſe ſcribit: & de * Cerdone Hæreſiarchâ tradit, Exomologeſin illum ſæpe feciſſe, & iterum ſua prava dogmata docuiſſe. Quod etiam Marcionem facturum fuiſſe ſcribit † Tertullianus, ſi non morte fuiſſet præventus, priuſquam cæteros quoq; quos perditioni erudiiſſet, Eccleſiæ reſtituerit. ‡ Euſebius etiam tradit, ex ſcriptoribus multo ſe antiquioribus, Exomologeſin feciſſe Romæ Natalium quendam Hæreticum coram Zephyrino Epiſcopo, qui vixit circa Annum

* Lib. i. c. 8.
† Lib. iii. cap. 4. ad finem. De præſen. cap. 30.
‡ Hiſt. lib. v. c. ult.

Domini

Domini 200. Plura qui vult de modo Exomologeſeos tunc temporis factæ, conſulat locum. * Sozomenus autem ſcribit, Diſciplinam hanc ab ipſo inde exordio ad ſua uſque tempora ſacerdotes ſervâſſe Romanos. Quod etiam ipſe clerus Romanus ferè teſtatur in ſuâ ad Sanctum † Cyprianum Epiſtolâ. " Nec hoc (inquiunt) nobis nunc " nuper conſilium cogitatum eſt; ſed an- " tiqua hæc apud nos ſeveritas, antiqua " fides, diſciplina antiqua:" & tamen qui hæc ſcripſerunt, intra ducentos quinquaginta à Chriſto nato annos vixerunt. Hæc de antiquitate.

Quod piam etiam vocat hanc diſciplinam Eccleſia Anglicana, intelligendum eſſe opinor, tum ratione cauſæ finalis, quòd ad pietatem fovendam inſtituta fuerit, tum etiam relatione ad cauſam efficientem, Deum nempe fontem omnis pietatis, à quo proficiſcitur. Primum quod ſpectat (quod carendo potiùs, quàm fruendo forſan magìs patet) habemus Socratem exprobrantem in faciem ‡ Eudæmonis (illius Presbyteri, de cujus conſilio Presbyterum Pœnitentiarium

* Hiſt. Lib. vii. cap. 16.
† Apud S. Cypr. Lib. ii. Epiſt. 7.
‡ Hiſt. Lib. v. c. 19.

primus ſuſtulit Nectarius) eum nempe cauſam dediſſe, ut alter alterius peccata non coarguat, nec obſervet illud præceptum Apoſtoli, nolite communicare operibus infructuoſis tenebrarum: *Et Sozomenum etiam graviter querentem, " ex eo tempore " quo in hunc vindicatum fuit, in promiſ- " cuam & diſſolutam vitam paulatim de- " labi: ſiquidem antea minora erant pec- " cata, tum ob verecundiam eorum, qui " ſua ipſorum delicta denunciabant, tum " ob ſeveritatem eorum, qui judices ejus " rei conſtituti ſunt." Hæc ille. Nec ſanè aliter credendum eſt: hoc enim tanquam fræno ſublato, effrænis natura corrupta, tanquam equus indomitus, in omne ſcelus prolabetur. Huc ſpectat etiam illud Tertulliani Exomologeſeos utilitates deſcribentis. " Hæc omnia (inquit) Exomologeſis, ut " pœnitentiam commendet, & de periculi " timore Dominum honoret, ut in pecca- " torem ipſa pronuncians, pro Dei indig- " natione fungatur, & temporali afflictione " æterna ſupplicia non dicam fruſtretur " ſed expungat. (Lib. de Pœn. cap. 9.) Et pergit adhuc. " Quum igitur provolvit ho-

* Hiſt. Lib. vii. c. 16.

" minem,

" minem, magìs relevat; cùm ſqualidum fa-
" cit, magìs mundatum reddit; cùm accu-
" ſat, excuſat; cùm condemnat, abſolvit. In
" quantum, inquit, non peperceris tibi; in
" tantum tibi Deus, credo, parcet. Hæc ille.

Huc etiam ſpectat illud S^ti * Auguſtini. " Cùm in ſe (inquit) pertulerit [peccator] ſe-
" veriſſimæ medicinæ ſententiam, veniat ad
" Antiſtites per quos illæ in Eccleſiâ claves
" miniſtrantur. Et infrà. Ut in offerendo
" ſacrificio cordis contribulati, devotus &
" ſupplex, id tamen agat, quod non ſo-
" lùm illi proſit ad recipiendam ſalutem,
" ſed etiam cæteris ad exemplum."

Hujus porrò utilitatem, & ferè in gravioribus neceſſitatem & pietatem, etiam in quantum à Deo pietatis fonte proficiſcatur, pluribus demonſtrat Sanctus † Cyprianus; qui ſæpiùs & ſupra modum excandeſcit in eos, qui præproperè nimis vel reconciliabant alios, vel ipſi reconciliabantur. Utroſque enim reos corporis & ſanguinis Chriſti, ſecundùm illud Apoſtoli 1 Cor. xi. 27. rotundo ore pronunciat. Et hoc quid aliud eſt, quàm ſacræ Scripturæ fundamentum

* Lib. 50. Hom. ult. c. 11.
† Lib. iii. Epiſt. 13, 14.

huic Exomologeſeos praxi ſupponere? Quod etiam facit Sanctus Auguſtinus. Ep. 108. Diſciplinam hanc approbans, 2 Cor. xii. 21. & Act. viii. 22.

Coronidis loco adducendus eſt iterum Tertullianus, qui à Domino inſtitutam Exomologeſin conceptis verbis pronunciat. (De Pœn. cap. ult.) Et quorſum inſtituta fuerit non multo priùs tradit in eodem capite, nempe ut Gehennam extinguat, cui etiam ſubjungit: "Igitur cùm ſcias" (attendite ad vocabulum ſcias) "adversùs Gehennam, "poſt prima illa intinctionis Dominicæ mu-"nimenta, eſſe adhuc in Exomologeſi ſe-"cunda ſubſidia, cur ſalutem tuam deſeris? "Cur ceſſas aggredi, quod ſcias mederi "tibi"? Hæc ille. Et pluribus non opus eſt ad probandum eam piam eſſe jure, ac antiquam.

Quod ſi pia ſit, ſimul & antiqua, quid ni à piis antiquæ fidei cultoribus, antiquiſſimæ ſimul ac piiſſimæ Religionis aſſertoribus (quales ſunt omnes Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ filii legitimi) votis exardentiſſimis exoptetur? Patrem enim non habet Deum, qui Matrem nolit habere Eccleſiam. Et certo certiùs nothus eſt, & nothi filius, qui Dei Patris honorem, Matris Eccleſiæ illibatam puritatem,

peccati

peccati deſtructionem, Satanæ ruinam, propriæ animæ ſecuritatem, & fraternæ ſalutem non maximè exoptaret; ad quæ omnia (& plurima alia quæ nunc dicere longum eſſet) utiliſſima ſanè, & tantùm non neceſſaria, Diſciplina hæc à ſanctis Patribus primitivæ Eccleſiæ ſemper æſtimata fuit.

Siquis mihi objiciat: Diſciplinam hanc primævam reducere in hoc ſeculum noviſſimum, ubi vetus homo tantùm non totus dominatur, idem eſſet, quod * novum vinum in utres infundere veteres; non is ego ſum qui negare poſſum: Agnoſco enim, quòd peccantium multitudo, vel potentia ſæpiſſimè obeſt correptioni peccatorum. Filii Serviæ quandoque duri ſunt præ ipſo Sancto Davide: & quando res ſic ſe habet, quod ille precatus eſt [† retribuat Dominus facienti malum juxta malitiam ſuam] commutemus nos in vota, ut tandem det Deus ſaniorem mentem hominibus hujus perditiſſimi ſeculi, ut vel non indigeant primitivâ hâc diſciplinâ, vel illi ſemet ipſos lubentiùs ſubjiciant. Optare etenim licet, ſi potiri non liceat; & ultra preces & vota non procedit Quæſtio.

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* Matt. ix. 17. † 2 Sam. iii. 39.

Unicum tantùm eſt, quod huic reponi video: nempe fruſtra nos ea exoptare, quæ ſperare non poſſumus: & tamen hoc ipſum fecit Sanctus Paulus; quando precatus eſt pro Corinthiis, ut nil mali facerent, 2 Cor. xiii. 17. quum tamen probè noverit, quòd in multis offendimus omnes. Hoc etiam docuit Chriſtus ipſe, quando Apoſtolis ſuis præcepit, pacem impartiri etiam iis, qui pacis incapaces fuerunt. S. Matt. x. 11, 12. Nec docuit modò, ſed præſtitit, quando ter manum ad calicem porrigens, toties (etiam cum lacrymis) illam ſubduxit; quum tamen ad hunc finem venit in hunc mundum: Novit enim omnia quæ illi ventura ſunt. S. Joh. xviii. 4. & tamen ter precatus eſt: " tranſeat à me calix ipſe. S. Mat. xxvii. 39. Precatus eſt, Pater, ſalve me ab hâc horâ, S. Joh. xii. 21. quum tamen verbis ſubſequentibus fatetur, ea propter [διὰ τᾶτο] ſe veniſſe in mundum. Audiamus hâc in re doctiſſimum * Hookerum noſtrum: " Quando finis, propter quem illud petimus, eſt ma" nifeſtè ſanctiſſimus; quando denique fons, unde affectus in illud noſter emanat, eſt charitas; precari licet etiam pro iis, " quæ

* De Polit. Eccl. Lib. v. 8, 42.

" ſperare

" ſperare non poſſumus: Quæ omnia Exo-
" mologeſi abunde quadrant: Eſt enim
" quid bonum in ſe, & neutiquam à Deo
" prohibitum, ſed potiùs mandatum: Finis
" ejus eſt manifeſtè ſanctiſſimus, nempe ut
" ſanctimoniam generet, nutriat, tueatur:
" fons deſiderii, quo illam exoptamus, eſt
" charitas: nempe charitas in peccatorem,
" ut emendetur; charitas in alios, ne pec-
" cent ejus exemplo; in Deum ipſum deni-
" que charitas, ne nomen ejus ſubinde
" blaſphemetur. Optanda igitur erit, &
" precibus noſtris petenda, utcunque in
" hoc ſequiore ſeculo non facilè ſperanda.

Et nunc vos tandem compellat, Patres & Fratres in Chriſto chariſſimi, ad occaſum vergens oratio noſtra; quos fas eſt credere mecum ſperaturos, eò facilius reducendam eſſe hanc diſciplinam, quò illi ipſi, qui huic officio præſunt, eidem non deſint. Collapſam ſemel & denuo reſtitutam legimus Eccleſiæ Gallicanæ diſciplinam piâ Epiſcoporum operâ ſub auſpiciis Caroli Magni: quod fauſto omine dictum ſit; quandoquidem Epiſcopi noſtri tam propè accedunt pietate ad Gallicanos iſtos, quàm ſuperat magnitudine Carolum Magnum Carolus noſter. Neque hæc nihil ad nos, eò

quòd

quòd ſupra nos ſunt: omnibus enim & Centurionibus ſuum incumbit officium, non minùs quàm Chiliarchis & Duci ſuum.

NATURA hujus diſciplinæ, utilitas, & quandoque neceſſitas mentibus hominum opportunè importunè à nobis ſunt inculcandæ. Hæc vobis dicta ſunto, Patres & Fratres, non meis, ſed ſanctiſſimi Martyris * Cypriani verbis. " Sed nunc, inquit, illi " rei non ſunt, qui minùs ſcripturæ legem " noverant: erunt autem rei, qui præſunt, " & hæc fratribus non ſuggerunt. Hoc nobis, inquam, præſtandum reſtat, ſimulque cavendum, ut quod verbis prædicamus, comprobemus factis. Atque hâc in re vos etiam compellandi eſtis, S. Theologiæ adhuc tantùm candidati, Judices forſan futuri pro tribunali Chriſti in hiſce conſcientiæ diſcutiendæ cauſis: Judices enim aliquo modo habendos eſſe Evangelii Miniſtros aſſerit doctiſſimus nuper Primas: neque enim, inquit, improbamus illud Sancti †Hieronymi [Claves regni cœlorum habentes quodammodo ante judicii diem judicant.] Nec illud ‡ Sti Gregorii [Principatum

* Lib. iii. Epiſt. 14.
† Epiſt. 4. ad Heliodor. ‡ Hom. 28. in Evang.

ſuperni

ſuperni judicii ſortiuntur, ut vice Dei quibuſdam peccata retineant, quibuſdam relaxent.] Quæ quum ita ſint, quales debemus nos eſſe in omni pietate & ſanctimoniâ? Judicis enim eſt, non ſolùm illud quod æquum bonumque eſt aliis ſtatuere; ſed etiam quod pium inculpatumque eſt, ipſum ſemper agere; ut tam exemplo, quàm miniſterio officium ſibi impoſitum exornet. Judicis eſt delinquentis miſereri, etiam tum cùm delictum punit. Hoc ſanctiſſimè præſtitit Sanctus Ambroſius, quo nemo ſeverior in peccata (ut conſtat ex causâ Theodoſii Imperatoris) nemo mitior erga peccatores, ut teſtatur in vitâ ejus Paulinus. " Quotieſcunque enim ille, inquit, aliquis ad " promovendam pœnitentiam lapſus ſuos " confitebatur, ita afficiebatur commiſeratione, ut flens aliena ſicut ſua peccata, " ad fletum pœnitentem etiam commoveret. Ad cauſas criminum, quas illi confitebantur, nulli niſi Domino, apud quem " intercedebat, loquebatur, relinquens exemplum poſteris ſacerdotibus, ut interceſſores apud Deum ſint, magìs quàm " accuſatores apud homines." Hæc ille. Et hiſce quidem artibus corda etiam Adamantina

mantina conterenda ſunt; hiſce Exomologeſis etiam reſtituenda.

Quibus ut totis viribus incumbamus omnes, faxit ille qui venturus eſt judicare nos in die noviſſimo. Amen.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

EPISTOLARUM, &c.

N° I.

Superſcription (T.)

Collen 12. *Aug.* 1655.

ONE who believes he knows your Nature and Inclinations very well, aſſures me, that notwithſtanding all ill Accidents and Misfortunes, you retain ſtill your old Affection to me, and reſolve to expreſs it upon the ſeaſonable Opportunity

Opportunity; which is as much as I look for from you. We muſt all wait patiently for that Opportunity; which may be offer'd ſooner than we expect: when it is, let it find you ready: and in the mean time, have a care to keep your ſelf out of their Hands, who know the Hurt you can do them in a good Conjuncture, and can never but ſuſpect your Affection to be, as I am confident it is, towards

Your very affectionate Friend,

CHARLES R.

N° II.

(B.) *Bruſſells* 30. *Decem.* 1658.

I Have this Day receiv'd from the honeſt Bearer yours of the 25th *Nov.* and have likewiſe ſeen what you have writ to the Chancellor; and had your former that was directed to Mr. *Thornton*, though very long after it was written. I do thank you very heartily for the Pains you have taken; and aſſure your ſelf, I have a very juſt Senſe of

of what you have done, and what you have ſuffer'd for me; and if God bleſs me, you ſhall find the Effects of it. The 100 *l.* deliver'd to Mr. *Thornton* I have receiv'd, as, I doubt not, I ſhall the reſt within the time, from the honeſt Bearer you truſted. I conceive there is a miſtake in the Account: for Mr. *Shaw* never receiv'd more than the 100 *l.* from Mr. *Hartop*, which was reckon'd in your former, when there remain'd 635 *l.* but you know beſt, whether the Miſtake be in me. All the noiſe that was made then of that 100 *l.* upon the death of Mr. *D.* was purely from the Indiſcretion of *Hartop*, who was very unreaſonable: I pray thank Mr. *Gr.* from me for his care, which I doubt not he will continue: And therefore I ſhall referr the ways of Returns to himſelf, which cannot be difficult; and if he makes the Money payable to *Jaques de la Haye*, and ſends the Bills, by the way Mr. *Thornton* knows, to the Chancellor; I ſhall be juſtly comply'd with. He that propos'd that Method for returns to me, was not enough acquainted with the Streights I am in; which I wiſh were truly known to all my Friends, and the good Husbandry that is uſed in my Expence,

pence, in which God knows there is little Exceſs. I wiſh therefore, that you would get all that remains to be return'd together, and whatſoever ſhall hereafter by your Induſtry, and the Affection and Diligence of any other Friends be raiſed, may be ſent over as ſoon as may be; which will be moſt for my benefit, and I hope for theirs. I thank you for the Account you give me of the State of Affairs, which I deſire you to continue, it being of great Moment. And now you will know my Hand, which I am promiſed ſhall come ſafe to you, I ſhall not hereafter ſubſcribe the name of

Your affectionate Friend,

Receiv'd *Feb.* 7.

CHARLES R.

N° III.

Superſcribed (B.)

4th *May*, 1659.

SIR,

YOUR's of the 9th of the laſt Month, to your other Friend, and my ſelf, are ſafely come to our Hands; which is the only

ly Letter we have receiv'd from you, ſince my laſt to you; which I only mention; becauſe a good Friend ſent me word, that you had written by a former Conveyance, which hath not brought it to us. For the account of the proceed of the Goods, which were ſent to you, I ſhall ſay no more (for we do not clearly, comparing former Letters with the laſt, underſtand it) but that the Perſon truſted by you hath paid in ſeven hundred twenty and five Pound; which is all he acknowledges himſelf to be charg'd with the receipt of: For the other two hundred Pound, it is referred to you and the honeſt Merchant, to make what Compoſition you think fit; except you ſee that in a little time the whole may be recover'd; this laſt Parcel (of which I ſuppoſe we have had former Advertiſement) will come in by degrees; and you muſt take care to make all Acknowledgments to the Perſon: for in truth it comes very ſeaſonable; as any thing elſe of that kind would do: we hear yet but of half the Parcel, the other being it ſeems not yet ſent.

THERE is no remedy to be apply'd to the Fears and Apprehenſions of thoſe, who may

be put to ſuffer upon ill Accidents; therefore I ſhall for the preſent ſay no more of the Perſon to whom the Money ſhould be made payable: It being an Exception I never heard before; nor can enough comprehend the reaſon of it: ſince the buſineſs of Returns concerns Men of all Nations; nor is any Merchant bound to know the Perſon to whom Money ſhall be paid.

I am much troubled, that the Perſon which it ſeems is ſo well inſtructed in all Particulars, is not yet come to us; I hope he hath met with no ill Accident; and his arrival is moſt impatiently long'd for. I have a full Joy for the recovery of your ſick Friend, and am willing to flatter my ſelf, that the time is drawing on that we may enjoy each other: and ſure if ſome of his Friends do not think ſo, it would be impoſſible, that they ſhould ſo much neglect an Affair of Importance, which you and he will well underſtand by this Inſinuation, and upon which the Hearts of your beſt Friends are ſo much fix'd. I do wiſh that your other moſt Reverend Friend, who hath expreſs'd ſo much indulgence to my laſt Suit, and to whom you are to repreſent

preſent all the regard of this Place, knew what hath been done here towards it, and what Importunity hath been uſed from hence, how ineffectually ſoever: and it is great pity, that ſome diſcreet honeſt Perſon is not ſent over, which we have ſo often begg'd, who might let us know the clear Thoughts of our Friends there, and carry back poſitive Directions from hence. This Letter may be ſo long upon the way, that it will be to no purpoſe to ſend you any News, but what may be the ſame a Month hence; and therefore I ſhall only tell you (that you may not believe, that we have laid aſide the thought of Books, and all good Learning) that Dr. *Creyghton* hath been theſe many Months in preparing the Hiſtory of the Council of *Florence* in *Greek*; which he tranſlates into *Latin* from a Copy, which will be judg'd very authentick, and ſure will be a Work very welcome to the World. It will be ready for the Impreſſion at *Layden* within theſe twenty days. And now I am ſpeaking of Books, I pray tell me, what Melancholy hath poſſeſs'd poor Mr. *Thorndick?* And what do our Friends think of his Book! And is it poſſible, that he would publiſh it, without ever imparting

it, or communicating with them? His Name and Reputation in Learning is too much made uſe of, to the diſcountenance of the poor Church: and though it might not be in his power, to be without ſome Doubts and Scruples; I do not know, what Impulſion of Conſcience there could be to publiſh thoſe Doubts to the World, in a time when, he might reaſonably believe, the worſt uſe would be made, and the greateſt Scandal proceed from them. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant.

Receiv'd *May* 25.

Indorſed *May* 7. 1659.

N° IV.

Superſcrib'd (B.) *Bruſſelles* 2. *June* 1659.

I Have yours of the 16th; and when I read it, I aſſure you, I needed not to ask any Queſtion, but very well underſtood, who the

the Perſon was, though the honeſt Bearer afterwards mention'd him to me: I have never been without Thoughts of him, and of the Uſe he would be to me; and long'd very much for an opportunity of ſending to him, which I thank you for having given me; and I deſire the incloſed Letter may be given to him, and that I may know his Anſwer, as ſoon as may be, and in what Friends he is moſt confident, and willing to join with; which will make all things the more eaſy. Concerning all other Matters I referr you to the Chancellor, who will return you my Acquittances, and what elſe is neceſſary: and I hope the Time is at hand, in which I ſhall reward the many good Services you have done for

Your affectionate Friend,

Receiv'd *May* 31.
S. V.

CHARLES R.

N° V.

Superſcribed (For Mr. *Burden.*) 4th *June*, 1659.

SIR,

I Have receiv'd yours of the 19th of the laſt Month, and your laſt of the 2d of this, by an honeſt Bearer; but the other you mention of the ſame Day when the Parliament was diſſolved, is not yet come to my Hands; and I plainly find by yours, that two of mine, which might then very well have been with you, were ſtill upon the Way; but I am confident will come at laſt to you; and therefore I ſhall not repeat any thing I then ſaid. With your laſt of the 2d, I receiv'd a Letter for your Friend the Merchant, but a Direction to open it my ſelf, if he were not in the way; and he being then at *Fluſhing*, I open'd it accordingly, and ſent the enclos'd to Mr. *Shaw:* ſo that that Affair ſtands very well, of which I have ſince inform'd your Friend; and all ſtands clear with him.

Your Mutations in *England* are ſo ſignal, that you cannot blame Men's Curioſities,

if

if they deſire to have as particular, and frequent Advertiſements of all that paſſes, as may be; yet I do not wiſh you ſhould write by any other Conveyance, than that you moſt truſt.

THERE is an eſpecial occaſion in which Mr. *Thorneton* is to lay out ſome Money for your Friend here; and therefore I am to deſire you from him, that when ſo much comes to your Hands, you would pay fifty Pound to Mr. *Thorneton*, which ſhall be allow'd. There is very much diſcourſe amongſt the Merchants at *Antwerp*, that there is like to be a Peace with *Spain*; which I believe is ſpoken upon ſlight grounds: yet I ſhould be glad to know, what you believe there. Let me, I beſeech you, hear that your ſick Friend hath perfectly recover'd his Health: You have another who, I could heartily wiſh, could find means to take the Air; without which I believe a moſt important Affair will never be enough look'd after.

SINCE the writing of this, I receiv'd yours of the 16th by this honeſt Gentleman; and the enclos'd is an Anſwer from the King, who likewiſe ſign'd the Acquittances, which I think are according to your deſire: if they

are not, any thing ſhall be mended which you ſhall deſire: and I do aſſure you, the Money hath come very ſeaſonably, and been of ſingular uſe to his Majeſty. It is wiſhed, there could always remain in your Hands ſuch a Sum, as you mention for the diſpatch of Meſſengers, of which there is like to be frequent occaſions; and you will return hearty Thanks from the King to the Perſon who hath ſupply'd the laſt: and whatever you disburſe upon any ſuch Occaſions, according to your Diſcretion, will be very well approv'd; and I am to deſire you to deliver to Mr. *Thornton* thirty Pound, which he is to pay to a Man who is to bring over Horſes; and therefore you are deſir'd, that it may be done with all ſpeed.

I am very ſorry, that your ſick Friend doth not recover ſo faſt as we wiſh, and as is neceſſary for the Publick. It is heartily wiſh'd, that as ſoon as his Health will give him leave, he would return to you, and conſult upon the great Affair, which (conſidering the delays have been hitherto uſed) is not like to move as it ought to do without another kind of Proſecution; and the King is very impatient to have that Work done. I need ſay nothing to you of our own

own Condition, of which the Bearer will give you a good account, and of the Hopes we have to improve it, and that I may live to do you ſome Service, which I do heartily deſire to do, as

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant.

The Order following is added by another Hand.

It is not the Purpoſe, that the twenty five Pound given to the Bearer for his Journey, ſhould be deducted out of the fifty, which he is to diſpoſe of according to order.

Receiv'd
May 31. S. V.

Indorſed, *June* 4. 1659.

N° VI.

Superſcribed (For Mr. *Brookes*.) 12. *June*, 1659.

SIR,

I Hope Mr. *Thorneton* is before this time well with you; ſince whoſe departure I have received yours without date by this Bearer;

Bearer; and ſince that, two others of the third of the laſt Month, which had lain long on the Way: and I believe, ſome of mine have had the ſame Fortune in their Paſſage towards you. To the Particulars of thoſe I need not make any reply; there being ſo great Alteration ſince: only I ſhall tell you, that I know the young Gentleman well whom you mention, and hope he will do good in the Company he is; towards which we do all we can: I do not ſay all that may be thought neceſſary; but all that is in our Power.

Your Affairs there alter ſo faſt, that it were to be wiſh'd, as you ſay, that we could hear from thence every Day: And yet when we do hear, there remains uncertainty enough; one Letter at the ſame time contradicting, what another of the ſame date affirms: as I have ſeen by this laſt Poſt, two Letters from very diſcreet Men, whereof one ſays poſitively that *Harry Cromwell* hath ſubmitted to the Parliament, and the other as poſitively, that he proteſts againſt it, and hath his Army in due Obedience: Whatſoever the State now is, it is probable that new Revolutions will quickly alter it. The encloſed will anſwer concerning the Particulars

Particulars you recommended; and I think it neceſſary, that we ſhould be able to communicate with each other, with more freedom and ſecurity, in Affairs of Moment; that I think it neceſſary to ſend you the encloſed Cypher, which you may pleaſe to uſe upon all emergent Occaſions. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am very heartily

SIR,

Receiv'd *June* 10. Your very affectionate Servant.

Indorſed, *June* 12. 1659.

N° VII.

Superſcrib'd (B.)

Bruſſels 12. *June*, 1659.

I Have receiv'd yours, and am very glad that you have ſo much Confidence in one of the Perſons, and ſo reaſonable Hope of the other. I will do the beſt I can to diſpoſe the third Perſon, and to proceed in the way you direct; but I am not ſure of Succeſs that way: and I therefore deſire you to uſe your utmoſt endeavour with your

your Friend, that *R.* may take the Matter to Heart, and improve all Occaſions: and you may promiſe him, that I will recompence him and his Friends in ſuch a way, as ſhall well ſatisfie him and them. Encourage your other Friend to proceed with *C.* and if he will undertake the Buſineſs, he ſhall be fully ſatisfied in the manner you propoſe: and if I once know, what he will do, and what he expects, I will give him all the Aſſurance I can; and, I doubt not, ſuch as will content him, if he be real, both with reference to himſelf, and his Friends: and I deſire your Friend would ſpeak with him as ſoon as may be. Concerning *V.* what he ſays is ſo reaſonable, that I muſt leave him to his own Diſcretion, both for the matter, and the manner; and am well pleaſed, that he continues with the ſame Reſolution. I am

Your affectionate Friend,

Receiv'd *June* 10.

CHARLES R.

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N° IX.

I Cannot more reaſonably preſume of doing ſome good by it, than by making uſe of the firſt Fruits of it, in the Service of God and his Church; and firſt in tendering the moſt humble Submiſſion of the Reverend Fathers of it to his Sacred Majeſty, by your Lordſhip's Mediation, and their dutiful Acknowledgment of his pious and princely care of her: And next in preſenting their humble Thanks to your Lordſhip, for the many good Offices you have done for her. And in this Rank the Biſhop of *Ely* and the Biſhop of *Salisbury* deſire to have a particular mention, as being more particularly oblig'd to your Lordſhip, for your particular Expreſſions to them. The grand Affair of the Church is ſtill in Motion towards that happy Concluſion, which his Sacred Majeſty is ſo piouſly zealous for, with what ſpeed may reaſonably be uſed in a Matter of ſo great importance and difficulty. The Liſt of Names and Places, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to ſend, hath much facilitated the Work in ſeveral inſtances: for thereby

thereby are cut off all Occaſions of diſpute, in relation to the Number, Perſons, and Sees. And as for the manner of their proceeding in that great Work, your Lordſhip is humbly deſir'd to aſſure his Majeſty, that they have adviſed with the beſt Counſel at Law this Place affords, not only in order to the ſecuring of the Work, and their own Perſons; but alſo for the defence of his Majeſty's Prerogative from the leaſt hazard of any Infringement; which they always intended, and ſtill reſolve to preſerve inviolable: And that being done, they are fully aſſur'd of his Majeſty's Piety and Goodneſs in giving way, that this great Affair (upon which not only the Security, but the very Being of this Church may poſſibly hereafter depend) may be tranſmitted in ſuch a method, as may beſt ſtop the Mouths of all Adverſaries, and be moſt agreeable to the Canon and Practice of the Primitive Church (eſpecially in the firſt four General Councils) and give the greateſt Security to the Perſons of all that ſhall be concern'd in it (either as Conſecrators, or Conſecrated) from any Perſecution that may poſſibly be rais'd againſt them for it, in caſe it cannot be conceal'd. I perceive by ſeveral Paſſages

of

of your Lordſhip's late Letters, what an high eſteem you have of the Biſhop of *Ely*, and the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, in this Cauſe: and to ſay nothing of the reſt, I can aſſure your Lordſhip, that ſince the heavy burthen of ſolliciting this Buſineſs was impoſed upon me, nothing hath either been acted, or deſign'd, but by their full Approbation; nor any thing omitted, which they thought neceſſary: So that all the Delays which have interven'd, have proceeded from the difficulty of ſo weighty a Work, in ſo bad Times; and will be taken off as ſoon as poſſibly may be.

I have herewith ſent your Lordſhip an Extract out of the laſt Letter I receiv'd from one of them; that I may give your Lordſhip ſome better Aſſurance, than my bare Word, what their apprehenſions are as to this Particular: For it fully agrees with what I found to be the Senſe of the other upon ſeveral Diſcourſes; excepting only that Paſſage of the unreaſonableneſs of the time. It was occaſion'd by what your Lordſhip commanded me to ſignify to him (which I did in *terminis*) together with what, I could collect from the Diſcourſe of Mr. *Alleſtrey*, was your Lordſhip's Senſe upon the Caſe.

There

There is nothing in it, which your Lordſhip will not ſee to the bottom, without my Commentary, excepting that Paſſage—*But for the manner propos'd*, &c. and the Expedient thereupon, which I mention'd to him. And to clear this, I muſt beg your Lordſhip's Patience, firſt to hear what I collected from the Meſſenger's Diſcourſe, and then what I propos'd by way of expedient. For the former (if I miſtook not) I conceive your Lordſhip's Senſe was, that the Proceeding ought to be by a Mandate from his Majeſty to any three or four Biſhops, by way of Collation upon the Dean and Chapter's Non-Election: And that your Lordſhip grounded this Method 1. Upon his Majeſty's Prerogative. 2. Upon a former Conſultation with the Biſhop of *Ely*, and 3. Upon the conſtant practice in *Ireland*. In all which Particulars, I ſhall give your Lordſhip a faithful account of the Senſe of our beſt Friends here; and then ſubmit the Matter to your Lordſhip's ſecond Thoughts. Firſt it is the Opinion of them all, that the ſuppoſal of a Lapſe would more impair the King's Prerogative, than the Collation could advance it: Becauſe it would preſuppoſe a power of Election *pleno jure* in the Dean

and

and Chapters which they have only *de facultate Regiâ:* And for them to Petition for ſuch a Licence would be difficult, as to Elect if they had it: Many of the Deans being dead, ſome Chapters extinguiſh'd, and all of them ſo diſturb'd, as they cannot meet in the Chapter-Houſe, where ſuch Acts regularly are to be perform'd. And beſide this, ſuch Petitions were never attempted, till the King's pleaſure was intimated to them, that they might Petition: which was the Cauſe of the long vacancy of ſome Biſhopricks. 2. For the Biſhop of *Ely*, his own Anſwer is, that what he deliver'd as his Opinion in the former Conſultation, was to ſupply thoſe Defects, that could not be avoided in capitular Elections; ſuppoſing always the neceſſity of ſome Election, according to the conſtant practice of the whole Church of Chriſt. And that ſince he conſider'd of the method now on Foot, he is clearly of Opinion, it will conſiſt as well with his Majeſty's Prerogative, and much more with the ancient Canons of the Church. And 3. for the Practice in *Ireland*, the ſame Reverend Perſon's reply to me was, that he did not more deſire to live to ſee his Majeſty's Face, for any other Cauſe, than that

he might become an humble Petitioner, that the like Liberties might be reſtor'd to the Church of *Ireland*, which are continu'd in *England*; which would be a great Honour to his Majeſty here, and a greater Happineſs hereafter. And if your Lordſhip pleaſe to appoint any to turn over *Binius* (Tom. 3. to pag. 332. of the *Paris* Edition) you will find the Senſe of that famous Council of *Chalcedon*, as to this Particular, in a Caſe not only reſolv'd by the Fathers according to the Laws of the Church, but judg'd by the Emperor's Commiſſioners in that Council, to ſtand in force for future Practice. And this is one of thoſe four Councils, which were always held of greateſt Veneration in the Church, and are ſtill ſo much countenanc'd by the Laws of *England*.

Now for the Expedient mention'd in my Letter to *D. T.* it was, That his Majeſty would be pleas'd to grant his Commiſſion to the Biſhops of each Province reſpectively, to elect and conſecrate fit Perſons to ſuch and ſuch Sees, either aſſembled in Provincial Council, or otherwiſe, as they ſhould find moſt convenient (his Majeſty ſignifying, as he hath done, his pleaſure concerning the Places and Perſons) with ſuch

diſpenſative

diſpenſative Clauſes, as ſhould be found neceſſary upon the Emergency of the Fact: which Commiſſions may bear date before the Action; though all Contingencies, which may be neceſſary to be diſpenſed with, cannot be ſo clearly foreſeen, as to have them drawn up, till the thing be done: and then afterward, upon Certificate and Petition, to have his Majeſty's Ratification and Confirmation of the whoſe Proceſs; and the Regiſter to be drawn up accordingly by the chief Actuary; who may take his Memorial hence, and make up his Record there. And if this ſeem reaſonable to your Lordſhip, for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Prerogative; it would be one of the greateſt Obligations you can lay upon the Fathers and Sons of this poor Church, to ſatisfy his Majeſty in the whole and every Branch of it. I know, when I have weary'd your Lordſhip with this tedious Diſcourſe, there may be ſeveral Doubts and Queſtions rais'd upon it, which I hope I could give more clear Satisfaction unto, if I were preſent; and therefore I humbly deſire, that the Merits of the Cauſe may neither depend upon this diſtance of Place, nor the haſte I write in, and leaſt of all upon the In-

abilities of the Manager of it. I hope your Lordſhip's candid Interpretation of all things, will make this Letter ſupply the want of ſending ſome Perſon to give an account of this Affair, and perhaps him who is moſt unfitting in ſeveral reſpects for ſuch an Employment, and who to the beſt of his Power will not be idle (as occaſion is offer'd) though he be excus'd in this particular.

I have no more to add upon this account, but only, that (ſeeing none is yet nominated for *Carliſle*) it is the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Opinion (and his Pleaſure I ſhould ſignify it as ſuch) that your Lordſhip may do his Majeſty good Service in minding him, that it hath been always the prudence of our former Princes, to keep ſome equality of the Ballance between the two Univerſities *(cæteris paribus)* for the general Incouragement of Learning (whereunto his Majeſty may ſtill caſt in a Grain, in the Nomination to this Place, if ſo it be his Pleaſure) which otherwiſe he obſerveth will be overpois'd; when he conſiders both who are already in the Stock, and who are deſigned for the Supply. I muſt add his Proteſtation, that this is ſaid without Inſinuation

on of any particular Perſon; which both he and the reſt deſire may proceed freely from his Majeſty's Choice. And they bleſs God for his Majeſty's Care and Prudence, in making Choice of many worthy Perſons for that great Burthen of the Government of the Church, and the ſettling the Affairs thereof, when it ſhall pleaſe God to vouchſafe us ſo great a Mercy.

One thing more I muſt acknowledge, Mr. *Alleſtry* ſignify'd to me, as your Lordſhip's Pleaſure, that I ſhould ſend your Lordſhip Precedents of the Patents for the D. of *W.* and *Ch. Ch.* And I had not omitted it, if he had not promis'd me a Copy of the latter from *Oxford*, which I have not yet receiv'd: When it comes, I hope I ſhall ſupply the other from the *Rolls*; or if it comes not, tranſcribe them both, if there be any difference (for I gueſs they may there be had) and ſend them upon ſome other Opportunity. In the interim and ever I am

June 21.

For the Buſineſs of the Church, the continu'd great Indiſpoſition of *B. L.* (a Per-

ſon very uſeful every way) makes a new difficulty in it. I am very much urg'd by ſome of the reſt, to take a Journey to him; which I am very loth to do at this time, when there may be other uſe for me here. They are deſirous the Chaſme of *Carliſle* may be ſupply'd, while other things are preparing. It will be a hard Work to do it as it ought. I have made ſome enquiry into Matters of this Nature the beginning of Q. *Elizabeth*, and find it no Phraſe of courſe in the Statute (8 *Eliz.* c. 1.) when they ſpeak of the great Caution was then uſed, for which they refer to the Records.

June 27.

Indorſed, *June* 21. 1659.

N° X.

Superſcrib'd (B.) *Bruſſells*, 27. *June*, 1659.

SIR,

BEING aſſur'd that this will be put ſafely into your Hands, and that you have already receiv'd my Cypher, I do by the King's

King's Command tell you, that ſince he writ to you, he hath done all that is in his Power, to promote the Buſineſs of *Ireland*, in the way and method you have advis'd, and hopes he ſhall have good Succeſs. Yet he deſires you to preſs your Friend all you can; and that, if the other doth not advance it, he will. Our Intelligence from all Parts perſuades us, that *Harry Cromwell* hath not ſubmitted, as was reported; and it is a wonderful ſtrange thing, if he can think to ſtand upon his own Legs; or indeed that he and his Family can be any other way preſerv'd, but by the King's Protection: And therefore I am not without ſome wonder, that all his Friends ſhould not declare their Inclinations. I ſhould be very glad to hear as frequently from you, of your Hopes and Succeſs in this particular, and in the other of *Scotland*, as is poſſible; and you may be aſſur'd, we leave nothing undone on our parts, in reference unto either, that is in our Power; for it would give infinite Reputation to the King, and make him much the more conſider'd abroad, if it were believed, he had ſuch Friends at home.

I wiſh ſome good Friend would ſupply you; that you might not only have where-

withal to ſend Meſſengers hither upon any occaſion; but likewiſe that you might be able to relieve any honeſt Man, who attends and is fit to be imploy'd, when there is occaſion: And upon that account I do recommend the good young Man you laſt ſent; and would have mention'd him to that Purpoſe to you in the Letter I then writ; but that I knew your Stock was out with what was aſſign'd to *Jack Cooper*. But when you have any new ſupply, if you relieve *Grigg* with 20 *l.* it ſhall be all owned upon Account. I ſhould be glad to hear, that you had prevail'd with the young Gentleman, to beſtow ſome of his time upon *Leviathan:* And I beſeech you, preſent my humble Service to his Father; upon whom no Man looks with more reverence; and I pray God, that his not being at Liberty, be not the Cauſe, that nothing is done in the Buſineſs of Ordination. I am ſure the King can do no more in it; and is exceedingly afflicted, that they who can, do not; when they know his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſo particularly in all things concerning it. I pray tell me, whether my Lord of *Ely* doth not think, that my very good Friend Dr. *Couſins* hath proceeded farther than he needed to

have

have done, upon any Provocation Mr. *Fuller* could have given him. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am very heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant.

HYDE.

IT would be well, if you compounded the the old Buſineſs * live got half the Money in Hand. If two or three hundred Pound could be procured and returned over, it would come ſeaſonably.

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* In Orig. 225.

Receiv'd *June* 24.

Indorſed *June* 27. 1659.

N° XI.

Bruſſells, June 8. 1659.

SIR,

I Have receiv'd your's of the 20th of the laſt Month, which is exceedingly Satisfactory to the King in all Particulars: His Majeſty

Majeſty forbears to write himſelf, having nothing to add to what he hath formerly ſaid, and cannot wiſh the Buſineſs with reference to the ſeveral Perſons, in a better way than you have put it. Only he deſires, that as frequently as you meet with fit Opportunities, you will advertiſe him of the Progreſs you make: And the truth is, he is not better pleas'd with the general account of Affairs from any body, then what you give.

I am ſo fully convinc'd, by your Diſcourſe, in the Buſineſs of the Church, that I think my ſelf oblig'd to make ſome Apology for the obſtinacy, I might ſeem to have when Mr. *Alleſtry* was here, and to tell you from whence it proceeded. You muſt know, that we have always thought this Affair of ſuch a nature, that it is as neceſſary to make it as ſecret here, as where you are: And the truth is, except it be to my Lord of *Ormond*, and Secretary *Nicolas*, and my ſelf, there is not the leaſt thing of it known, nor, upon my Conſcience, imagin'd. It hath been no ſmall Affliction to me, that I have not had any to converſe with, in a Point of ſo much difficulty, who underſtands more of it than my ſelf; which God knows is too little.

little. And that Affliction hath been increaſed by the very poſitive difference of Opinion between thoſe, by whom I am very willing to be inſtructed. The Biſhop of *Derry* was, and I think ſtill is ſo poſitive for the *Iriſh* way, which I think he wiſhes introduced into *England*; that no way ſeem'd ſo ſafe to him, as conſecrating all the Perſons to void Sees in *Ireland*, and then removing them to others in *England*; which he thought would clearly elude all thoſe Formalities, which ſeem to perplex us. Dr. *Couſins*, (who to my Judgment underſtood the Affair much better, and in no degree liked the other way) aſſured me, that he had the Biſhop of *Ely*'s full Approbation of the former propos'd by him, of which I inform'd his Majeſty. And upon that Ground, and upon that Foundation, we adher'd to that Method and Order, much preferring the Biſhop of *Ely*'s Judgment and Advice in that Point before any Man's: And upon the ſame Ground his Majeſty is very willing to change, and acquieſce in the Opinion and Reſolution now propos'd; and leaves the whole diſpatch of it intirely to their care, both for the time, and the manner: only I muſt deſire, that the form

form of ſuch a Commiſſion, as is there judg'd neceſſary, may be ſent us, to a Letter; ſince I cannot have any help here; and then I will be accountable for the Secrecy. I will make another Excuſe to you for that impatience which * force appear in me, both in what I have written to the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and what I might ſay to Mr. *Alleſtry*, with reference to the time, and to all poſſible haſte in the finiſhing it. I will not mention the Age of the Conſecrators; though it hath put me into many a Fright. But I will tell you a Fancy of my own, which I will acknowledge to you, hath been more the ground of my Impatience; though it be but a Fancy, and never yet communicated to any Perſon. The late Revolutions in *England*, and the ſeveral Humours, and Diſtempers, and Jealouſies in ſeveral Factions amongſt themſelves, makes it a very natural Suppoſition, that there may fall out ſome avow'd Treaty with the King: and then the Presbyterians will not be over modeſt in valuing and computing their own Power; tho' I may tell you, I know them to be as far from Union, as any other Par-

* In Orig. 521.

ty.

ty. If I were a Presbyterian (and they have many wiſer Men, and know better how to compaſs what themſelves deſire) I would not propoſe to the King, to do any formed Act to the prejudice of the Church; becauſe I ſhould deſpair of prevailing with him: but I would beſeech him to ſuſpend the doing of any thing, that ſhould contribute to the former Eſtabliſhment; till there might be ſuch a mature deliberation, that the beſt Proviſion might be made to compoſe all Differences: and if I could prevail thus far; I ſhould hope by ſome continu'd Suggeſtions (which would be ſpecioufly enough adminiſter'd by Perſons of very diſtinct Intereſts) to ſpin out the time, till all the Biſhops were dead. You may eaſily believe, there would be concurrence enough in ſuch an Overture, from Perſons far enough from Presbyterians. In a word, it would be grateful to too many, and not reſolutely enough oppos'd by others; who in truth mean well, but are not yet convinc'd of the Miſchief of compliance in things which they call ſmall. If any ſuch Overtures ſhall at any time be made to the King; I doubt not, but he will diſcern the End, and conſequently not conſent to them;

yet

yet I do wiſh in all Events, that the Succeſſion were provided for. And now I have made you my Confeſſor, and if the Conſideration be of moment, it will prevail with thoſe who can give the remedy.

I pray remember my Service with all imaginable Reverence to my Lord of *Ely*, and aſſure him, that the King will always return that Candor, Benignity, and Equality to both the Univerſities, which he wiſhes; and I hope all, who ſhall be intruſted by him in that great Affair, will be as juſt and diſpaſſion'd in all their Interpoſitions, and look upon them as equal Lights to Learning and Piety, and equally worthy of all Encouragement and Protection. And if at preſent my Lord of *Ely* will recommend any Perſon to his Majeſty for the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle*, he ſhall be approv'd: And if my Lord will tranſmit a Liſt of Perſons to be ſpecially recommended to the King for any Dignities in the Church; I dare promiſe the Perſons ſhall find, that they could not have been better recommended. I know not what more to add, but my hearty Service to your ſick Friend, whoſe health I pray for, as a publick Concernment. To your ſelf I ſhall ſay no more, but that I ſhall think

think my ſelf very faulty, if I do not ſerve you very heartily, and if you do not with the firſt receive ſome Evidence of the Senſe the King hath of your Service. I am very heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant.

Receiv'd not till *Aug.* 29.

HYDE.

I pray deliver the enclos'd to Mr. *Cooper*.

Indorſed *June* 8. 1659. (with this Note in the Dean's Tranſcript) *I ſuppoſe it ſhould be* July 8.

N° XII.

Superſcrib'd (For Mr. *B.*)

Bruſſells, 25. *July*, 1659.

SIR,

SINCE my laſt unto you, which was of the 8th of this Month, I have receiv'd yours of the 27th of the laſt, and your others of the 1ſt, and 8th of this Month; ſo that though I retain my ſelf from writing directly

directly to you by the Poſt of this Place; becauſe I have not ſuch a Direction as will warrant it; yet you ſee your's to me comes very right that way. Mr. *Thorneton* and Mr. *Palden* have both acknowledg'd the ſeveral Sums from you: Which makes me wiſh, that you ſhould never be without a ſmall Sum in your Hands for ſuch Cauſes and ſudden Disburſements. I know not what to ſay more of your Friends in *Ireland* and *Scotland*; the laſt whereof, I hope, may be of preſent uſe; and a new Revolution may give the other an opportunity to do what he intended.

I hope it is only Modeſty in Mr. *Wren*, that makes him pauſe upon undertaking the Work, you have recommended to him. For I dare ſwear, by what I have ſeen of his, he is very equal to anſwer every part of it; I mean every part that requires an anſwer. Nor is there need of a profeſs'd Divine to vindicate the Creation from making Man a veryer Beaſt, than any of thoſe of the Field; or to vindicate Scripture from his licentious Interpretation. I dare ſay he will find ſomewhat in Mr. *Hobbs* himſelf, I mean in his former Books, that contradicts what he ſets forth in this, in that part, in which he takes

takes himſelf to be the moſt exact, his beloved Philoſophy: and ſure there is ſomewhat due to *Ariſtotle*, and *Tully*, and to our Univerſities, to free them from his Reproaches: and it is high time, if what I hear be true, that ſome Tutors read his *Leviathan*, inſtead of the others, to their Pupils. Mr. *Hobbs* is my old Friend; yet I cannot abſolve him from the Miſchief he hath done to the King, the Church, the Laws, and the Nation: and ſurely there ſhould be enough to be ſaid to the Politicks of that Man, who having reſolv'd all Religion, Wiſdom, and Honeſty into an implicit Obedience to the Laws eſtabliſh'd, writes a Book of Policy, which I may be bold to ſay, muſt be by the eſtabliſh'd Laws of any Kingdom, or Province in *Europe*, condemned for impious and ſeditious: and therefore it will be very hard, if the Fundamentals of it be not to be overthrown. But I muſt ask both yours and Mr. *Wren*'s Pardon, for enlarging ſo much, and antedating thoſe Animadverſions he will make upon it.

For the Matter of the Church, I can add nothing to what I ſaid to you in my laſt: And if my Lord of *Ely* will recommend

a Perſon to the See of *Carliſle*, he will be added to the reſt by the King. I am very glad *Venables* diſpoſes himſelf to a preſent Engagement for the King; and I hope he will be a very fit adviſer of Sir *George Booth*; who I believe hath good *Reſolutions:* but I hear he is very much diſhearten'd upon the Submiſſion of *H. Cromwell*, and ſeems to fear, as if Forces from *Ireland* might be pour'd upon him; which methinks is an over Apprehenſion. Therefore the *Embaſſador* wiſhes, that your Friends would ſpur on *Venables* all they can.

THOUGH your Governors are very reſerv'd in any ſevere Exerciſe of their Power; yet if they be let alone, till they ſettle their Militia; they will quickly take more upon them: therefore we wiſh to hear, that the late Faſts have produc'd their uſual Effects; and that both the Parliament and Council of State are reſolv'd into the Condition of other Men, and you even in that Caſe. We are not out of apprehenſion, that any ſingle Perſon choſen for the Government, may not upon theſe general rumours of Plots, do our Friends more Miſchief in four and twenty Hours, than the Parliament and Council of State have done

done ſince their Sitting: therefore it will be no wonder, if the King be ready to do any thing in his own Perſon, he ſhall be advis'd to by his Friends, or think neceſſary for their Preſervation; upon which his own Intereſt ſo much depends. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am very heartily,

SIR,

Receiv'd *Nov.* 10. Your affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Indorſed *July* 25. 1659.

N° XIII.

Superſcrib'd *Bruſſells July* 28. 1659.
(For Mr. *Burges*, theſe.)

SIR,

THE Day before this honeſt Bearer gave me your's of the 11th, I had writ to you, and ſent it inclos'd to him; which I hope he will find at his return, or ſhortly after; for it goes by a ſure Meſſenger, who muſt attend the Winds: and therefore I do

not repeat any thing I ſaid then, or in my former by Sir *Abraham Shipman*, who I hope is ſafely arriv'd. The King is very well ſatisfy'd with the account you have given him, and takes himſelf to be very much beholden to your Friend, who in the trouble he is in himſelf, takes his Buſineſs ſo much to Heart. His Majeſty deſires him to proſecute that of *Scotland* with as much vigour as he can: and if *Monk* will reſolve to declare for him, his Majeſty will ſo fully truſt him, as to be with him in his own Perſon. And he hath reaſon to be confident, that he ſhall not find many conſiderable Enemies in the North of *England*. You may aſſure your Friend, that he and his Friend ſhall find their full Accounts with his Majeſty. The other Buſineſs of *Ireland*, I perceive it muſt attend ſome new Revolutions, which probably may be at hand. I thank you for the Precedent, and ſhall expect the other as ſoon as you can. I am afflicted, that our ſick Friend finds not his health come on faſter. I want advice from ſome, what Dignity in the Church would be moſt ſuitable to your Acceptation, and in what Country you would wiſh it to lye; for the King hath given me

Charge

Charge concerning it; and I am not enough inſtructed. I pray help me in it. I have not time to add more, than that I am,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

YOU muſt never forget my Service to my Lord of *Ely:* and if he pleaſe to recommend ſome of his Friends to the King, they will find the fruit of it in all ways.

Receiv'd *July* 24. 1659.

Indorſed *July* 28. 1659.

N° XIV.

Sept. 14. 1659.

THIS is the ſecond part of my Task, and relates to the chief thing in my preſent Intention, the Buſineſs of the Church; concerning which your laſt hath given ſo full content to thoſe that really mind it, and rightly underſtand it; that I am by them commanded to return their humble

Thanks to your Lordſhip, and their moſt ſubmiſſive Duty by your Mediation to his Sacred Majeſty. It is the greateſt Evidence of God's Favour to this poor Church, that ſhe hath a nurſing Father of ſo great Piety and Candour; and not the leaſt, that he hath a Miniſter of ſo much Fidelity and unbyaſs'd Affections for her good in every reſpect: And it would be a very great ſhame and ſin too for us, that have the opportunity for it; if we do not upon every occaſion humbly propoſe ſuch things, as may give you a true Information, how that may be beſt obtain'd, which is ſo piouſly intended.

I much honour thoſe two Reverend Perſons, whom you conſulted in this great Affair; and if it would not be tedious, as well as ſuperfluous, I could give you yet a fuller inſight into the grounds of our Method, as it differs from theirs; that you may not rely upon the Authority of any Man farther than you ſee his Reaſons. But his Majeſty being already ſatisfy'd, and the Method approv'd on by your Lordſhip; my Labour will be more uſefully beſtow'd, in endeavouring to promote the Work with all poſſible ſpeed, for thoſe weighty Reaſons

ſons mention'd in your laſt; though you are pleas'd to ſtyle them no better than Fancies.

In *July* laſt I went a Circuit among ſome of thoſe, on whom the Work doth chiefly depend; and I found them very ready and willing to advance it; but in good hopes, there would be no need of this intended Method. I hope they are ſtill of the ſame Mind and Affections; ſeeing the ſame Reaſon that damps thoſe hopes, makes the Work more neceſſary: And I am ſure nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to ſerve them in it; and I beſeech your Lordſhip, as occaſion ſerves, to lay as many and ſtrict Commands upon me from his Majeſty, as you pleaſe, to quicken them in it: For I fear this Winter will go hard with ſome of them, that may worſt be ſpared in the due performance of ſuch a Work.

In my laſt I deſir'd ſome Aſſiſtance and Inſtructions, as to ſome particulars, that concern the Perſons nominated for Biſhops; but I was then in ſuch haſte, as I could not give you my Reaſons for it. I hope you have ſome good Aſſurance, that all of them will undergo that great Work; and yet it is diſputable among ſome of us here. For

I believe, all of them underſtand the weight of the Burthen ſo well, as not to make it the Object of their deſire; though I know withal, that ſeveral of them are reſign'd for any Service of the Church, whatſoever the Conſequences be. Thoſe that either are of great Years, or have great Dependences of Wife and Children upon them, have the ſtrongeſt Temptations to the contrary: and I could inſtance in ſome, with whom, it is thought, they may prevail; but how well thoſe Thoughts are grounded, I know not. I doubt not, but *S. N.* underſtands his Brother's Mind, and you from him; but otherwiſe ſome here are in doubt, what he will do in this Caſe (as things now ſtand) being a Perſon of much Prudence and Caution. There is another, whom I alſo much reverence, *D. M.* whoſe Years and Modeſty are ſo great; as it is thought by thoſe, that know him better than I, he will rather chuſe a private Life. And it were great pity to caſt ſuch a load upon him againſt his Will, now when he is come to that Condition, as to need a Coadjutor, if he were already in the Office: His Sight is almoſt quite gone; and his Infirmities otherwiſe ſo great, as he can hardly come up hither

hither to receive Conſecration, which is but the Preface to his Work. For theſe and the like Reaſons, I am encourag'd by thoſe that foreſee Rubs before they come, to deſire your Lordſhip to ſend ſome more Names from his Majeſty, to ſupply ſuch poſſible defects as theſe; if they ſhould fall out in theſe, or any other Perſons already nam'd.

But however, I beſeech you by the firſt opportunity to ſend the Name of a fit Perſon for *Carliſle*; for till then the Work muſt be at a ſtand; and the Biſhop of *Derry*, upon whom the Canonical diſpatch of it, as to that Election, wholly depends, is infirm, and cannot live long: And further, I muſt beſeech your Favour, to ſignify his Majeſty's Pleaſure concerning the ſupplying of the Biſhoprick of the *Iſle of Man*, which is in the Province of *York:* For though the Nomination of the Perſon belongs to the Earl of *Derby* (who deſires it may be done, and referrs it wholly to them, now that the Perſon hath refuſed it, to whom he proferr'd it) yet they will hardly do it without his Majeſty's Leave; and it is thought neceſſary to ſupply as many Places, as may be within that Province; conſidering how

ſmall

ſmall the whole number is, if they were all full.

Mr Lord of *Ely* returns all dutiful Acknowledgments to his Majeſty, and his humble Service to your Lordſhip: I perceive you miſunderſtood him, as to the poizing the number between the two Univerſities; for he never ſuſpected his Majeſty's equal Favour to both; nor thought him worthy of the Office of Biſhop, that is not of the ſame Temper: But however he has obſerv'd it, as a good encouragement to Learning, when young Students could recount ſuch and ſuch Biſhops of the ſame Univerſity, or College, with themſelves. It is not now indeed ſo conſiderable; ſeeing the rule of *Æn. Sylvius*, which was always good, is now indiſpenſably neceſſary, *Non hominibus dandas eſſe Dignitates, ſed Dignitatibus homines:* And for this and other Reaſons (with all dutiful Thanks) the Biſhop of *Ely* deſires to be excus'd, as to the recommending of any Perſon, either to *Carliſle*, or to any other Dignity; though he will not omit his Prayers, that God would always direct his Majeſty for the beſt, and at this time more particularly, when the reſettlement both of the

the Church, and Univerſities, is like to have ſo great an influence, not only upon the Souls of Men, but alſo upon his Majeſty's Government, to all future Ages. I have heard him ſay (and I know another of the ſame Temper) that he never was ſuiter for any Place in the Church; and I have heard others ſay, both of him and Biſhop *Andrews* before him, that neither of them ever gave any to any that were. It has been too common a Miſtake, to diſpenſe ſuch Places by Favour and Affection, and call them Preferments, and look upon them as Rewards; which are indeed (eſpecially now) only new Obligations to a far greater Work, and a much greater Charge upon our laſt Account. The Iniquity of theſe preſent Times hath rectify'd this Error in many: And it is the Opinion of ſome Churchmen, of the greateſt Underſtanding and Foreſight among us, that for one Age none can poſſibly have occaſion to fall into it again; though all other things ſhould anſwer our Deſire. The whole Revenue of the Church, ſuppoſing (which yet can hardly be imagin'd) it ſhould return intirely and immediately, will hardly allow Neceſſaries to the firſt Incumbents, by that time the Churches

are

are made fit for God's Service, and the Houſes for Man's Habitation; ſo that the Straw will be wanting, and yet the tale of Brick muſt be multiply'd ten fold. I beſeech your Lordſhip, excuſe this Digreſſion: theſe are not my Thoughts only, but alſo of the greateſt Maſters of Reaſon of our Tribe in this Place; which your former Candour hath given me the Boldneſs to repreſent unto you, in order to the good of the Church; and whoever of us thinks otherwiſe, will (I fear) either fall ſhort of his Hopes, or fail the Church in his Duty. A publick Spirit was always good in the Clergy, but now indiſpenſably neceſſary.

I have now ſent you the Precedents for the Grant of Deaneries, which have been ſo long expected; and I have purpoſely ſought out thoſe, that are of the moſt different Nature; and yet they differ ſo little, as I might have referred you to that I formerly ſent. Some little verbal differences there are, and the Clauſe of *Habendum*, as tranſpos'd in that for *Weſtminſter:* but which is beſt, your Lordſhip may judge: For my part, I take them rather to be caſual ſlips, than any difference in the Precedents, excepting only the Title, by which every

Church

Church is incorporated, and the name of the laſt Incumbent: Both which, it would be very inconvenient to obſerve in all Grants of this nature; and yet I find it not ſo neceſſary, but that one, or both are omitted in ſome Precedents, eſpecially thoſe granted of late at *Oxford*. If the laſt Incumbent be to be nam'd; it will occaſion a Queſtion as to ſome Churches now void, whether he that had the Grant under the Seal, but never any Inſtallment, nor ſo much as Inſtitution from the Biſhop, ſhall be reputed the laſt Dean. For inſtance, Dr. *William Fuller*, Dean of *Ely*, had the Grant of the Deanery of *Durham*, which was void by the death of Dr. *Gualter Balcanquall*, but never took Inſtitution to it, becauſe he would not quit the Deanery of *Ely*. Now ſuppoſing the Plenarty of the Church, in this caſe, is to be taken from the Inſtitution (as I conceive it muſt, being unqueſtionably ſo in Livings with Cure) then Dr. *Balcanquall* muſt be reputed the laſt Dean of *Durham*; and Dr. *Fuller* of *Ely* (and not Dr. *Beal*, who had the Grant of it, but no Inſtitution to it) and ſo in the like Caſes elſewhere, if any be. All that can be objected is a thing, wherein I think it my

my duty, upon this occaſion, to give your Lordſhip as clear Information as I can; becauſe there has been a long rooted miſtake in the Buſineſs. The Objection is, that the Grant is a mere Patent, and conſequently the Deanery is held of the King immediately *jure Coronæ*, and not *jure Eccleſiæ*, as where there is Preſentation and Inſtitution. To which I anſwer: *Non fuit ſic ab initio.* At firſt Deaneries were Elective, as Biſhopricks are upon a *Conge d'Eſlire*; if a * common Lawyer miſguides me not. And I think it continu'd thus till *Henry* VIII's time; who ſeeing the Pope's Uſurpation upon the Rights of Chapters, by Faculties and *Commendam*'s, took the Power from both into himſelf, under the Title of Preſentation: which afterwards (if not at firſt) paſt in the form of a mere Patent. In King *James*'s time I find them mingled among the other Patents at the Rolls: But in the time of the late King *Charles*, they ſtand upon Record among other Preſentations, yet ſtill the form of a Patent is continu'd. If I had the abſolute Liberty of the Rolls (as I muſt confeſs I have had great

* Hughs's *Parſons Law.*

Civilities

Civilities from an honeſt Man, that is ſtill a Clerk there) I could trace the Buſineſs clearly to the Fountain; but as the Caſe is, all I have ſaid is ſo conjectural, as not to be regarded any farther, than the Grounds here laid will inferr; and is not intended to adviſe any preſent alteration, but merely to inform your Lordſhip, and ſatisfy his Majeſty, in a Matter not uſually taken notice of, in caſe any alteration may hereafter be thought convenient. Only I muſt add, that upon diſcourſing the Point with my Lord of *Ely*, he tells me, the Miſtake has been long obſerv'd by Archbiſhop *Neal*, and others; and that they were about to give his late Majeſty a true Information in it, and petition, that it might be rectify'd, but were prevented by theſe late Troubles. And it is now more conſiderable; becauſe there have been ſome ill Conſequences of late drawn from it, which gave me the firſt hint to enquire into it. For inſtance, Dr. *Owen* retorted upon Dr. *Hammond*, that (even upon his own Principles) he had no dependence at all upon the Biſhop of *Oxford*. And I muſt confeſs, I wonder'd, when I firſt peruſed the Grant of the Deanery of *Chriſt's Church*, and found not the Biſhop

ſo

ſo much as mention'd in it; wherein I think it differs from every other Church, that is a Biſhop's See. The truth is (to uſe my wonted Boldneſs) the Biſhop is mention'd ſleightly enough in all other Precedents; but however (as I take it) in all other places (unleſs they were Collegiate Churches exempt from ordinary Juriſdiction) the Grant was always preſented to the Biſhop, from whom the Dean receiv'd Inſtitution, and then was inſtalled by the Canons or Prebendaries upon the Biſhop's Mandat. I hear it was thus at *Ely:* and I find by the Statutes of the Church of *Durham* (whereof I have a Copy) it muſt be ſo there; and I have no reaſon to doubt of the reſt: So that the laſt of theſe four Precedents here inclos'd (which is the King's Mandat for Inſtallment) was, I think, at firſt intended only for Collegiate Churches, which are exempt from Epiſcopal Juriſdiction; though now it is iſſued forth for Cathedrals alſo. I have writ it but once over; becauſe, *Mutatis mutandis*, it will ſerve for all: I had it from an Original, and not at the Rolls; for it ſtands not there upon Record; becauſe it paſſes not under the Great Seal, but either a part of it, or ſome leſſer,

leſſer, being affix'd to a ſmall Label cut off from the Parchment at the bottom. All that I ſhall need to add, as to the Precedents is, that where I have abbreviated any thing, it may be ſupply'd from the like Clauſe in the foregoing Precedent, to avoid unneceſſary trouble.

If your Lordſhip has receiv'd mine of the 8th paſt, I ſhall need to ſay no more; only it can be no tautology, to preſent again my moſt dutiful acknowledgment of his Majeſty's Goodneſs, in that good Opinion he hath of me, and my humble Thanks to your Lordſhip, for the great Favours you expreſs continually towards me. If by a Dignity his Majeſty means a Prebend, I have one already; if a Deanery, I think I could be moſt ſerviceable to the Church of *Durham*; being acquainted with the Statutes and Cuſtoms in part, and having two Livings near it to ſupport it, if there ſhould be need. But if any other place be thought of more advantage to this Church in general, or his Majeſty's Service in particular, I ſhall willingly ſubmit to his Command.

The laſt Letter I receiv'd from——

By this tedious Scribble, you ſee, I had rather create Objections, than not prevent all that poſſibly may be foreſeen. There is yet another, which now comes into my Mind; that in caſe any of the Biſhops (to avoid the Work, when it comes to the puſh) ſhould ask me, how it doth appear, that theſe are the Perſons and Places deſign'd by his Majeſty; all I can ſay is, to referr them to Mr. *Atteſtry*'s Word; unleſs your Lordſhip ſhall be pleas'd to ſend a Liſt of them in this O. I ſpeak not this, as tho' I fear'd it would be needful, but at all Adventures.

Indorſed, *Sept.* 14. 1659.

N° XV.

SIR, *Sept.* 26. 1659.

I Cannot expreſs the Satisfaction I receiv'd, in receiving your's of the 19th of this Month, which is the only Letter I have had from you, ſince the 25th of *July:* Nor have I, ſince the noiſe of the late Diſaſters, ventur'd to write to you; not knowing where, or in what Condition you are. And

And I am very confident, ſome of mine, which were put into honeſt Hands, are yet upon the way towards you, and will come ſafe at laſt; the Winds having for theſe two or three Months been nothing favourable to the Paſſengers from theſe Parts.

I ſhall not trouble you nor myſelf, with diſcourſing upon the late Misfortunes and Miſadventures; of the Grounds whereof I am totally ignorant, more than what relates to the treachery of one ill Man; and how that ſhould make ſo many Perſons fail in their Undertakings, I cannot comprehend. It is a ſingular comfort to me, and I am ſure will exceedingly pleaſe the King, that you retain the ſame vigour of Mind, and are as intent as ever upon contriving all Expedients for the advancement of his Service. And I am very ſure, his Majeſty will be very well pleas'd with what you propoſe concerning *Northamptonſhire*, which yields few Perſons of value, with whom we have any Correſpondence. I doubt not; but I ſhall ſhortly ſend you a Letter to the Gentleman you mention; who, if he be like his Grandfather, whoſe Name he bears, will be able to do more good, than his Father did hurt.

I know very well, that the Clergy have a very great Intereſt in that Country. I wiſh you could aſſure me, that they are better diſpos'd, than they have been heretofore. You will uſe your Credit, to keep that Gentleman's Heart right; and you may with a good Conſcience ſay all things of Acception and Kindneſs from the King to him: And that he ſhall ſhortly receive the Evidence of it from himſelf. I hope you do not diſcontinue your Negotiation in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and that the Perſons themſelves there are firm to thoſe Principles, which they own'd to you; and then, I doubt not, there will come a good ſeaſon for the diſcovery. I cannot imagine, that the other Addreſs to *Monk* could in any degree interfere with the Deſign of your Friend, which I conceive muſt be rather advanc'd by it. I long very much to receive the other Diſpatch you mention with the Precedents; and I ſhall have an opportunity by the ſame long Conveyance, within two or three Days, to write again to you; in which I ſhall inlarge upon the Buſineſs of the Church; in which you would think me the more impertinent, if all I had writ were

were come to your Hands. In the mean time, you muſt forgive me to tell you, that I am deceiv'd, if the Biſhop of *Oxford* make good his Word; or if he be not leſs diſpos'd to it, than moſt of the Function: and if he does deceive me, I will ask pardon heartily. I did write to you by the King's Direction, that the Biſhop of *Ely* would recommend a Perſon for *Carliſle*, and you need not doubt his Majeſty's Approbation, that there be a Biſhop conſecrated for the *Iſle of Man*. I know not whether the Collation be in the Earl of *Derby*.

I do beſeech you, that your next Letter may bring me an Aſſurance, that our worthy ſick Friend is perfectly recovered; and that he is not too much caſt down upon the late Misfortunes. I muſt recommend honeſt *Greg. Palden* to your Care, that when you have any Money to diſpoſe of, he may receive twenty Pound. He is a very good Youth, and deſerves well from his Majeſty. If you ſee him, pray let him know, that I have receiv'd two or three Letters from him; but he gives me no Advice, how mine ſhould find

him; which he ſhould do. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

Receiv'd *October* 13. HYDE.

Indorſed *Sept.* 26. 1659.

N° XVI.

Bruſſells, the 29. of *Sept.* 1659.

Superſcrib'd
212. 23. 12. 7. 461. 36.
108. 49. 498. 14. 21. 410.

SIR,

I Am very willing to believe, that tho' many of my Letters have lain long upon the way, they are before this time come ſafe to your Hands; and that I need not repeat any thing, I have ſaid to you in the Buſineſs of the Church: nor can add any thing to what I have ſaid. The King hath done all that is in his Power to do; and if my

my Lords the Biſhops will not do the reſt, what will become of the Church? The Conſpiracies to deſtroy it are very evident; and if there can be no Combination to preſerve it, it muſt expire. I do aſſure you, the Names of all the Biſhops who are alive, and their ſeveral Ages are as well known at *Rome*, as in *England*; and both the Papiſt and Preſbyterian value themſelves very much, upon computing in how few Years the Church of *England* muſt expire. It may be the hopes, which this laſt Summer adminiſter'd, of ſeeing ſome ſhort end of theſe Confuſions, have retarded the Work: but ſure the diſappointment of thoſe Hopes ought now to haſten it: And I have the King's Commands, to write very earneſtly to you, to ſpeak with the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and by his Advice to preſs any of the other Biſhops in his Majeſty's Name, to conſecrate thoſe Perſons, which are deſign'd by his Majeſty; who is moſt confident, that the Biſhop of *Ely* will give all the Aſſiſtance and Advice, which his reſtraint will permit him to do. I have in ſeveral Letters told you the King's Pleaſure concerning the Biſhoprick of *Carliſle*; And that his Majeſty willingly approveth,

of the Conſecration of a fit Perſon for the *Iſle of Man*. You cannot ſend better News, than that this Buſineſs is taken to Heart, and that the King ſhall ſpeedily have a good account of it. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am,

SIR,

Your very affectionate Servant,

Receiv'd *Nov.* 10. HYDE.

N° XVII.

Bruſſells this 17. *October*, 1659.

Superſcrib'd,

729. 549. 705. 99. 856.
250. 245. 831. 100. 859.
609. 858. 101. 24.

SIR,

SINCE my laſt to you of the 29th of the laſt Month (inclos'd, as I think, to Mr. *Thornton)* I have receiv'd yours of the 18th *Auguſt*, which lay ſo very long on the way, that there is no occaſion of replying to many Particulars in it; only, I hope, that

that you will continue your Sollicitation with your Friends, and they their Zeal both in *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Without doubt, if there be a good Diſpoſition there, they ſhall be viſited from abroad with ſuch Aſſiſtance, as may encourage them; and if *Monk* can be brought to any frankneſs, and will give any encouragement to it, I doubt not, but the King, or one of his Brothers, will be able to go to him, or near his Quarters, with a conſiderable Power: but it were well, he would expreſs himſelf, that he may be depended upon. I hope *Venables* was not engag'd in the Buſineſs of *Cheſter*; becauſe I do not find him nam'd in any of the Prints: but I would be glad to know from you, where he is, and how his Intereſt and Reſolution ſtands. I ſhall ſay only a word to you concerning Eccleſiaſtical Preferments; that there is no Deanery in *England* (*Weſtminſter* excepted, which his Majeſty hath in truth deſigned to a Perſon of very known and confeſs'd Merit) that the King hath in the leaſt degree made promiſe of to any Man; ſo that it will be your Friend's Fault (who, I am ſure, will not be guilty of it) if you are not very well provided: and if my Lord of *Ely* had

prevail'd

prevail'd with you, to have taken the Biſhoprick of *Man*; I am confident the King would not have ſuffer'd you to have continu'd there long, after your removal could have been avow'd. For the truth is, the King hath a very extraordinary Senſe of your Merit towards him and the Church. I wiſh you would once ſend the bleſſed News, that that Affair is taken to Heart, and provided for, as it ought to be. I did once, in ſome former Letter, offer you ſome Conſiderations, which I thought of moment in the Point; and my Opinion would be the ſame, if I were confident, that the King could land this Winter in *England* with 20000 Men. For aſſure your ſelf, thoſe Princes, who think Epiſcopacy of the Eſſence of Chriſtian Religion, would yet be very glad to ſee it determin'd, and expir'd in *England*.

I do beſeech you, preſent my humble Service to my Lord of *Ely*, whoſe Benediction I do hope to live to receive at his own Feet. I pray ſend me word, that our ſick Friend is in perfect Health. I am,

SIR,

Your very affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Indors'd *October* 17. 1659.

N°

N° XVIII.

Bruſſells, the 21. *November*, 1659.

SIR,

I Have by this laſt Poſt receiv'd yours of the 14th, which hath been kept on your ſide of the Water, by reaſon of the Troubles within, full three Weeks; and I have ſince that receiv'd another from you, under Mr. *Rombald*'s Cover, without a date; which I conceive was writ about the 26th or 27th. To all which I ſhall anſwer in order.

I am very glad you find the Baronet ſo well reſolv'd. I have writ for a Letter for him, which I ſhall ſend to you as ſoon as it comes to my Hands. I am glad you have an intereſt in Mr. *Chichley*, who is a very worthy Perſon, and my very good Friend. If you find him ſtartled, or unſatisfy'd with the Jealouſy that he finds there is of Sir *Richard Willis*, of whom I know he hath had heretofore an extraordinary good Opinion, you will eaſily perſuade him, that it is not poſſible for the King to loſe the Service of one he hath truſted ſo far, upon an eaſy and a light Suſpicion; which the King's Nature

is

is as far from, as any Vice: Therefore he muſt conclude, that his Majeſty hath ſufficient Evidence, to make him forbid his Friends, to have any Commerce with him. I am ſure I need not beſpeak your Care (in this Conjuncture which requires it) for the Negotiation with *Monk:* nor could there be any danger in the other deſign of interfering; and you well know your Friend did always wiſh, that it might firſt be propos'd to him by another. Mr. *Rombald* will be able to inform you from time to time, what Progreſs is made the other way; and ſo you will eaſily help one another. I do confeſs to you, this preſent Engagement looks, as if he had ſomewhat elſe in his Mind, than to vindicate a Power, that is not in being: However, that only can be the purpoſe of Sir *Arthur Haſlerig.* I do hope this Change may reſtore your Friend in *Ireland* to Power again; however that he will have an opportunity to do any good he hath a mind to.

Though a Conſumption be a very melancholy Diſeaſe; yet I am glad that it is no worſe with Colonel *Venables:* and if you get him up to the Town; I doubt not but you will make very good uſe of him. If Sir

Thomas

Thomas Middleton comes into theſe Parts, we ſhall all make very much of him, and do him all the Service we can, as he very well deſerves; but, I believe, he may from this Change, and what probably may follow it, find Encouragement to ſtay in *England*, where his Reputation is ſo great. I know not what to ſay of your fancy of a Neutrality in the Inland Countries; of which wiſe and honeſt Men upon the place can only make a Judgment. There is no queſtion, it would be well for the King, if there were very many Parties up in the Kingdom, upon ſeveral Intereſts and Pretences; but it will be a very hard matter, for any Perſons of known Integrity not to have their Intentions concluded, whatever their Profeſſions are. Beſides, they will be in danger of that fatal Diviſion in Point of Command, which hath deſtroy'd us ſo often: and I pray God, that even the King's own Commiſſions in that kind may compoſe Men to an Obedience and Submiſſion: but, I ſay, they upon the place can be only good judges of it; and I am very glad you have a Friendſhip with Mr. *Rombald*, who upon Communication will be able to give you much Information and Advice. I know

not

not what to add to what I have ſo often ſaid concerning the Buſineſs of the Church: the Accidents of every Day making the Work more difficult; which, if they are not ſenſible enough of, who can only prevent the Miſchief; I hope God Almighty will work one Miracle more for preſerving his Church, as he did many for eſtabliſhing it.

The *Engliſh* Letters are now come, without any from you; which I am ſorry for, in this conjuncture, when there are ſo many good things worth our knowing. I find, in the Relation of *Monk*'s Proceedings, your Friend mention'd as a principal Counſellor of his, and preferr'd by him; which I am heartily glad of; and hope that he will by degrees prevail with the other, ſo to declare himſelf, that he may be eaſily ſuperior to *Lambert* in numbers; which I doubt he is not. I wiſh either of them had once done any of thoſe Actions, as would make them irreconcileable to each other; and that ſome Blood were ſpilt between them. I am perſuaded, the King is by this time with his Face this way; for the Peace being ſign'd, the Miniſters were to part the 15th of this Month; and then the King intended

tended to return nearer home; being very well ſatisfy'd with the Kindneſs he hath receiv'd; and Letters being come away Poſt from *Dunkirk*, upon the News of the Army's Proceedings, and before our laſt Letter came from thence: Yet he was not arrived at *Dunkirk* two Days ſince. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am very heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

SINCE the writing of this, I have received both yours of the 28th and 31ſt of the laſt Month: But that with the Precedents is not yet come; nor have I time by this Conveyance, to reply to all the Particulars in yours; but I am amaz'd, that you had not then all thoſe Letters from me, which had lain ſo long in *Zealand* for a Wind: and I wonder the more at it; becauſe I have receiv'd a Letter from Sir *Abraham Shipman*, ſince his arrival, who had, I think, two Letters for you; and the reſt were ſent by a Gentlewoman, who went in his Company, Miſtreſs *Roſs*, directed

to

to Mr. *Cooper*; ſo that Sir *Abraham* will be very able to retrieve them: and in thoſe, I am ſure, I have ſatisfy'd many of the Particulars in yours, eſpecially thoſe concerning the Church. I think my laſt to you was under the ſame Cover, which will put this into your Hand. I will not fail to Morrow to write to the King, all that you wiſh concerning Sir *Thomas Middleton*; of whom I know his Majeſty will have a ſingular Eſteem; and for my part, I think him fitteſt to have the entire Command of thoſe Parts, and to chuſe ſuch Officers under him, as he would judge moſt proper for the Buſineſs: and I wiſh with all my Heart, the Lieutenant General of the ſame Name were with him, who tho' a *Scotchman*, is no more a Presbyterian, than you and I; and is indeed a Man of great Honour and Honeſty, and in very little Favour with his Countreymen. If you can get the Money of Mr. *Grigſon*, or any other Money, you may very ſafely pay the Aſſignation to *Grigg* out of it; and then, I pray, deliver thirty Pounds to Mr. *Rombald*, to be given to Major *Wood*, whom we ſhall ſend over from hence within a few Days. I can aſſure you, that the King hath

ſo

ſo juſt a Senſe of the inevitable Conſequences of the Univerſities being well or ill provided for in Point of Government; that when the time comes, he will manifeſt his great Care in that particular, eſpecially concerning *Chriſt* Church in *Oxford*; which if I had not look'd upon rather as the Government of a College, and ſo forgotten it as a Deanery; I could have told you, the King hath deſign'd it to a Perſon, who, your ſick Friend will tell you, is every way equal to it. And I do aſſure you, that the King is not more fix'd in any Principle, than in the Belief, that the Church can never be reſtor'd, and repair'd by any Expedient, but the Learning, Virtue, and Reputation of the Churchmen: and he will be ſo careful in making that Proviſion, that I have heard him often ſay, that he would abhor that Churchman, who would give the leaſt Sum of Money for the greateſt Preferment, and turn away that Servant, who would endeavour to get Money that way: and I think him as unlike to ſwerve from that Reſolution, as ever Prince was. God ſend our good ſick Friend perfect Health, and preſerve it to my Lord of *Ely*, that he may live to help in the repairing of the

Ruins, that are made; I have not time to add more.

Receiv'd
Nov. 20.

Indorſed, *Nov.* 21. 1659.

N° XIX.

Bruſſells, 28 *November*, 1659.

SIR,

I Have, by this laſt Poſt, yours of the 11th, two Days ſince, and Yeſterday thoſe of the 13th and 14th of *September*, and the 3d of this Month together by the long way; ſo that I think our Accounts are even, and that all mine to you, and yours to me are ſafely deliver'd. I ſhall not (indeed I cannot, in point of time) reply to all thoſe Particulars in your ſeveral good Diſpatches; but ſhall only mention what is applicable to preſent uſe: But I give you very hearty Thanks for the whole Information and Inſtruction, of which I ſhall always make the moſt advantage I can for the Publick. I can ſay no more with reference to the Church, but that if there be nothing hinders

ders it but the Winter, it will be quickly over, whilſt Preparations are making: and yet, God knows, it will be almoſt a Miracle, if the Winter doth not take away half the Biſhops, that are left alive; and I muſt ſtill lament, that ſome way is not found, that the Biſhop of *Ely* may be at liberty; which would carry on this Work more, than any Expedient I can think of. Concerning any Aſſurance we have, of any conſent from the Perſons nam'd, to undergo the Charge deſign'd to them, I can give you no Satisfaction; not knowing that any one of them hath been communicated with to that Purpoſe. And I have always been of the Opinion, that the Method you ſay was obſerv'd by Biſhop *Andrews*, and the Biſhop of *Ely*, is the right; and if I could help it, if the King were at *Whitehall* to Morrow, he ſhould never prefer any Man in the Church, who ſought it. And I think I have reaſon to believe, the King is of that Mind. The care that was taken in the Nomination of thoſe, who were ſent to you, was that fit Men might be appointed; nothing being ſo evident, as the Concluſion you alledge, that nothing but the great Merit of Churchmen can buoy up the Church;

yet upon all the Particulars it was thought, that they were Men like to ſubmit to the King's Determination. And it was always concluded, that ſome means would be found there, to perſuade them to do their Duties; and ſome Inſinuation, that Dr. *Lany* would be very unwilling to ſubmit to it, was the cauſe that he was left out, as the conſideration of Age and Diſability to travel, was the cauſe that Dr. *Sanderſon* was not named. And we were then inform'd, that Dr. *Manſel* was in very good Health, and that he liv'd ſtill in *Oxford*. If it be otherwiſe, and that his Age and Infirmities make him unfit, he muſt be diſpens'd with; Secretary *Nicholas* and I conſulted together of his Brother; and he was, and is confident, that he will depart from the Reſolution, which his Fortune and his Inclination might tempt him to, and wholly reſign himſelf to the King's Pleaſure; and therefore, if you pleaſe, let Dr. *Hinchman* acquaint him with it, and know his Mind. As ſoon as the King returns, which will now be, I am confident, within leſs than twenty Days, you ſhall receive the Liſt in Cypher under his Majeſty's own Hand, which was deliver'd by himſelf to Mr. *Alle-*

ſtry.

ſtry. But methinks, if ſome of them ſhould refuſe, or all of them, to come together, courſe might be taken, to conſecrate as many as are ready. But of all this Judgment muſt be made upon the Place. I am ſorry my Lord of *Ely* will not commend any particular Perſon; but it is abſolutely neceſſary, that by Communication with him and the other of your Friends, you return hither a Liſt of ſuch worthy Men, as are fit for thoſe Charges, and not like to decline them; and of the number the King may chuſe as he pleaſes. There is indeed too much reaſon to doubt, that if the Crown were reſtor'd to Morrow, the Church would not be in many Years repair'd; yet I hope it would not be in ſo miſerable a Condition, as you ſuppoſe; and that the publick and general Piety of the Nation will contribute to the repairing of thoſe Defacings and Ruins, which the general Madneſs and impiety hath diſhonoured the Nation with. And truly I am of Opinion, that the Church will be either totally ruin'd (towards which there is too great a Conſpiracy between Perſons, who agree in nothing elſe) or elſe, that it will be reſtor'd to a great Luſtre: for all Diſ-

courſes of the Treaty at the *Iſle of Wight* trouble me little; though it comes mentioned ſometimes to us by thoſe, who pretend no Diſaffection to the Church; and who pretend all ſhall be repair'd again afterwards. But as I am confident, the King will never endure it: ſo if he ſhould conſent to it, it can never be reduc'd into practice; or a Peace be eſtabliſh'd in the Kingdom by it. I look every Day to receive the King's Letter for the *Northamptonſhire* Gentleman, which I will diſpatch to you as ſoon as it comes. I have in ſome of my late Letters deſir'd you to accept of that Compoſition with Mr. *Grigſon*, which is very well made; and that out of it you give poor *Greg* the Sum I formerly mention'd to you: And I beſeech you, take it as a general Rule once for all, that whatever you ſhall find neceſſary to disburſe for the King's Service, for the relief of any honeſt Man, who hath merited from him, and is in great and unſupportable Want; his Majeſty will very willingly allow it, and thank you for the ſeaſonable Charity. And if it be now in your Power, I wiſh you would ſupply Sir *Theophilus Gilby:* who is a very honeſt Man, and to whom Mr. *Thornton*

can

can tranſmit the Favour) with twenty, or thirty Pounds. And it is heartily wiſhed, that out of ſuch Monies, as are collected for charitable Uſes, care might be taken of ſuch Perſons, who are in Miſery in Priſons, for no other Crime than their Loyalty; and amongſt ſuch, I hear Sir *Gervais Lucas* is in *Newgate* in great Extremity; who hath ſerv'd the King very honeſtly. He is a very melancholy Man, and very uneaſy to himſelf; and therefore I wiſh, if you know any body that is acquainted with him, that he ſhould be a little refreſhed and comforted with Converſation; and that he ſhould know, the King is not without a Senſe of his Condition. I ſhall let his Majeſty know to Morrow of the 100 *l.* you have tranſmitted to Sir *Thomas Bond.* I cannot but be very glad, that your Friend is one of thoſe, who is ſent up from *Monk* to treat: I hope you will be able to make ſuch Impreſſions in him, as may both diſpoſe him, and enable him to diſpoſe *Monk*; who if he be well inclin'd, may be ſure of Aſſiſtance, before he can be compell'd to fight. And I cannot but hope, that ſome account is given from him to the King himſelf; though you and I do not know of

it. I will be ſure to write to Morrow for thoſe Letters to your two Friends; and I believe I ſhall know the next Week, the very Day when the King will be here. And I may tell you, his Majeſty is very much deceiv'd himſelf, if both Crowns are not fully reſolv'd to aſſiſt him. I ſhall not hereafter make uſe of the Conveyance by Sea; nor will expect any thing by it, except ſuch Books as may be worth the ſending, and are too big for the Poſt. I cannot tell you, I have no more to ſay; for I am confident I forgot many things; but I am ſure, by that time this is done, it will be time to make up my Packet: you will ſay all from me of Kindneſs and Reſpect to thoſe, with whom you converſe; and believe that I am very heartily, and will give you cauſe to think I am,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant.

HYDE.

Indorſed *November* 28. 1659.

N° XX.

Bruſſells, 5. Dec. 1659.

SIR,

SINCE my laſt to you on this Day Sevennight, by the ſame Conveyance that will, I hope, bring this to your Hands, I am accountable to you for three of yours; that of the 7th, and the 14th, which came to me together by the laſt *French* Poſt, and your other of the 18th of the laſt Month, which I receiv'd with Mr. *Rombald*'s. To the firſt I need ſay little, but that you muſt impute it to the King's being in his Journey, that you do not receive the Letter for *Northamptonſhire*. He is by this time at *Paris*; and there, I am confident, he will write it, and from thence ſend it to you or me. I am ſtill in hope (though only upon the reaſon of it) that if *Monk* hath any Inclination to ſerve the King, he finds ſome way to inform his Majeſty of it; and then he would in time receive any Aſſiſtance or Countenance he can wiſh, even by the King's own preſence, or his Brother's. And I am confident, he will receive all the Encouragement *France* can give him. I

am

am of the Opinion, his Majeſty will be here the next Week, or very ſoon after. I do not think, any of our Friends will riſe, till they have ſome Countenance from one of the Parties; and I obſerve, by what you ſay, that *Monk* is much leſs Maſter, than I thought him to have been, of his own Army; yet he may quickly make himſelf ſtronger, if he take the right way; whereas, methinks, otherwiſe he ſtands in a very fair way ſpeedily to be broken; and his own Army will give him up. I confeſs, I do not like the preſent Poſture he is in. And this Agreement, how extravagant a one ſoever it be, will have for ſome time the Reputation of a Settlement; till ſome new Breach appears, which ſhould be haſtened, all that is poſſible. I know not what to propoſe; and I perceive very well, that you are very vigilant to do all, that can be done: And you are a better judge of that, than I can be at this diſtance. How comes it to paſs, that *Tinmouth* was not poſſeſſed by *Monk*, if Sir *Arthur Haſlerig* had the command of it, who, I ſuppoſe, is with *Monk*? However I am ſure, he cannot be compelled to fight, if he hath no mind to it; and may break *Lambert*'s Army, if it ſhall preſs him. You

ſay

ſay nothing to me of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, where he is, and what he intends. Here was a Gentleman the laſt Week, Colonel *Whitley*, who importuned me ſo much, and undertook to know, that it would not be unacceptable to Sir *Thomas*; that I writ half a dozen Lines of Kindneſs only to him, which he deſerves abundantly from us all. I pray inform me, whether *Cheſter* be diſmantled, according to the order of the Parliament, and what is become of Colonel *Venables*. I hear the *Lancaſhire* Gentlemen are as full of Spirit, as ever, and promiſe great things. Do not Sir *Henry Vane* and Major *Saloway* act with the Committee of Safety as much as any? Which I ask, becauſe I have ſeen a Letter, as if they had taken ſome Offence, and refuſed to bear a part in the Goverment, and that *Fleetwood* is neither ſatisfy'd with *Monk*, nor *Lambert*. I hope we ſhall ſhortly ſee more clearly through all. I have not time at preſent to add more, but that I am very heartily,

SIR,

Your affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Receiv'd *Dec.* 19.

Indorſed *Dec.* 5. 1659.

N°

N° XXI.

Bruſſells Dec. 26. 1659.

SIR,

YOURS of the 2d came to my Hands by this laſt Poſt; which it ſhould have done the Poſt before: but that is none of your fault. If mine have found the right way to you, you have had (ſince that of the 28th of the laſt Month, which you acknowledge) another of the 5th of this Month; ſince which time, finding the obſtruction in Communication, I have only writ to Mr. *Wright*, without troubling you. I ſhall not at preſent enlarge upon the Buſineſs of the Church more, than that I am perſuaded, that his Majeſty will not be forward to diſpoſe of thoſe Livings with Cures; having not yet, I think, made promiſe to any one in *England*. I pray let honeſt Mr. *Thornton* know, that I write to him this Day by the ſame Conveyance, by which I receiv'd the laſt; which, I believe, will come to his Hands within a few Days after this. Since I writ thus far, the King arriv'd with us, to our great Joy. You will not believe, that

that I have yet had time enough with him, to ſpeak about thoſe Acquittances, of which you ſhall receive ſome account by the next. And this very Minute Mr. *Alleſtry* is come to us, and hath given me yours of the 5th, which I have not yet time to diſcypher: but I am confident, we ſhall within a Day or two diſpatch ſome body towards you, by whom you ſhall not fail of an account of all that is neceſſary from,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

Receiv'd *January* 2. HYDE.

Indorſed *Dec.* 26. 1659.

N° XXII.

Superſcribed (B.) *Bruſſells, Jan.* 12. 1660.

SIR,

MY laſt to you was of the 26th of the laſt Month, under Mr. *Wright*'s Cover; ſince which time I have receiv'd yours of the 5th of the laſt Month to me, and another

another of the ſame date to the King, another of the 9th, and another of the 16th; and yet I do conclude, there is another upon the way, upon which the laſt referrs: I ſhall ſpeak to all the Particulars in order, and enlarge upon them by diſcourſe with Mr. *Alleſtry*, where it is neceſſary. Becauſe in that of the 5th to me, you mention Sir *Thomas Middleton*; I will in this place ſay all that occurs with reference to him, and tell you, that about a Month ſince Colonel *Whitley* was here, having been with Sir *Thomas* in the Buſineſs of *Cheſter*; he made very ample Relations of the Actions of Sir *Thomas*, and preſs'd me very earneſtly to write to him, as a thing that would not be unacceptable to him; and I was eaſily perſuaded to it; having in truth an extraordinary eſteem for Sir *Thomas*, upon what he hath lately done, and what you have ſaid of him. Since Colonel *Whitley*'s departure Colonel *Worden* is arriv'd here, who makes ſome Relations, which I do not underſtand; as if Colonel *Whitley* had in the late Action pretended to be ſent with a Commiſſion from the King, to command Sir *Thomas Middleton*'s Horſe, as Major-General; which I never heard of before, and am ſure he had

had no ſuch Commiſſion from the King. On the other hand, we have many Intimations from Friends in *London*, as if Colonel *Worden* were thought not to have done his Duty. They both ſpeak very worthily of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, and pretend great Truſt from him; and the latter hath a very large Teſtimonial, ſign'd by many Perſons of Honour and Reputation, and amongſt thoſe by Sir *Thomas Middleton* himſelf, or his Son; as if they deſir'd to have none elſe employ'd to them. Indeed the Teſtimonial is ſo large, as if it were provided to anſwer Objections, and to redeem an injur'd Reputation. The other Colonel is, I doubt not, a Man of very entire Affections to the King's Service; yet poſſibly may be infected with the Diſeaſe of the Time, to believe, that he knows beſt the ways to advance it, and thereupon may aſſume Truſts, which he hath not. Therefore, I pray, ſpeak freely with Sir *Thomas Middleton*, and know his Opinion of both theſe Gentlemen, that we may know the better, and anſwer this Matter particularly. It will not be an eaſy matter to ſend over any Men to *North Wales* from theſe parts; and I hope, when the Buſineſs is on foot in other Places,

North

North Wales will be able to declare upon its own Strength: and if Sir *Thomas Middleton* can make himſelf Maſter of *Shrewſbury*, having ſo good a back, it would be an excellent Poſt. I ſend you herewith two Letters from the King to your two Friends, which is all that his Majeſty can think of, in order to *Monk*. Since he knows there is a Letter for him from the King, and hath no mind to receive it; he would have the ſame ſhyneſs or perverſeneſs, if there were another ſent, or any Meſſenger employ'd to him. The Intereſt for which he declares, ſeems not worth ſuch an Engagement; and if his Conjunction with the *Scots* (at leaſt if the News we hear of it be true) be real, that Intereſt cannot be ſupported by him. Yet it is ſtrange, he nor any of his Friends ſhould not let the King know of their Purpoſes; if in truth he hath any good Purpoſes towards his Service. The whole dependance the King hath of any good from him, is from your Negotiation; and therefore the Service cannot be valu'd enough; and I hope you will perſuade Mr. *Otway* to purſue it effectually. The King is glad, *Redman* is gone for *Ireland*; where ſomewhat will

will be done, when the Work is begun in *England*; otherwiſe I do not ſuppoſe, that much can be done there to any purpoſe. I do not underſtand *Ludlow*'s part in this Buſineſs, nor to which Party he is inclin'd.

I cannot fully enough reply to yours of the 16th; becauſe, as you obſerve your ſelf, I cannot enough underſtand it, without ſeeing the other Letter, to which you ſay it is a Poſtſcript; and that is not yet come to my Hands; but I did, in mine of *Friday* to Mr. *Rombald*, ſay all that occurs to us here, upon conſideration of this enſuing Parliament; which I need not repeat; becauſe I know he will communicate it to you. I hope it will never be ſuffer'd to meet; ſince it appears abſolutely deſtructive to ſome Intereſts, and to provide for the Security of none: and if it be conven'd upon the Fundamentals mention'd in the Print, I do not ſee, how any body, who wiſheth well to the King, can give the leaſt countenance to it, let the hope of future Diſtractions from it be what it will. You may be confident, that the Moment of the Court of Wards to all Purpoſes, is ſo well underſtood, that all care ſhall be taken, which the temper of the time will bear; and that

temper may appear in a ſhort time to be different from what it is at preſent. I cannot enough wonder, that many of our Friends, who heretofore might reaſonably believe, that it was very neceſſary for them, to be in as much retreat as it was poſſible, and to keep themſelves from the leaſt Suſpicion of Activity againſt a Power, which was unqueſtionably able to ſacrifice them to it's Jealouſy or Diſpleaſure: I ſay, I wonder, that thoſe very Men, who I preſume are ſtill entire in their Principles, ſhould not now think it ſeaſonable to conſult together, how to make the right uſe of theſe Diviſions and Diſtractions; and by conferring with other Perſons of Honour and Quality, who have been of other Parties, and are ſufficiently puniſh'd for having been ſo, find a way how to provide for their own, and their Countrey's Security and Happineſs, and to prevent that ſharp Remedy, which in curing the Diſeaſe, may kill the Patient. I do heartily wiſh, that our ſick Friend, who I hope hath by this time recover'd a good degree of Strength, were now in *London*, as well for Temporal as Spiritual Conſiderations; and I believe, he would find opportunity to do good with

ſome

ſome Perſons, who are never to be approach'd but by Men, if not of their own chuſing, yet of thoſe, in whom they have entire confidence.

Since I writ this, I have receiv'd yours of the 16th, which ſhould have come to me the laſt Week; and, by Letters of a later date, I ſee ſo great a Change in all your Affairs, that I know not what to ſay. But if the Rump be re-eſtabliſh'd, and with that Reputation and Triumph, it ſeems to carry with it; we have miſtaken our Meaſures, and are for the preſent caſt farther back, than we had reaſon to fear; and muſt look about us, till we can ſee more Light: but I have yet ſome hope from the Temper of the City, which ſee their Slavery again at their Door, and from the Deſpair of *Lambert*, and thoſe who have adher'd to him; of all which we ſhall ſee the Effects very quickly; as, I believe, you do at this time ſee the utmoſt, that can be expected from either.

Give me leave in a word, before I conclude, to ask you a Queſtion concerning a young Gentleman, the Son of a good Father Mr. *Wickham*, a Fellow of *King*'s College in *Cambridge*. I have ſeen him, and

then he accidentally mention'd you, as a Perſon to whom he was well known; and ſeem'd to know, that you hold Correſpondence with me. I have never ſince heard from him, or of him; therefore, I pray, let me know what your Opinion is of him, and where he is. Since this was writ, which I intended Mr. *Alleſtry* ſhould have brought to you, the King hath receiv'd yours of the 19th of *December*, to which there is no occaſion to reply; ſince my Lord *Mordaunt*, who takes the Charge of this, can enlarge upon all Particulars. Mr. *Alleſtry* ſtays to be ſent upon the next occaſion. The King's Letter with A upon it: the other for his Friend Colonel *Clobery:* you will diſpoſe of them accordingly. I am,

SIR,

Receiv'd *Jan.* 12. Your very affectionate Servant.

HYDE.

N°

N° XXIII.

Superſcribed *Bruſſells*, 14. *Jan.* 1660.
729. 549. 856.
21. 245. 831. 99.

SIR,

IF my Lord *Mordaunt* be arriv'd (as I hope he is) you have receiv'd an Anſwer to all I had upon my Hand from you; and ſince his departure I have not heard from you: This is only to ſend (which was not ready when he departed) the Commiſſion for Sir *Thomas Middleton* to be Commander in Chief of the Counties of *North Wales*. What is to be done with reference to the Propoſition concerning *Shrewsbury*, muſt be left to my Lord *Mordaunt*, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners to adjuſt: if it were included in his Commiſſion, it muſt draw that whole County likewiſe under his Power and Command; and how that will ſuit with the good acceptance of my Lord *Newport*, and the reſt of the Commiſſioners of that Countrey, is not hard to gueſs; and yet, no doubt, they will be glad of any ſure way to take *Shrewsbury*, and to have

ſo good a Neighbour in *North Wales*, as Sir *Thomas Middleton*: therefore there is no way to prevent all Jealouſies and Miſtakes, but by bringing my Lord *Newport*, or *Andrew Newport*, and Sir *Thomas Middleton* together; who will eaſily agree, and proſecute any noble Deſign, and ſecure one another, and this Mr. *Rombald* and you will eaſily bring to paſs. We keep Mr. *Alleſtry* here for a few Days, for the next Diſpatch after the next Letters. God keep you and,

SIR,

Receiv'd, 26.

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Indorſed, *Jan.* 14. 1660.

N°

N° XXIV.

CHARLES R.

(L.S.) CHARLES by the Grace of God King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our Truſty and Welbeloved

We do by theſe Preſents appoint and conſtitute you to be Commander in Chief of all Forces, which are or ſhall be raiſed for our Service, within our Counties of giving you full Power and Authority to Order, Conduct, and Command the ſame, in all things according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of War; and therewith to Fight, Kill, and Deſtroy all, who are or ſhall be in Arms againſt us; and to ſeize on any Forts, or Places in Rebellion againſt us, within our ſaid Counties, and to keep and defend the ſame for us, and in our name; and to do and execute all Acts and Powers belonging to the Duty and Office of a Commander in Chief, appointed to command the Forces of thoſe our ſaid Counties: And we hereby require all Majors-Generals, Colonels, and other inferior Officers and

Soldiers under you, to obey you as Commander in Chief of the Forces of the ſaid Counties; and you are to be obedient to all ſuch Orders, as you ſhall receive from us: For all which this our Commiſſion ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant, to continue in force, till we ſhall ſignify our Pleaſure to to the contrary. Given at our Court at *Bruſſells* this Fourteenth Day of *January* 1660, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

N° XXV.

Inſtructions for our Commiſſioners within the City of London, *and the Liberties thereof.*

CHARLES R.

I. YOU ſhall meet together, as many as you can with Security; and after having read our Commiſſion, you ſhall in the firſt place proceed to the chuſing of a Commander in Chief of all the Forces, which ſhall be raiſed for our Service within the ſaid City of *London*, and Liberties thereof;

thereof; and ſhall then make Choice of ſuch Perſons of Intereſt and Reputation, as you think fit to be Colonels of Horſe and Foot; and accordingly inſert the Names of the one and the other in thoſe Commiſſions, which we have ſent you; by Virtue whereof the ſaid Perſons ſhall take the ſeveral Commands upon them, and be obeyed accordingly.

II. You ſhall draw as many Perſons of Intereſt and Quality, as you can, to conſult with you, and to join with you in the Engagement for our Service: And you ſhall let them know the great Kindneſs we have for that City, and our Reſolution to uphold their Authority; and in renewing their Charter, to grant them all thoſe Privileges and Immunities, which they have enjoyed under any of our royal Anceſtors; and that we will be very---to enlarge the ſame in any new Conceſſions, which may advance their Honour, Wealth, and Happineſs; and that we deſire nothing more, than that we may owe our Reſtoration to the Courage and Affection of that City; and that they may wipe out the Memory of all that hath been done amiſs by them, ſince the beginning of theſe Troubles.

III. You

III. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt Induſtry and Dexterity, to draw off as many of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, to join with you for our Service, as may be wrought upon, by promiſing them their full Arrears, and ſuch other Rewards and Preferments, as may be in our Power to give; and we will make good whatever you ſhall undertake for us; and you ſhall, at the time you think it fit, make Proclamation, in our Name, of Pardon to all Perſons inhabiting or reſiding within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, of all Treaſons, Felonies, and other Miſdemeanours, which in any degree relate to the late Troubles; except only ſuch, who ſate upon, and condemned our Royal Father of Bleſſed Memory to be murder'd, and were Actors in the Execution of that odious Judgment: Provided that all ſuch Perſons,---are to have the Benefit of the ſaid Pardon, forbear farther to conſpire againſt us, and are forward and uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to advance our Service.

IV. You ſhall uſe your utmoſt Endeavours, to prevent any unſeaſonable and raſh Attempts and Inſurrections: And as we do commit the whole modelling and forming the

the Deſign to you, or the major Part: So we do referr the timing it entirely to your Diſcretion; and do not expect, that you ſhall appear in it, till in your own Judgments you think it practicable, and beſt for our Service.

V. You ſhall let thoſe Citizens of Intereſt, with whom you communicate, know, that we have ſo full a Reſolution to uphold and preſerve their Privileges and Rights in all things; that if the preſent Lord Mayor can be wrought upon to ſerve us, or as ſoon as another ſhall be made choice of, who hath that Affection and Reſolution; as ſoon as he ſhall declare it, this our Commiſſion to you ſhall ceaſe; except he thinks it neceſſary to continue, for the better carrying on the Publick Service. And the entire Command of that Militia ſhall be in him; and all Perſons employed in it ſhall be obedient to his Orders. And if the *Tower* can be reduced, ſuch a Lieutenant ſhall be put into it, as he thinks fit, and makes choice of: And we do not wiſh a better Man poſſeſſed of that Command, than Major-General *Brown*.

VI. You ſhall communicate with our Commiſſioners of the General Truſt, or

with

with ſome of them in ſuch a manner, that they may be ready to give you ſome aſſiſtance from Neighbour Counties, as you may ſtand in need of, and to perform all other Offices, which you think neceſſary for the better Advancement and carrying on of the Service; all of you in your ſeveral Stations, uſing all Means to ſuppreſs Factions and Animoſities, among thoſe who wiſh us well, upon Titles and Superiority of Command: Since we ſhall think our Self as much beholden (and in ſome Caſes and Circumſtances more) to thoſe who obey chearfully, as to thoſe who ſhall Command moſt ſucceſsfully.

C. R.

N° XXVI.

Bruſſells, the 16. of *Jan.* 1660.

Superſcrib'd
729. 549. 856. 8. 245. 831.

SIR,

THis is the third Letter I have written to you within three Days; and probably they may come all to your hand together;

gether. Since mine of Yeſterday, I have receiv'd yours of the 23d of *December*, under Mr. *Rombald*'s Cover, and by what Conveyance I know not, being now diſappointed of that which ſerv'd us ſo long. I ſhall not ſay any thing more concerning Sir *Thomas Middleton*, but to tell you, that ſince mine of Yeſterday, in which I ſent you his Commiſſion, I have receiv'd a very civil Letter from him, in anſwer to mine. I need not deſire you to confirm his Son in thoſe worthy Principles, with which he is poſſeſs'd, and to aſſure him of the King's Kindneſs, which he may be very confident of. I do not conceive it probable, as I have told you in former Letters, that the Buſineſs of *North Wales* will ever be begun, by ſending Force from abroad thither; being at a great diſtance from any Place we can hope to tranſport; but if there be a want of Arms there, and Sir *Thomas Middleton* can appoint any place, where they may be with Security deliver'd and receiv'd; all ſhall be done from hence, that is poſſible.

When I mention'd Lieutenant-General *Middleton* to you, I did it only, as a wiſh of my own; knowing him to be a Perſon of very great Honour, and very entire Principles,

ciples; not with the leaſt thought of recommending any Man, but thoſe whom Sir *Thomas Middleton* himſelf ſhall deſire or chuſe: and if he ſhall deſire, that the King will ſend him, or any other; I preſume his Majeſty will do it. I am heartily ſorry, the good old Man feels the Infirmities of Age; yet I hope he will live to ſee the King at *Whitehall.* I am very heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

Receiv'd 26.

HYDE.

Indorſed *Jan.* 16. 1660.

N° XXVII.

Bruſſells, the 22. *Jan.* 1660.

SIR,

I Have two Days ſince receiv'd yours of the 2d of this Month, by the way of *France*, and ſince that your other to the King, and to my ſelf, by the uſual Conveyance, which will, I am told, be hereafter as ſecure again, as it was heretofore; and therefore

therefore I ſhall uſe it to Morrow, to Mr. *Rombald*. I will not inlarge upon the death of the Biſhop of *Exeter*; becauſe I will charge Mr. *Alleſtry* with that Diſcourſe, in which I can uſe no Patience. If that Biſhop were long ſick; I would be glad to hear, how he expreſſed himſelf to thoſe Friends, who were about him, in thoſe Particulars, in which he ſuffer'd in his Reputation, of not being zealous for the Church. Mr. *Alleſtry* is commanded by the King, to go in his Name to any of the Biſhops, upon ſuch Errands, as my Lord of *Ely*, and my Lord of *Salisbury* ſhall judge fit. If his Majeſty doth not write by this opportunity to the Earl of *Derby*, it is for want of time; for his Majeſty receiv'd his Letter but this Morning, and I am ſure will write to him by the next. I wiſh he may keep his Liberty, and fall no more into thoſe Mens Hands. If there be any thing to be done ſuddenly in that County; Mr. *Rombald* can furniſh you with Commiſſions of all kinds, that ſhall be neceſſary: and I am of Opinion, it were well thoſe Commiſſions were put into the proper Hands in the Counties, as ſoon as may be; which would enable them the better

to

to model and direct their Designs against a fit Conjuncture, and in the mean time, there need not be above two or three in a County consulted with.

If my Lord *Mordaunt* be with you, you have receiv'd the King's two Letters for your two Friends; and I long very much to hear, what they both think of *Monk*; who, I hope, hath not with that Formality disclaim'd the King in the head of every Regiment, as I hear, Sir *Arthur Haslerig* reports.

I should be glad to find, that our Friends in *Northamptonshire* have done themselves no harm, by their late Motions; and that as many honest Men get into the House upon the new Elections, as is possible. These quick Revolutions, without a broken Head, do so astonish all People abroad; that if the Rump sit any time without new Confusion, it will get Reputation abroad, and be acknowledg'd by their Neighbours, as a settled Republick. The King left an Acquittance with Sir *Thomas Bond* for the 200 *l.* but since you desire a distinct Acquittance for each Sum; I send them here to you; and you may make use of the other, upon another occasion. I pray remember

member me very kindly to Mr. *Cholmeley*, as my good Friend, of whom I have a great eſteem. *Grig. Palden* laments his Condition to me, which I know not how otherwiſe to remedy, than by recommending him to you, as I have formerly done; preſuming that when you have Money, you will aſſiſt him. I would fain hear, that our ſick Friend is perfectly recovered. God ſend us once well to meet. I am ever

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Indors'd *January* 22. 1660.

N° XXVIII.

Bruſſells, Feb. the 20. 1660.

SIR,

YOURS of the 27th came to me ſo late the laſt Week, that I was compelled to make my Excuſe to you by Mr. *Rombald*, for not anſwering it then; and the ſame Day I receiv'd your other of the 20th; and ſince that another of the 30th, by the way of *Paris*; and by this laſt Poſt I have yours of the 3d of this Month; but that of the 13th of *January* is not come to my Hands; and if it were ſent to *Calais*, to be from thence convey'd hither; it is very probable, it was (amongſt thoſe many Letters, which were ſent by one Mr. *Leonard*) taken, and carry'd into *Dunkirk*, and from thence ſent, with the poor Gentleman, to the Council. I ſhall anſwer all your Letters in order, as they were writ, except, upon the occaſion of the Subject, I ſpeak at once to any Particular, that may run through all your Letters. I am glad Sir *Thomas Middleton* hath ſo good an Opinion of Colonel *Whitley*, who truly, I believe, is

is an honeſt Man; the Danger only is of over Activity, and preſuming to be employed, when he is not; nor do you anſwer me, whether he did pretend to Sir *Thomas Middleton*, to be ſent by the King to him, to command the Horſe as Major-General, which Colonel *Worden* affirms. I have not heard of any Teſtimonial he hath procur'd; which indeed is no way to vindicate a Man's Reputation; ſince few Men will refuſe to ſign a Paper, that is brought to them. And Colonel *Worden* profeſſes, that he receiv'd his Teſtimonial very unwillingly; which he was forc'd to take by the frank importunity of his Friends, who were offended at ſuch Reproaches, as they found rais'd againſt him. The King is very glad, that you have receiv'd Sir *Thomas Middleton*'s Commiſſion; and that he is ready to accept the Truſt, when the Seaſon ſhall be ripe.

What I ſaid concerning *Shrewsbury*, was not that I thought it unfit to be in Sir *Thomas Middleton*'s Hands: I know very well, how it lies to *North Wales*, and the great advantage they may receive from each other; and no Man is ſo fit to be Governour of it, as Sir *Thomas Middleton*, who

offers to contribute ſo much to the poſſeſſing of it: but what I ſaid upon that Occaſion, concerning my Lord *Newport*, was, that it would be fitter to be tranſacted, and conſented to by an Aſſociation with *Shropſhire*, than by an abſolute Diſpoſition of the King's. And I nam'd my Lord *Newport* only, as the principal Perſon of that County, and one very much affected to the King's Service, not as Commander in Chief; which I do not believe he will ever affect to be. He is too wiſe a Man, to keep any thing in his Mind of former Paſſages, that may breed a Diſturbance in the preſent Service: And no body can be ſo fit to negotiate ſuch an Aſſociation, as *Andrew Newport*; and therefore, I pray, let my Lord *Mordaunt* and Mr. *Rombald* diſpoſe *Andrew Newport* in ſuch a manner, as you will do Sir *Thomas Middleton*, that they may meet together, and ſettle the Aſſociation: and I ſhall then wonder if the *Shropſhire* Gentlemen ſhall not be very willing, that Sir *Thomas* ſhall be Governor of *Shrewsbury*, when he hath been the principal means to take it: and that is all I ſhall ſay of that Matter, more than my very hearty Service to Sir *Thomas* and his Son, of whom his

Majeſty

Majeſty hath all the Confidence imaginable.

Concerning the Buſineſs of the Church, I will confeſs truly to you, I am always aſham'd of mentioning it to his Majeſty, who is as much troubled and aſham'd, that there ſhould be no more care taken of it by thoſe, whoſe part it is, when he hath done all that he can. I cannot blame you, for not being deſirous of accepting of the Biſhoprick of *Man*; which if you ſhould do, no body will accuſe you of Ambition. So that you will not thereby be leſs capable of preſſing on the Work; but on the contrary, will give a good Example to others, by ſhewing them, that for the Church's ſake you expoſe your ſelf to as much danger, as they can do; and when you can receive nothing to recompenſe it. The King bids me tell you, that as he doth intend you a much better Preferment, ſo if it be found neceſſary, that you ſubmit to this for the preſent Service, you ſhall not continue in it, after his Majeſty ſhall be able to remove you from it. I hope what Mr. *Alleſtry* will ſay from the King, when he ſhall be heard, will prevail with the Biſhops to proceed to the diſpatch of the whole; and if they ſhall

find it counſelable firſt to provide for the Northern Province (if the Perſon deſign'd by the King for *Cheſter* ſhall refuſe) that they chuſe as for *Carliſle* (which he leaves to them to do) ſo another fit Perſon for *Cheſter*; and then ſince the Election for *Man* is in my Lord of *Derby*, and he hath conferr'd it upon you, and much time may be ſpent in the alteration; I hope your Friends will perſuade you to accept of it, for the facilitating the reſt.

I have heard much good of Mr. *Cholmeley*, and know well, that he is well known to the King and *Ormond*; and I ſhall be very glad upon any occaſion to ſerve him, and to be acquainted with him; as I was very well with his Father and his Uncle *Harry*; who, I hope, will yet prove right. The Addreſſes from *Northamptonſhire* and the other Counties are very good, notwithſtanding all Clauſes, which will do good in the way, and no hurt in the End.

Sir *Theo. Gilby* is a very honeſt, and a modeſt Man, and a good Officer; but I am ſorry he calls ſo ſoon upon you again, as if he were to be a ſtanding and a conſtant Charge. I have writ to my Lord *Mordaunt* to do ſomewhat for him, which I hope

hope he will do: and if you pleaſe let the whole 20 *l.* be given to *Grig.* who complains too of great Neceſſities; but they muſt not think, that they can be wholly ſupported from hence. I do thank you with all my Heart for giving me an opportunity to ſend my Service to *Clem. Spellman*, whom I know to be a very worthy Perſon, and whoſe Affections the King is obliged to Reward; which he reſolves to do. I pray remember my Service very kindly to him; and let him know, that I did receive the Books long ſince, with a very great Senſe of the Obligation, and did return my Acknowledgment by at leaſt three ſeveral Letters to Dr. *Ryves*; which it ſeems he never receiv'd. I have had froward Fortune with reference to *Clem. Spellman*, to whom I heard one Gentleman, without any Authority from me, did very impertinently and abſurdly deliver a Complement in my Name: and all thoſe Ways, by which I did in truth endeavour to let him know, how much I am his Servant, have been diſappointed. I pray know of him, whether his Father left no advance in the Gloſſary. It would be very good News, if I could hear of my Lord of *Ely*'s being

in full Liberty; to whom I pray preſent my humble Service. The truth is, I have little hope of the Buſineſs of the Church, but by his being at Liberty; and therefore I hope he will make no ſcruple of accepting it, if it be offer'd, or if it can be reaſonably obtain'd.

I have receiv'd the Note from Sir *Th. Bond*, and will return you another either now or very ſpeedily. I conceive by yours of the 30th, that Mr. *Otway* is before this time with you; and then you cannot be long kept in ſuſpence, what *Monk* reſolves to do; and if *Clarges* hath the Courage to ſhew him the King's Letter, it muſt work upon him as much, as if it had been written to himſelf. I conceive the Letter you deſire from the King, is for Colonel *Redman* (though there be ſome miſtake in your Cypher) and the King hath writ the incloſed accordingly. I do confeſs to you (tho' very many are of your Opinion, and would find out Expedients accordingly) I am not ſo much frighten'd with the fear of thoſe Perſons, who by being poſſeſs'd of the Church- Crown- and Delinquents Lands, will be thereby withheld from returning to their Duties, except they might be aſſur'd to retain the ſame. (1ſt.) I do not think the number

number ſo very conſiderable of all thoſe, who are intangled in that Guilt, that their Intereſt can continue, or ſupport the War, when the Nation ſhall diſcern, that there is nothing elſe keeps off the Peace. (2ly) They who have the greateſt ſhare in thoſe Spoils, are Perſons otherwiſe ſo irreconcileable, either by their villainous Reſolutions (as Sir *Arthur Haſlerig* and others) that no Overtures of that kind would work upon them, but would be turn'd into Reproach: and as the number of thoſe is not great, ſo the greatneſs of their Poſſeſſions makes them more Enemies than Friends, ſetting all other Guilt aſide. (3dly) Though it be not in the King's Power to alienate either Crown- Church- or Delinquents Lands, and therefore his offer (if he ſhould make it) would be valu'd accordingly; and it is hardly poſſible, that any Parliament, which owns the King, can be ſo conſtituted, as to ratify ſuch an Alienation: ſo no particular Man, who is poſſeſs'd of ſuch Lands, and will really do ſignal Service for the King, can doubt that it is in the King's Power, and muſt be in his Will, to make him ample recompence for any Service he ſhall do him; and that he ſhall be a good Husband,

band, as well as good Subject, by returning to his Duty, and ſerving the King effectually: and therefore you may eaſily undertake from the King, and in his Name, to Colonel *Redman*, that he ſhall not find his Fortune the worſe for ſerving the King; but that if he ſhall do it vigorouſly, he ſhall be ſure, either to have a good Title given him to the Lands in *Ireland*, of which he is poſſeſſed, or at leaſt to continue him in the Poſſeſſion of them, till he receives a valuable recompence to his own Satisfaction: And if you can let us know, what Lands they are, of which he is poſſeſs'd, I believe, it will be in our Power to ſay more to him for his preſent Satisfaction. And what I ſay to you concerning *Redman*, you are to take as ſaid with reference to any others, who are in the ſame Condition and Diſpoſition to ſerve the King; and you may cauſe them to be treated with in the ſame manner, and upon the ſame Aſſurance.

I am very much taken with Mr. *Steward*'s Caſe, and did hope that our laſt Letters would have brought us ſome News of the Cities Reſentment of it; but I believe they will avoid all ſharp Expoſtulations, till they can make a clearer Judgment of *Monk*'s Reſolutions;

Reſolutions; of which, methinks by your's of the 3d, you ſeem ſtill to retain ſome hopes: and it is evident enough from his Carriage, that he is willing all Parties ſhould retain a fair hope of him. There is no doubt, it is in his Power (if he be once well reſolv'd) to make himſelf ſo ſtrong, by a Conjunction with honeſt and worthy Men, that he need fear no oppoſition; but may bring all to paſs, that he can reaſonably deſire, or others deſire from him; and he takes very ill Meaſures of his own Intereſt, if he doth not believe, that it can be more advanc'd by his adhering to the King, and eminently promoting his Right, than by any other courſe he can take; and in truth, that no other advancement can be pleaſant or laſting to him: but if he ſhould prove ſo falſe and ſo fooliſh, as to give himſelf up to the Imagination of a Republick; I hope the good Spirit, that already appears throughout the whole Kingdom, will be heighten'd with Indignation and Obſtinacy, to proteſt againſt a Submiſſion and Subjection to ſuch an extravagant and abſurd Government, as is now over them; and conſequently will refuſe all Payments of Taxes and Impoſitions, and fill *Weſtminſter-Hall* with

with Proceſs and Complaints to the Judges, for the Oppreſſions they ſuffer againſt Law: So that they may not be only without hope of a ſolid Settlement, but may receive ſuch viſible Oppoſition, as may take away all their Reputation with their Neighbours, of their being like to ſettle; and then will be the time for thoſe Presbyterian Pulpits, which would be thought to have any Principles of Allegiance, to diſcharge themſelves efficaciouſly.

The Expreſs you mention in yours of the 3d, is not yet arriv'd; ſo that having anſwer'd every particular in all yours, I might very well give you eaſe from further trouble at preſent; but I am compelled to enlarge this very long Letter, by an unhappy Information, which Secretary *Nicholas* now gives me from Mr. *Baron*, who ſends to him, to deſire me to forbear writing any more in Mr. *Rombald*'s Cypher; becauſe, he ſays, the Council of State hath gotten a Copy of it; which I cannot imagine; ſince as I am ſure it hath never been out of my own Hand; ſo that there can be no ſuch thing from hence; and I cannot imagine, that he would be leſs carefull there; and it is very natural for them to give out ſuch Brags,

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as they do, of their great Skill in diſcypher-ing, for which no body needs to fear them, if they write carefully in good Cyphers. However as I ſhall be in great pain, till I know the contrary, and eſpecially till I know, that my Letters of the laſt *Friday*, under my Lady Abbeſs's Cover, came ſafe to him; which I ſent upon an Invitation from thence, and an Aſſurance, that they ſhould be very ſafely deliver'd; ſo I will forbear writing to Mr. *Rombald* himſelf, till I am better inform'd. Therefore toge-ther with this, I pray let him know, that I have receiv'd his of the 20th, and the King his other of the 30th, but that of the 13th is miſcarry'd, as yours of the ſame date did.

You will receive a Note ſign'd by the King, which, how obſcure ſoever, his Ma-jeſty hath done upon his deſire, and upon his great Confidence in Mr. *Warwick*, to whom he will cauſe it to be deliver'd, and then give his Majeſty a fuller account of the Contents and Effects of it, and of that particular, which I mention'd in a former Letter to him, by the King's Command, concerning Mr. *Warwick*, and to which his Majeſty hath yet receiv'd no Anſwer.

The

The King gives him many Thanks for the Information he ſent him concerning *Whiting*, who lives not in this Town, but at *Bruges*; where he is able to do more Miſchief by thoſe Offices, than if he were here. We heard before, that *Lockheart* had given notice of Mr. *Alleſtry*'s paſſing to *Dover*, before he could get thither; by which the Guard was ready to ſeize him at his landing: and the ſame Offices had been perform'd for Sir *Jo. Stevens* and his Friend. We had no Suſpicion of this Fellow, whom we never ſaw; yet he hath been recommended as an honeſt Man, and worthy of the King's Protection, by ſome Men, who in truth are ſo, and, I am confident, thought this Fellow honeſt. We will take the beſt courſe we can concerning him; yet the King deſires Mr. *Rombald* to inform himſelf the beſt he can of him, and to let his Majeſty know, who Mrs. *Leonard* is, to whoſe affection he is ſo much beholden; and out of tenderneſs to her and her Daughter, he will be more deſirous to prevent the abſolute ruin of this Knave: and, I pray, let us receive an anſwer to this Particular as ſoon as may be. And if the length of this Letter

ter doth not tire you, you ſhall never have cauſe to be abſolutely weary of,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

Receiv'd *February* 19. HYDE.

Indorſed *Feb.* 20. 1660.

Nº XXIX.

Bruſſells, March 8. 1660.

SIR,

MY laſt to you was of the 20th of the laſt Month; not having dared ſince to venture any Letter by the Poſt, upon the Alarm I had of their having gotten a Copy of my Cypher with *Rombald.* I have ſince that time receiv'd three from you, one of the 7th, another of the 9th, and another of the 13th; and the King had, to every one of thoſe, one to him of the ſame date; and I ſee you are very apprehenſive of the ſame Miſchief by the diſcyphering our Letters, which you impute to Art, as you have great reaſon to do, if your Letters and others have

have been diſcypher'd, as well as Mr. *Rombald*'s. I confeſs to you, as I am ſure no Copy could be gotten of any of my Cyphers from hence; ſo I did not think it probable, that they could be got on your ſide the Water. But I was as confident, till you tell me you believe it, that the Devil himſelf cannot diſcypher a Letter, that is well written, or find that 100 ſtands for Sir *H. Vane*. I have heard of many of the Pretenders to that Skill, and have ſpoken with ſome of them; but have found them all to be Mountebanks: Nor did I ever hear, that more of the King's Letters, that were found at *Naſeby*, than thoſe which they found diſcypher'd, or found the Cyphers in which they were writ, were diſcypher'd. And I very well remember, that in the Volume they publiſh'd, there was much left in Cypher, which could not be underſtood; and which I believe they would have explain'd, if it had been in their Power: but you can eaſily ſatisfy your ſelf in this Point, if you either make a Cypher your ſelf, or write half a ſcore Lines out of ſeveral other Cyphers, and ſend them to the Artiſt: and you will then be convinc'd your ſelf, and be able to convince others; and

and then it will be to no purpoſe to traffick any more in thoſe Commodities. In the mean time we muſt look out the ſafeſt way for Conveyances: and truly I do not find, that many of mine have miſcarry'd: and I have perſuaded Mr. *Wright* to uſe the Conveyance by my Lady Abbeſs, which brings many other Letters very exactly to me. I hope you have receiv'd long ſince the King's Letter to my Lord of *Derby*. You may aſſure Sir *Thomas Middleton*, that the Commander in Chief for *South Wales* is left to be choſen by the Commiſſioners, as in moſt other Counties; and if Mr. *Maunſel* hath thoſe affections, which many believe him to have; it is very probable, he will be choſen: for we have not heard from *Laborne* of late Years; though the King believes well of him, and would be very glad, that he appear'd. I hope by this time you have ſpoken with Mr. *Alleſtry*; and I can add nothing to what hath been already ſo often ſaid in that Affair, but my hearty Sorrow, that nothing is yet done in it; and whoever the Objecter was, the King will not do him ſo much Credit, as to make any alteration in his Nomination: and the Objecter muſt be of Age to remember,

that he who was laſt Biſhop of *Worceſter*, was never Biſhop of any other place. You have indeed too much reaſon to doubt, that he who makes thoſe Scruples, will never do any thing he ſhould do. I would be very glad, you would tell me, who it is.

I hope you have receiv'd the King's Letter for *Redman*, which was ſent with others by an Expreſs; ſo that I cannot fear the Miſcarriage. As *Monk*'s proceeding hath been very myſterious throughout: ſo nothing is more wonderful, than the Secrecy of all, that hath been tranſacted in *Scotland*; of all which Intrigue the King knows no more, than he doth of his preſent Intentions; nor hath any Expreſs been diſpatch'd from *Scotland* to the King, to give him any account of what they demanded, or the other promis'd; therefore the King deſires you would uſe the beſt means you can, to inform your ſelf of all the Particulars. His Majeſty is abundantly pleas'd with the account you give him of your Friend, upon whoſe Affection he depends; as likewiſe upon his Diſcretion to proceed in that method and pace, he finds moſt convenient, who can beſt judge of his

Nature,

Nature, and how he is to be approach'd; and when it is ſeaſonable, he will ſhew him the King's Letter to him, and may aſſure him, that he cannot be diſappointed in any Expectation, he ſhall entertain of the King's Kindneſs. You receive herewith a Letter from the King to Sir *Henry Cholmeley*, which you will deſire his Nephew to ſend to him; and you may aſſure Mr. *Cholmeley* of the King's great Kindneſs to him, and of the Senſe he hath of the many Services he doth him. It would be great pity, that the Buſineſs of *Yorkſhire* ſhould be diſturb'd by any Factions and Emulations amongſt themſelves, how good ſoever their Intentions are. It is long ſince I ask'd you in a Letter ſomewhat concerning *Toby Wickham*: and if you are acquainted with him, I would be glad. I ask'd you where he is, and what he doth: I preſume Mr. *Cholmeley* knows all that concerns him.

This hath been written theſe two Days; and I meant not to have made any addition; but the Expreſs is juſt now arriv'd with the great News, who likewiſe brings your Letter of the 21ſt, which gives the King great hope, that *Monk* is better diſpoſed and reſolv'd, than he yet avows:

However the Buſineſs is in a good way; and he will by degrees be brought to it; if he had not rather, others ſhould have the glory of ſuch an Action, than himſelf: But, methinks, this calling another Parliament is the fartheſt way about, and I believe not eaſy to be practis'd. I pray cauſe the inclos'd to be deliver'd to Mr. *Cholmeley*. God ſend us a good Meeting, and me Opportunities to ſerve you as,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

Receiv'd *March* 6.

HYDE.

Indorſed *March* 8. 1660.

N° XXX.

Bruſſells, 1. *April*, 1660.

I Do acknowledge to have receiv'd the Sum of one hundred Pounds by the Directions of Mr. *B.*

CHARLES R.

N°

N° XXXI.

Bruſſells, 2. *April*, 1660.

SIR,

IN mine of *Saturday* laſt to Mr. *Wright*, I deſir'd him to excuſe me to you, for not acknowledging yours of the 10th, both to the King, and my ſelf; which I had then newly receiv'd; as I had your former of the 2d of the laſt Month. The King is abundantly ſatisfy'd with the account you give of your Friend; and hath heard nothing, that ſhould perſuade him, that *Monk* hath withdrawn any of his Confidence from him: but it is very true, one Letter from a reaſonable good hand (which doth not ſuſpect, that we know any thing of him) mentions him, as a great Stickler with the Officers, to promote that Remonſtrance, which the General quaſh'd; and I find many others, eſpecially about *Cheſter*, who believe *Redman* to be an Anabaptiſt, and that *Brigade* to be even ready to proteſt, and engage againſt the preſent Government: but nothing of thoſe Diſcourſes make any Impreſſions here; but his Majeſty promiſes

himſelf great Effects of both their Services. And truly (if we may believe, what ſome ſober Men of the City ſay of *Monk* himſelf, and ſome Expreſſions of his to them) we may reaſonably believe, that he is not only without any Malice or Sharpneſs towards the King, but even with very good Purpoſes for his Service; of which I hope we ſhall ſhortly ſee the Effects. I am now leſs frighted, than I was, concerning your Letters, by what you ſay of the Diſcypherer; of whom I can give ſome gueſs; if he be a Doctor formerly of *Oxford*, and now of *Cambridge*. But then I cannot again imagine, how any of our Letters have come to be diſcypher'd: for I am ſure he cannot do it, if they were written carefully; nor have I heard of any that have been ſent from hence, that have been diſcypher'd: it is too much, that thoſe from thence have met with that Misfortune; and I think you once told me, that ſomewhat writ in your Cypher had met with the ſame Fate. I pray inform your ſelf of that again, and let me know the worſt of it.

I have not been able to compute, that any Letters of mine to you have miſcarry'd; and there muſt be ſome great miſtake, if that

that Letter, in which my Lord of *Derby*'s was inclos'd, hath not been deliver'd to you: it was writ the 20th of *February*, and ſent by a Servant of Sir *John Greenvill*'s: all the Letters were made up in a Cover to him; and it ſeems by yours, that you receiv'd that Letter of the 20th; and how you could miſs the other, I cannot imagine; except it were by miſtake made up, either in my Lord *Mordaunt*'s, or Sir *John Greenvill*'s Letter: however I ſend you another of the ſame from the King to my Lord, which I hope will have better fortune. I pray remember my Service to Sir *Thomas Middleton*, and let him know, that Colonel *Worden* being ſent for over by his Friends, is now return'd; and truly we have not found, upon all the enquiry we have made, any thing that reflects upon him, in point of Credit; ſo that he carries with him the King's good Opinion; and I hope, he will be ready to do him all Service there: and I muſt do him ſo much right, that no Man can magnify Sir *Thomas Middleton* more, than he hath done upon all Occaſions. Concerning the Pardon, it ſhall be diſpatch'd here upon an Hour's warning; if the Party will cauſe it to be drawn there to his Sa-

tisfaction (there being no body here that can do it) and if he will get it engroſs'd, one Draught for the Record, and the other for the Great Seal. And then it ſhall be done with ſo much Secrecy, that the King's Secretary *Nicholas* and my ſelf ſhall only know of it; but there is no Clerk here, for whoſe Secrecy I will undertake. There need not be ſo much as a Blank left for the date, in the Engroſſment for the Seal; for I will put my *recepi* upon that, to which the King's Hand is to be, according to what ſhall be fill'd up in the other. Mr. *John Heath*, who will be eaſily found there, and is of the King's Counſel, may be deſir'd, for the more validity, to ſet his hand to the Docket; which I am confident he will do; if he be ſhew'd this part of my Letter, and upon my Aſſurance, that he ſhall find his Warrant in Secretary *Nicholas*'s or my Hand; and then let it be ſent over by a faithful Meſſenger, who ſhall not ſtay an Hour for his Diſpatch. And when all this is done, the Party may be very confident, that the King intends him other Rewards, than a Pardon: and in the mean time, he may aſſure himſelf, for the quiet of his own mind, that the King doth as heartily par-

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don him, as he desires pardon himself in Heaven.

I hope Dr. *Morley* is by this time with you, and will join with you in the Business of the Church; of which I can say no more, but that I hope God Almighty will not put it into their Power, who care so little for it, to suffer it to expire. The King is very well pleas'd with the account Mr. *Cholmeley* hath given him, and is very confident of his Uncle: But when any thing is to be done in *Yorkshire*, the King desires, that Mr. *Cholmeley* would be there upon the place, in order to bring the King's Friends into the Conjunction; and those of inferior Condition may, I suppose, appear at the beginning; though the rest of the greater Quality may forbear, till the Season shall be judg'd ripe. My Lord *Langdale* is not in this Country, but retir'd to a Monastery in *Germany*, to live with the more frugality. I shall write to him, how much his Countrymen desire him.

I pray remember my Service to our Friend Mr. *Spellman*, and give him Assurance of all the Offices I can perform towards him; and I do not doubt, but to be able to serve him, at least to such a degree as he proposeth.

poſeth. The Presbyterians and their Humours and Appetites muſt be now ſo well known; that I hope no Arts or Artifices are omitted to diſpoſe them, for their own ſakes, as much as is poſſible, to repair the Ruins they have made; and then the worſt of them will be ſo contradicted and controuled by the beſt, that the Schiſm will appear. There are ſome of them, who have been eminent enough, when they were againſt us; who now either really are, or are willing to appear converted as well to a Piety towards the Church, as a Loyalty towards the King. I am,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant.

HYDE.

Indorſed *April* 2. 1660.

N° XXXII.

Superſcribed For 40. 816.

Breda, April 16. 1660.

SIR,

WHEN honeſt Mr. *Wright* left us, I had ſo much upon my Hands to diſpatch, that I oblig'd him to make my Excuſe to you, for not writing; which he promis'd me to do very confidently; and next to not writing at all, the Diſpatch I ſhall now ſend you, in the acknowledgment both of yours of the 23d and the 30th, will need a new Excuſe; for the truth is, I now am almoſt in as much haſte, as I was when he left me. The King came hither but on *Wedneſday*, and I but the laſt Night: ſo that having but two or three Hours, to make uſe of a ſafe Meſſenger, I can hardly find the Letters I am to anſwer. The Proſpect of your Affairs looks very well towards us; and I am perſuaded, that *Monk* will in the end appear to have proceeded like a ſober Man; and aſſure your ſelf, your Friend cannot be without a very good acknowledgment, for contributing much towards

wards that Temper; and whatever Jealouſies there be among themſelves, between the Civil and Martial Counſellors; I do not find, there is any of the laſt Claſſis, by whom *Monk* is like to be advis'd, or who are like to do him ſo much Service in the Army, as your two Friends are: and therefore, I pray, continue your Interpoſition with them, with all the Encouragements that can be deſir'd from the King, of which they may be moſt confident. And here I muſt not omit to tell you, that ſome Perſons of unqueſtionable Affections, and of great Quality, have ſent lately to the King, to make Propoſitions to him, of engaging Colonel *Clobery*, as a Perſon moſt able to do him Service with the General: They not imagining, that we have any Knowledge or Communication with him: nor do we pretend it; but ſeem to decline to write ſuch Letters, as they deſire, out of an apprehenſion, that he is of the Republican Party, and not to be wrought upon. This we think very neceſſary you ſhould know, and it may be he himſelf; leſt it ſhould be intimated to him, that there is an ill Opinion of him here; which ſometimes falls out, by the weakneſs of our Friends; when

to

to avoid ſome unſeaſonable Overtures, or a more unſeaſonable Diſcovery, we ſeem to have Prejudice towards thoſe, in whom we have moſt confided.

Lord *Mordaunt* tells me of a Miſtake you incurr'd, in delivering a wrong Letter to Colonel *Redman*; but I ſuppoſe, you have ſince rectify'd it, by delivering the right Letter to him; otherwiſe I would have ſent you a Duplicate of it; as I did of that to my Lord of *Derby*, which I hope came ſafe to your Hands.

I am heartily glad, that Dr. *Morley* is with you; whom you will find a very worthy and diſcreet Perſon, and fit to keep you Company, in allaying the too much Heat and Diſtemper, which ſome of our Friends are, in this unſeaſonable Conjuncture, very much accuſed of; in ſo much as this very laſt Poſt hath brought over three or four Complaints to the King, of the very unskilful Paſſion and Diſtemper of ſome of our Divines, in their late Sermons; with which, they ſay, that both the General and the Council of State are highly offended: as truly they have reaſon to be; if, as they report, there have been ſuch Menaces and Threats againſt thoſe, who have hitherto

hitherto had the power of doing hurt; and are not yet ſo much depriv'd of it, that they ought to be undervalu'd. One Dr. *Griffith* is mention'd, for having preach'd a Sermon of that kind, and ſince printed and dedicated it to the General; who, they ſay, is extremely offended at it. Other Perſons are likewiſe nam'd, as guilty of the ſame Indiſcretions; who are ſo well known to me, that I do not believe it; and the King is very earneſtly deſir'd, to ſend ſome ſuch Order and Reprehenſion, under his own Hand, to reſtrain thoſe, who profeſs Devotion to his Service, from ſuch Exceſſes. But it is not eaſy to do it, in that way that is preſcrib'd; nor are we willing to believe, the Information is exact in all Particulars. However the King is really troubled at it; and (extremely apprehenſive of Inconvenience and Miſchief to the Church and himſelf, from Offences of that kind) hath commanded me to deſire, not only you and Dr. *Morley*, to uſe your Credit and Authority with ſuch Men, and to let them know, from his Majeſty, the Senſe he hath of it; but if you find occaſion, that you do ſpeak to the Biſhops of *Ely* and *Salisbury*, to interpoſe their Authority, to conjure thoſe

Men

Men to make a better Judgment of the Seaſon, and not to awaken thoſe Jealouſies and Apprehenſions, which all Men ſhould endeavour to extinguiſh. And truly, I hope, if Faults of this kind are not committed, that both the Church, and the Kingdom will be better dealt with, than is imagin'd: and I am confident, thoſe good Men will be more troubled, that the Church ſhould undergo a new Suffering by their Indiſcretion, than for all that they have ſuffer'd hitherto themſelves. I ſhould not have enlarged ſo much upon this Particular, without Command; and I ſhould not have receiv'd that Command, if his Majeſty had not receiv'd very particular Information and Complaint in the Point; and I am ſure this Advertiſement cannot be ill taken; though in truth there ſhould have been no grounds for the other. I wiſh you all Happineſs, and am very heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Indorſed, *April* 16. 1660.

N°

N° XXXIII.

Breda, April, 22. 1660.

SIR,

MY laſt to you was of the 16th, under Cover to Mr. *Wright*, when I had many of yours upon my Hands undiſcypher'd; ſo that I am now to account to you for yours of the 16th and 19th paſt, to the King and to my ſelf, and another of the 26th to my ſelf. The King is very glad, that there is ſo good an Underſtanding between *Monk* and your Friend; and he hopes all will proceed hereafter without any Rubs, and that the Army will be reduc'd to a good Temper, both by putting out ill Men, and by bringing in good. I am very glad, that Colonel *Venables* is Governor of *Cheſter*; of whoſe Affections the King hath not the leaſt doubt; yet I have thought to ask you a Queſtion concerning him long, whether he be of the Independent Party, in Point of Religion; which I have heard confidently averred by ſome, who have great kindneſs for him, and aſſurance of his Affection to the King, and together with that,

a great

a great Opinion of his Parts and Underſtanding; which methinks ſhould hardly conſiſt with the other.

Mr. *Wright* ſpoke to me of thoſe Sums to be return'd to Dr. *Earles* and Mr. *Hawles*, which I was not able to do; but I think Lord *Mordaunt* undertook to do it at *Antwerp*; but I would know, whether it be done or no. I am perſuaded, I did ſend that Acquittance you mention: however you ſhall be ſure to receive another very quickly. You do not ſend me word, in whoſe Hands *Shrewsbury* is put: I wiſh it were in Sir *Thomas Middleton's*. The King knows not what to ſay more of the Buſineſs of the Church; and preſumes that my Lord of *Ely*, and the Biſhop of *Salisbury* will be able to make a Judgment, how things are like to ſucceed, and proceed accordingly. I pray remember me very kindly to *Clem. Spellman*, and tell him, that I have Authority from the King to aſſure him, that he ſhall find himſelf in his Care; and he will quickly find the Effects of it. I did mention the firſt place to the King; but have not yet mention'd this laſt, which is nam'd by you; nor do I think it equal, either in Profit or Reputation, to the

other. Beſides, if I am not deceiv'd, there was ſome Grant made of it to Sir *Edward Warder*'s Son at *Oxford*; it having been an Office for ſome Deſcents in that Family: however I am very glad, he hath ſuch a Collection of the Papers, which I ſhall be very glad to receive from him, when we meet; and will rather deferr it till then, than put him to the trouble of ſuch a Journey in this Conjuncture; when his Preſence there may be of more uſe. And truly, I hope, it will not be long, before we meet. When Lord *Mordaunt* was here, he told me of that Miſtake concerning Colonel *Redman*'s Letter, which proceeded not from any Error here; for you acknowledg'd the Receipt of it long before the 20th of *February*, when I ſent that for the Earl of *Derby*. And I remember, you told me, that you once thought to have ſent it to him into the Country; but his Friend chang'd his Opinion; and having ſent him word, that he had it for him, reſolv'd to keep it in his Hands, till he came to Town. That to him was directed with an *R.* and the other for my Lord of *Derby* with a *D.* Nor can there be any proper Excuſe made in ſuch a Caſe, but to let him know the

true

true Miſtake, that you gave him one Letter for another: and I now ſend you the Duplicate of the former. I find there have been more Miſtakes concerning him, than concerning Colonel *Clobery*; and that he hath been generally taken to be fix'd to the Republick Party: and it may be he hath been the more able to do Service that way. Since I writ thus far, I have receiv'd yours of the 6th of this Month; upon which I have neither time, nor, in truth, occaſion to enlarge much. Only I will not omit to tell you, upon what you ſaid in your former of the 30th, and in this, that you may be moſt confident, the King will be moſt tender in parting with the Revenues of the Church. And I cannot imagine, that longer Leaſes can be preſs'd for, than three Lives, reſerving the old Rent. And I cannot chuſe but hope and believe, that how untoward accounts ſoever ſome of the Presbyterians make, there will be a better Bargain made for the Church, than is yet imagin'd.

Since Dr. *Morley* hath not yet his Cypher by him, I muſt deſire you to tell him, and to make uſe of the Advertiſement your ſelf, that the King very well approves, and deſires, that he and you and other

diſcreet Men of the Clergy ſhould enter into Converſation, and have frequent Conferences with thoſe of the Presbyterian Party; that if it be poſſible, you may reduce them to ſuch a Temper, as is conſiſtent with the good of the Church: and it may be it would be no ill expedient to promote that Temper, to aſſure them of preſent good Preferments in the Church. But in my own Opinion, you ſhould rather endeavour to win over thoſe, who being recover'd will have both reputation and deſire to merit from the Church; than be over ſolicitous to comply with the Pride and Paſſion of thoſe, who propoſe extravagant things. As what can be ſaid to the Divine, who is not only ſo well ſatisfy'd with his Rebellion, but would require other Men to renounce their Innocence, and juſtify him; which I am confident no Parliament will ever do? You find by my laſt, how ſenſible the King is of thoſe Indiſcretions of Dr. *Griffith* and other Clergymen, and of the great diſſervice it doth him; which I perceive by yours, is as much as we heard before. I ſhall not need to deſire you to apply all poſſible Remedies to it; and if the Lord *Fairfax* were there (as I hope

he

he will be ſhortly) thoſe Gentlemen will find, that he doth in no degree think himſelf beholden to them. I ſhall add no more, but that I am very heartily,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Servant,

HYDE.

Indorſed *April* 22. 1660.

THE incloſed from the King to Colonel *Redman* is not the Duplicate, but an Enlargement of what he writ formerly, taking notice of the Miſcarriage and Miſtake of the former.

N° XXXIV.

Breda, May 20. 1660.

GENERAL MONK,

I Was the laſt Week diſpatching *Bernard Greenvile*, with my Anſwer to yours of the 20th of the laſt Month; when in the inſtant as he was departing, I receiv'd the good News of what was done on *May* Day, upon the reception of my Letters and De-

claration in the two Houſes; which made moſt of what I had writ to you unneceſſary to be ſent: and ſo I kept the Meſſenger ſtill here. I have ſince receiv'd yours of the 5th, by Sir *Tho. Clarges*, with the Addreſs the Officers of the Army made to you; upon which I ſhall not enlarge till the return of the ſame Meſſenger. I have likewiſe another from you of the ſame date: upon all which (beſides the great Miracle which God Almighty hath wrought upon the Hearts of the Nation) I muſt ever acknowledge your extraordinary Affection to me, and your very diſcreet Conduct of this great Work; in which you have had to do with Perſons of ſuch different Humours, and contrary Affections, which you have wonderfully compos'd. And yet you cannot but expect, that there are many Perſons ſtill contriving the ſame Miſchiefs againſt me and you; and who muſt be rather ſuppreſſed by your Authority and Power, than won and reconciled by your Indulgence: and it may be a little Severity towards ſome, would ſooner reduce the reſt, than any thing you can elſe do. You may be moſt confident, and I do again renew my Promiſe to you (for the Performance of which you

you may engage your Life) that I will make good whatever you have found neceſſary to Promiſe to thoſe, who have, and ſhall adhere to you, to make your Work the more eaſy. And I am moſt confident, if I were with you, I ſhould in a much ſhorter time ſatisfy them, and put them into a full Security, than will be done by thoſe formal ways, which I hear ſome Men endeavour to go about, and in which many Obſtructions will be found, which I could eaſily remove and prevent; and if any Courſe be taken, in which a juſt Diſcontent remains with any, and Juſtice it ſelf is wounded; the Foundation is not well laid for a laſting Security. I am confident, I ſhall prevent all Inconveniencies of this kind, when I am with you; which I muſt conjure you to haſten by all your Intereſt. And I tell you again, I will not leave my ſelf Bread, rather than every thing ſhall not be perform'd, which you promiſe to your Officers and Soldiers on my behalf. I am confident, you know there hath been, and is ſtill a Cabal, which endeavours to infuſe, and keep alive all ill Humours and Diſſatisfactions in the Army, and to obſtruct in the Houſes, and deferr my being ſent for; which, by the Bleſſing

of God, can only put an end to all Diſtempers; and therefore I muſt conjure you to uſe all your Intereſt for the removal of all thoſe Obſtructions, and all unneceſſary Formalities, which may retard my coming. And you may be as confident, as of any thing in this World, that if it were in my Power to recede from any thing I have promiſed in my Declaration, or Letters, I would as much abhor the doing it, as any Wickedneſs that can be imagin'd: and ſurely a full and general Security, which no Man is more ſollicitous to eſtabliſh than I am, can never be ſo well provided for, as by my Preſence with you; which, by God's Bleſſing, would diſappoint all ill Deſigns, which are contriv'd againſt me, and you, and the Peace of the Nation. I expect within few Days the arrival of the Committee from the Parliament: And for their better Reception and Accommodation, this Town being already ſo full, I reſolve to accept the States Invitation, and to go on *Monday* next to the *Hague*, as the neareſt and moſt commodious place, from whence I may Embarque; for which you will eaſily believe, I have longing enough, that I may ſee you, and let the World ſee the Senſe

I have

I have of the great Service you have done for

Your affectionate Friend,

CHARLES R.

N° XXXV.

Superſcribed *Breda, May* 20. 1660.
(For the Lord General *Monk*.)

GENERAL MONK,

THE kind Meſſage I have receiv'd from you, by Sir *Thomas Clarges*, hath added very much to the Contentment I have found, in that it hath pleas'd God to make you ſo eminently inſtrumental in the unexpected Happineſs of his Majeſty and his Subjects, to the perfecting of which good Work, I ſhall bring my utmoſt Endeavours, with all poſſible Reſignation of any private Concernment; and deſire you to be aſſur'd, that as I have taken up the ſame Profeſſion of Life with you, ſo I ſhall think it no diminution to imitate you in continuing it, or in laying it down, as his Majeſty, and his well affected Subjects ſhall think

think moſt expedient: and that no Man rejoiceth more heartily, than I do, in the great Senſe, his Majeſty and his three Kingdoms have, of the Obligation you have laid on them, by your ſteady and prudent Conduct in this glorious Deſign of our recovery; being reſolv'd to give you all the Proofs within my Power, of my being with a great deal of truth,

Your moſt affectionate Friend,

JAMES.

N° XXXVI.

Superſcrib'd *Breda, May* 21.
(For General *Monk.*)

SIR,

THE Obligations that we receiv'd from you, in the general, are of ſuch a Nature, that I could not chuſe, having the opportunity of this Bearer, but let you know the great Senſe I, in my own particular, have of them, which I do hardly know how to expreſs. I ſhall deſire you to believe,

lieve, that there is no body has a greater, nor will be more ready to let you know it, and ſtrive by all means that are in my Power, to let you ſee how much I am really,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate Friend,

HENRY.

N° XXXVII.

The Chapel Plate was as followeth.

UPON the Altar, or Communion Table upon Solemn Days were ſet,

Two great Water-Pots, and a great Piece call'd the Ship; which were for Ornament, more than uſe.

Two Baſons for the Offerings.

A great Bible, and the Book of Common-Prayer cover'd with Plate.

Two Chalices, or Communion Cups; the one for his Majeſty of clean Gold: the other Silver and Gilt, ſuitable to the other Plate.

More, a Couple of Plates, one of Gold, the other Silver and Gilt.

Two Flaggons with great round Bellies.

Two great Candleſticks.

Indorſed, King's Chapel Plate.

N° XXXVIII.

To His Excellency the Lord General Monk.

WE the Gentlemen, Miniſters, Free-holders, and others of the County of *Northampton*, conceiving that the firſt Force put upon the Parliament, hath been an Encouragement to open the way to all the reſt, and finding that your Excellency, under God, hath been the principal Means for the repairing of the laſt Interruption, are the more encourag'd (having the Preſence of your Excellency now among us) to deſire your Aſſiſtance in the procuring theſe our juſt Deſires, as the viſible Means of a happy Peace, and Settlement of theſe Nations.

WHEREAS every Free-born Subject of *England* is ſuppoſed to be preſent in Parliament

liament, by the Knights, or Burgeſſes of the Place where he liveth, and thereby is preſumed to conſent to all things that paſs in Parliament: So it is now, that there is not one Knight for all the Counties in *Wales*, nor for divers Counties in *England*, and ſome of them the largeſt in *England*, as that of *Yorkſhire*; and for this County and the Boroughs, but two of nine.

I. THEREFORE we deſire, That all vacant Places may be ſupply'd, whether they became vacant by Death, or Secluſion; and that thoſe that were ſecluded by Force in the Year 1648, may ſit again; and that no previous Oath or Engagement may be put upon any, that is choſen by his Country to ſit and vote freely in Parliament.

II. THAT no Free-born Subject of *England* may have any Taxes levy'd upon him, without his conſent in Parliament.

III. THAT the Fundamental Laws of *England*, the Privileges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, and the Property of Goods may be aſſerted and defended, according to the firſt Declarations of the Parliament, when they undertook the War.

IV. THAT the true Proteſtant Religion may be profeſſed and defended; all Hereſies

ſies and Schiſms diſcountenanc'd, a lawful Succeſſion of godly and able Miniſters continued and encouraged, and the two Univerſities, and all Colleges in both of them preſerv'd, and countenanc'd.

V. That all the Soldiery that will acquieſce in the Judgment of a free and full Parliament, in the promoting and ſettling a happy Peace upon theſe Foundations, may have their Arrears paid: And as many as the Parliament ſhall think neceſſary, may be continu'd in the Publick Service. And that as many of them, as have been Purchaſers of Lands from the Parliament, may either enjoy their Bargains, or their Money paid back with Intereſt, and ſome conſiderable advantage over and above for their Satisfaction, as the Parliament ſhall judge may be moſt expedient to the good of the Nation.

Indorſed, *Northamptonſhire* Addreſs.

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N° XXXIX.

SIR, *Jan.* 10.

I Love to receive, but hate to write long Letters; yet this, I foreſee, will be ſo, and which is worſe, a fooliſh one too: for the more I think of this Buſineſs, the leſſer able I am to ſatisfy my ſelf; ſuch Difficulties ſtill offering themſelves, as I know not how to maſter; and therefore, were I not engaged to anſwer yours by my laſt, you ſhould have been eas'd of this trouble; which your Invitation, and my improvident Promiſe brings upon you.

I have peruſed what you ſent from the goo d Biſhop, with much content; and beſeech you to preſent my moſt humble Service, and Thanks for ſo great a Favour. I now return it, and put it again into your own Power, to make good your Promiſe, that no Copies ſhall be taken; though I ſhould have been very glad to have reſerved one by me; if leave would have been given.

The cloſe of that Diſcourſe ſeems very rigid; for if all be ſtill oblig'd to ſo ſtrict

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an Obſervance of the old Laws; 'tis too manifeſt, that all (without Exception) in ſome degree or other have been to blame; and what is worſe, are like to continue ſo ſtill. I ſhall not tell you, what I have heard ſome otherwiſe minded ſay, not without ſome ſhew of reaſon: both becauſe it would make little to my preſent purpoſe, which is only to put you in mind of what Diſcourſe formerly paſſed between us; and becauſe I am ſo far of the ſame Opinion, that I durſt never yet go to any Church, where the old Prayers were not uſed; tho' I dare not condemn all that do.

But if the Caſe ſo ſtand with the Clergy; I wiſh his Lordſhip would conſider, what a great piece of Charity it would be to relieve them: and if it may be done by any; how inexcuſable they are, that do it not. And the truth is, I ſhall ſooner expect ſo great a Bleſſing from his Lordſhip's Wiſdom, Courage, and Goodneſs, than from any; and if I ſhould ſay, from all the reſt of his Order, I ſhould but ſpeak my Thoughts. But how this may be done, is, I confeſs, beyond my Underſtanding to tell you; nor can I repreſent the Condition of this poor Church better to my Lord, than you and others

others have done; who have ſeen more abroad, than my retiredneſs would give me leave to obſerve. He that hath either his Eyes or Ears open, muſt needs know the Confuſion to be great, and the State of it moſt lamentable; and that not only in regard of the wild Schiſmaticks, but even of thoſe, who would be own'd, and may paſs for the better and ſounder part. To inſtance in one particular, to which at preſent I ſhall for the moſt part confine my ſelf. Amongſt thoſe that either are, or would be thought loyal Subjects to the King, and obedient Sons of this Church, there is great diverſity of Opinion and Practice about Prayer, and the publick Worſhip of God; ſome believing themſelves excuſed by the times, if they wholly omit it; ſome contriving the Subſtance of it into a Prayer of their own making; ſuppoſing they have done their Duty, if they pray nothing againſt the old Form: others retain part, ſome more, ſome leſs, according to their ſeveral Judgments; and ſome again holding themſelves obliged to uſe all, according to their former Engagements; and not ſo much as to communicate with any that uſe it not (ſuppoſing them Schiſ-

matical) are consequently depriv'd of the benefit of others Ministry, and excluded from any publick Imployment themselves, to their own great Prejudice, and the greater Scandal of the well affected Laiety. Thus it is already; and 'tis like time will produce more Divisions, both in this particular, and many others; and in that Confusion the Church is wholly lost, if timely Remedies be not apply'd. The Persons thus divided in Judgment are Men of worth; there being on all sides some most to be valued both for their Piety and Learning; and therefore as not hastily to be condemned, so like enough to give Reputation to their several Opinions and Practices; and so continue the Breach, God knows how long.

I am not wise enough to prescribe a Remedy, nor to tell you how these Differences may be reconciled; but thus much I easily foresee, that disputing and conference cannot do it: to attempt it that way, would be endless and fruitless. And I doubt, Authority cannot do it by any vigorous exacting of Obedience of the old Laws; for many will think themselves not obliged in a Case of such danger, and would not

not want Arguments ſufficient in ſuch a Cauſe, to draw a great Party after them; and (if we may judge by what we have already ſeen) many will want that Courage to do what yet they believe they ought to do: and ſuppoſe all would agree to do it; what could the probable end of that Courſe be (as the times are) but totall ruin of the beſt part of the Clergy, and of this poor Church with them?

There is no way then to me imaginable left, to ſettle a Church of any one Communion among us (without which we cannot long ſubſiſt) but by giving ſuch a Temper and Moderation to the old Laws in all Matters, as theſe times will bear, and by caſting the Form of God's publick Worſhip in the ſame Mould; keeping ſtill to the Duty we owe to God and the King, and receding as little as may be from the old way in all: and this was it, I meant, by regulating the Church: and if it were firſt done in Prayers; other Matters might be proceeded unto, as occaſion is offer'd, and the Times give advantage. If you ask me, how this ſhould be done, and by what Power; I anſwer: It may be done ſafely by the Biſhops themſelves; could they a-

gree in Opinion, how far this Remiſſion ought to extend; and did they but ſtate the whole Matter, as a Caſe of Conſcience, what might, or might not be done; and either command, or but recommend it to the practice of the Clergy; they would certainly be obey'd, if not by all, yet by the moſt and beſt of them; who look upon them now, as in the State and Condition of primitive Biſhops, and under a civil Authority, though not Pagan, yet clearly Antichriſtian, and ſuch as endeavour to deſtroy the Church of God; ſo in this Exigency neceſſarily freed from the Obligation of ſuch former Laws, as Violence and Rebellion have made utterly impracticable; and to this their former ſolemn Engagements at their Ordination will contribute much. But if you object, that many, according to their ſeveral Diſpoſitions, Parts, or Intereſts would likewiſe be of ſeveral Opinions, and not give ſuch Obedience, as is ſuppoſed, to what the Biſhops ſhould command, or commend to their Practice; and farther, that 'tis not very likely, the Biſhops themſelves would eaſily agree; ſome being more remiſs in Judgment, others more rigid: I anſwer:

(2ly,)

(2ly,) That another way may be taken, which will be much more effectual, tho' not altogether ſo ſafe as the former; and that is, to do it by Commiſſion, Leave, or at leaſt ſome Intimation from the King: for in ſuch Caſes, 'tis neither ſafe, nor wiſe to be too nice and punctual. And this Power given, to be expreſs'd in few words, but of large extent, leaving, upon the Matter, the whole Buſineſs of giving Temper to the old Laws, to their Diſcretions. The Form may be contriv'd here; but this, as not to be granted to any one, becauſe he may be hinder'd by Sickneſs, Impriſonment, and other Accidents, from putting it in Execution (then a new Commiſſion muſt be ſought; and perhaps at a time, when it cannot be ſo eaſily had, as now) ſo not to be given to above three Biſhops at the moſt, both for more Secrecy, and for avoiding diverſity of Opinion among them (which may wholly fruſtrate the end of it) yet with Power to aſſume others to them at Diſcretion. And this is not ſo dangerous, as at firſt it may be apprehended. For,

I. 'Tis not equal to the danger of governing themſelves by the old Laws; to

which if they believe they are obliged, they muſt certainly run upon ruin.

II. The danger is only in the Diſcovery; and that may very probably be prevented; for the King himſelf is a Perſon of great Secrecy; and it may be done with him by any one Perſon, they dare truſt moſt. And where can they find a fitter than Dr. *Coſins*? The Grant once paſs'd, they may either ſuffer it to reſt with him, or have it ſent hither, with ſafety enough; and it being within ſo few Breaſts, and thoſe equally oblig'd to Concealment, what danger can there be of Diſcovery?

More danger you will ſay of their being diſoblig'd; if they do not diſcover, by what Authority they do it: and ſo all this will be to no purpoſe. For why ſhould they aſſume that Power, will ſome ſay; have not they an Obedience to pay to the old Laws, as well as we? And if they may diſpenſe with themſelves and us; why may not we do it without them; the Equity of the Caſe allowing it?

This will be eaſily anſwer'd, I believe, to all; to the moſt, I am confident.

I. By the Obligation and Power, that Chriſtian Biſhops are known to have, and to

to have ever uſed, to provide for God's Service and the Church, when under the Perſecution of the Civil Power.

II. By making the Indulgence and Conditions of the Communion as large as may be, excluding none which poſſibly may be kept within it; which hath been the Fault of two many particular Churches already, and ſuch as hath begot and continu'd ſo many unhappy Differences all over Chriſtendom. Let this be done (as indeed I think both in Prudence and Conſcience it ought) and judge whether, in ſuch favourable Allowances, they would be diſobey'd: ſince Intereſt never wants Arguments to perſuade.

This, when it comes to be put in Practice, will deſerve deep Conſideration, and be a Task equal to their Lordſhips Wiſdoms. To deſcend to more Particulars, is beyond my Skill; but though I cannot adviſe, I ſhall readily obey the Commands or Directions of my Superiors.

Thus far I had written, before your laſt came to my Hands; the Carrier, I know not by what accident, coming later this returne, than uſually: and I am ſorry for it; for it might well have ſav'd me this labour,

my Lord having already given Approbation of one of the Courſes here propoſed. However I am reſolv'd to ſend it, that you may ſee, how ready I was to keep my word with you; though at preſent in a very ill Condition to do it: for I am exceedingly afflicted by a great and ſudden Defluxion of Rheume into my Eyes, which I have not been of a long time before troubled with. I meddle not with your Water; becauſe I conceive it more proper to clear, than cure the Eyes; but I have twice uſed a Water ſent me by my Lord of *Ely*, and have found more good by it, than in ſo ſhort a time could be expected: I pray you be pleaſed to remember my Thanks for this likewiſe.

I believe the Buſineſs under Conſideration will require much more time to ripen, than is yet imagin'd; and if my Lord think fit to command me any thing, I will obey and ſubmit; though at preſent, I take my ſelf the unfitteſt Perſon that can be thought on to paſs between the Biſhops, both for divers other Reaſons, and likewiſe becauſe I have found that Averſeneſs in ſome of them already, as they would not admit any diſcourſe about it; but have deſir'd me to mention

mention it no more to them. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* I have no Intereſt at all in, nor I believe any elſe, ſo much as to get an Hand into his Purſe: but 'tis a very prudent Propoſal of my Lord's to gain him; and I rather wiſh it were, than hope it will be done. I cannot ſay Dr. *Coſins* is provided for; but I have reaſon to believe, that both he, and Dr. *Earle* will be; and if I find they be not, I will try ſome other way to do it.

I muſt beg leave to anſwer that part of your Letter from St. *Paul*'s Church-yard by the next return; for I cannot ſo much as look upon the Title of the Book; having written almoſt as long, as I can ſee any thing; for indeed my Eyes are in a very ill Condition. I thank you for your Pains, and deſire you to enquire more particularly after any thing written by *John Michael*; ſo deſiring your Prayers, I reſt

Jan. 10. Yours.

I perceive already by the Note, that it differs in the Prices formerly ſent; and ſure that ought not to be.

Mr. *Brunſell* hath your Letter.

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N° XL.

MEMORANDUMS.

Epiſcopatus Herefordenſis. THERE is an Impropriat Rectory, the name of the Place I know not, of 300 *l. per Annum*, belonging to the Biſhop of *Hereford*, within four Miles of that City, with a very good Houſe upon it, which was let for Lives; and there was but one Life in Being, when the now Biſhop of *Ely* was Biſhop there. And tho' his Lordſhip was proffered 1000 Marks, and believes he might have had 1000 *l.* to renew that Leaſe; yet he refus'd it, on purpoſe that it might be reſerv'd in Demeſne to the Biſhop for the time to come. And accordingly he gave his late Majeſty an account of it; who very much approv'd of what he had done, and gave command both to Biſhop *Field*, and Biſhop *Cooke* ſucceſſively not to renew it. So that in probability it is now clearly expir'd, and may be a good improvement to that Biſhoprick.

Epiſcopatus

Epiſcopatus Norwich.

WHEN Dr. *Scambler* was Biſhop of *Norwich*, he let a Leaſe of above eighty Particulars to Queen *Elizabeth*, for eighty Years, at a very ſmall reſerved Rent (for inſtance one Houſe for 4 *d.* worth 40 *l. per Annum*) when the now Biſhop of *Ely* was Biſhop there, he gave his late Majeſty an account of it; and of how great Advantage it would be to that See, if thoſe Particulars were enhanc'd to a treble Rent, when the Leaſe ſhould expire. His Majeſty approv'd well of it, and gave order accordingly to Biſhop *Mountague*, not to renew the Leaſe. His Majeſty by this means had it in his Thoughts, to divide that Dioceſe into two (it being very great for the number of Churches) and to ſettle a Biſhop at St. *Edmund's Bury*, or *Sudbury* (where there are two very fair Churches) and to conſtitute a Dean and Chapter of ſuch Perſons, as had the beſt Livings near adjoining, either in his own Gift, or the Archbiſhop's of *Canterbury*. Theſe eighty Particulars (as it is thought) may well bear 1000 *l.* Rent *per Annum*, and the Leaſe is within ſeven or eight Years of expiring.

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N° XLI.

IN the Year 1647, when his late Majeſty of bleſſed Memory was receiv'd by the Army at *Hampton-Court*, when his Friends and loyal Subjects had free acceſs unto him; I did often wait upon him there, upon ſeveral Occaſions for his Service, and particularly in diſcharge of a great Truſt committed to me by the Honourable Lady *Savile* (the Relict of Sir *William Savile*) a Perſon of incomparable Affection to his Majeſty, of ſingular Prudence in deſigning great things for his Service, and of great Intereſt and Power to render them effectual, by the adherence of many Perſons of Honour, Ability, and Loyalty, unto her, and particularly by my late Lord *Langdale*'s going along with her in all things for his Majeſty's Service; to whoſe Counſels I was always privy, as one intirely truſted by them both; and to whoſe Undertakings I was as ſerviceable, as was in my Power to be, all along the great and various Tranſactions and Revolutions from his Majeſty's coming to *Hampton-Court*, until the defeat of my Lord *Langdale*'s gallant *Engliſh* Party

ty, in Conjunction with the *Scotch* Army, that march'd into *England* in the Year 1648. in purſuance of thoſe great Counſels held at the *Iſle of Wight* for his Majeſty's Settlement, when thoſe eminent Lords Comiſſioners of *Scotland* waited upon his Majeſty there. And during that time, I kept a cloſe Correſpondence, both with my Lord *Langdale* here and abroad in *Scotland*, and with my Excellent Lady *Savile* and her Friends in their Deſigns at home; and for the better management of my ſaid Correſpondence, I took up my Station in *London*, where I had an intire Acquaintance with the late Reverend Dean of St. *Paul*'s, Dr. *John Barwick*; who as he was a Perſon of great Zeal towards his Majeſty, ſo he was of great Correſpondence alſo with many Lords, and other eminent Perſons of the King's Party; and beſides that, of indefatigable induſtry in the Service of his Majeſty; to promote which, he and I did often meet, twice or thrice in a Week, and ſometimes oftner, and communicated to each other what we had to make uſe of from time to time for his Majeſty's Service; and ſome Poſt-days, when I was in danger, he was pleas'd to go himſelf, and take up my Letters and Pacquets

at

at the Poſt-Office, and bring them to me, and ſtay with me, until I had decypher'd them, to give him the Contents thereof, that he might ſerve himſelf of what was fitting amongſt his Correſpondents. And twice by his means I procured Conveyance of Diſpatches to, and of Returns from his Sacred Majeſty, in the time of no Addreſs to him in the *Iſle of Wight*, touching ſome Difficulties, that did ariſe in ſome of his Majeſty's Affairs, within my Correſpondencies: and he told me ſince, that he was beholden to one Mr. *Creſſet*, for effecting that Matter of ſo great an Undertaking and Danger. And after I had carry'd on my Correſpondencies, throughout the great Buſineſs of that Year, for the moſt part ſucceſsfully; I was at laſt betray'd, and by order of the *Junčto* of *Derby* Houſe, committed to cloſe Priſon; and then this worthy Dean, my dear Friend and Confident, adventur'd himſelf, and by my Contrivance got to whiſper with me thro' the Chinks of a Door nailed up, and the Hangings before it turn'd by, in the Chamber next to mine in *Peterhouſe*, where Major *Polwheel* was Priſoner upon the King's account, by whoſe Favour we conferred together; of which I made this good

uſe,

uſe, that by my Directions the Dean found all my Cyphers, Papers, *&c.* and burnt them. And at my requeſt, he alſo expos'd himſelf to give Intimation to ſome worthy honeſt Gentlemen (though Strangers to him) who had very faithfully acted with me in many things, to provide for their own Security; which I was very deſirous, that they might have notice of: becauſe I had heard them threaten'd by thoſe, in whoſe Cuſtody I then was. And when I ſaw my ſelf thus ſhut up, and paſt hopes of coming again to be farther ſerviceable to his Majeſty; I asked the good Doctor, if he would adventure, and engage himſelf to carry on my Correſpondencies (not knowing then, what had befallen our Friends in the *North)* which he chearfully reſolv'd of, if I would bring him into a Confidence with thoſe Perſons, I had been engag'd with; upon which I gave him a ſhort Character of my moſt Incomparable Lady *Savile* (for till that time I had never named her to any Perſon, but whom ſhe her ſelf had truſted) and by Letter recommended him to her; who receiv'd him with much Eſteem and Confidence, under the ſame Truſts I had been with her and others. And the worthy Dean going on therein

therein, as I had done (but with more Abilities) came at laſt to my Misfortune of Impriſonment; which 'tis likely might have befallen any other Perſon, that would have adventur'd to act, as he and I did, in ſuch Times, under ſuch Diſadvantages, and with ſo much Danger. And for my part, I thank God, that I held out ſo long as I did, till the very Day, *viz.* the 17th of *Auguſt*, 1648. on which my Lord *Langdale*'s Forces were worſted by *Cromwell*'s Army, in ſight of the *Scotch* Army; God in his Providence ſo ordering his Defeat, and my Impriſonment on the very ſame Day; and thereby making an end of our Correſpondence, and Endeavours for his Majeſty's Service together. And I muſt not omit, in gratitude to the Memory of my worthy Friend, the Dean, to acknowledge the many Comforts he afforded me during my Impriſonment, and the many kind Viſits and Helps after my Eſcape, until I got out of *England*.

THO. HOLDER.

Indors'd Dr. *Barwick*.

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Hobbesius, quàm cruentam doctrinam edidit, p. 108. Vide p. 236, 337.

Holderus, Thomas, Ducis Eboracenſis rationibus Præfectus, p. 53. Quæ ad Petrum Barwicum scribit de iis quæ à fratre ipsius Johanne in Rem Regiam, se conscio, circa tempus Langdalianæ insurrectionis gesta sunt, *ibid.* (Ubi in Margine pro N° xlvii. lege N° xli.) Vide p. 460. Arctam consuetudinem cum Barone Langdalio & D. Savillâ habuit, & cum J. Barwico, p. 55. Quem bis terve singulis septimanis ad Rem Regiam promovendam

dam convenit, *ibid.* Cujuſque auxilio bis literas ad Regem in Inſulâ Vecti incarceratum mittit, Regiſque poſtea mandata operâ Fr. Creſſeti recipit, p. 56. Poſt hæc proditus, & in carcerem conjectus, J. Barwicum, clam ſibi favore D. Polwheel admiſſum, ſuam in ſe provinciam ſuſcipere ſuadet, ſuiſque eum literis D. Savillæ commendat, & ab eodem multa humanitatis officia accipit, p. 57, 58.

Howlettus, Samuel, Collegii Johannenſis apud Cantabrigienſes Socius, quas laudes meruit, p. 238. J. Barwici aſſiduus cultor, p. 241. Ejuſdem Epitaphium concinnavit, p. 238. Ejuſdemque Bibliothecam ſibi teſtamento legatam habuit, p. 240. Et ipſe intra pauculos annos cœlo maturuit, p. 238. Octoginta plus minus Italica, Gallica, Hiſpanica, quædam etiam Teutonica collegio ſuo legavit volumina; ut ex iſtius Collegii Benefactorum Regiſtro eruditiſſimus Bakerus me certum fecit.

Huettus, Johannes, S. T. P. à perduellibus capite damnatus J. Barwici operam rogat, tum ut ipſi aliquot aureorum centena, in ſubſidium Regium à ſe corrogata, concrederet, tum ut eodem frueretur in funeſto pegmate extremæ fortitudinis & pietatis ſuæ adjutore, p. 117. Cervicem ſecuri ſubmiſſurus annulum de digito detractum cum hâc inſcriptione Alter Aristides, eidem ſupremum amoris pignus dedit, *ibid.* In ejus viduæ orphaniq; filii gratiam quid à Rege in Angliam jam reverſuro petiit idem Barwicus, p. 192.

Hulettus, alter è duobus carnificibus in cædem Regiam conductis habitus, p. 202.

I.

Joycius, ſutor veſtiarius, md. equitibus, ſubornante Cromwello, præpoſitus, Cuſtodiam Holdenbeianam ex improviſo occupat, Regemque captivum ad primaria militum ſtativa deducit, p. 44, 45. Se ſuâ ſponte hoc facere ait, libertati civium conſulentem, atque etiam ipſius Regis, *ibid.*

Justitiæ Tribunal ſupremum dictum. Vide Curiam, Keiblium.

K.

Keiblius, execrando Tribunali, quod Juſtitiæ ſupremum nominabant, præfectus, ſine idoneis teſtibus quemcunque

Regi ſtuduiſſe ſuſpectum habuit, capitis illicò damnavit, & è medio ſuſtulit, p. 99.

KNIGHT, RADULPHUS, inter militiæ Scoticanæ Duces vir primarius, ſuam operam ad Monkium in Regiam cauſam flectendum navâſſe creditur, tum quòd nomen in J. Barwici tabulâ Cryptographicâ inſcriptum habuerit, tum quòd à Rege poſtea honoribus & beneficiis auctus fuerit, p. 132, 133.

L.

LACIUS, GULIELMUS, Collegii Stⁱ Johannis apud Cantabrigienſes Socius, Scripto cuidam contra Nationale Fœdus à pluribus Academicis junctis ſtudiis adornato Symbolum ſuum dedit, p. 21, 22. In bello captus, & ſordidiſſimo Tulliano peſſimè multatus, à J. Barwico ſublevatur, p. 64. Ab alio quodam longè ditiore, & arctiore ſibi neceſſitudine olim conjuncto in hiſce anguſtiis deſertus, *ibid.*

LAHORNE, p. 417.

LAMBERTUS, perduellium Imperator, Boothio ſuiſque fugatis, eorum agros populatus eſt, Midletoni ædes ad ſolum uſque diripuit, copiis de Hiberniâ auctus novam Rempublicam conculcavit, & contra Monkium ſigna movit, p. 147. Ab Hibernorum auxiliorum defectione magnopere enervatur, p. 151. Effrænatam ejus ambitionem multi coercitam voluerunt, quorum tamen fides in Regem ſuſpecta eſt, *ibid.* Vide p. 366.

LANGDALIUS, poſtea BARO, Scotis in Angliam expeditionem ſuſcipientibus auxiliares cohortes junxit, p. 52, 54. Tum domi tum inter Scotos agens arctiſſimam conſuetudinem cum Th. Holdero habuit, p. 55. Poſt cladem ſeptentrionalem ab hoſtibus captum, & brevi mactandum ut vel liberum darent Pontefractenſes, vel mortuum ulciſcerentur, quàm egregio facinore conati ſunt, p. 65. Deceptis tamen D. Savillæ curâ cuſtodibus, è carcere evaſit, & in fœnili per aliquot ſeptimanas delituit, p. 66. Habitu Clericali Londinum profectus, à J. Barwico occultus eſt, donec in tranſmarinum ſolum commodè trajicere poſſet, p. 67. Eo victo, Res Regia denuò ad ſummas anguſtias redigitur, p. 59. Vide p. 425, 460, 461, 464.

LANIUS, S. T. P. p. 372.

LAUDIUS, GULIELMUS, Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis, ſeditioſorum furori in Regem & Eccleſiam graſſanti obices ponit, p. 15. Tandem, ne Principi ſuo, quem rebelles perditum,

perditum ibant, aut in rebus arduis eſſet à conſilio, aut in adverſis à ſolatio, rabidæ eorundum libidini tanquam hoſtia mactatur, *ibid.* Quibus laudibus efferendus, *ibid.*

LAYDEN, p. 307. lege LEYDEN.

LEONARDA, p. 414.

LEONARDUS, p. 402.

LESLÆUS, DAVID, Scoticorum equitum Præfectus, cum felicem nimis operam Regis & Eccleſiæ hoſtibus navâſſet, tandem Regias partes propugnans in prælio Vigornienſi captus eſt, p. 94. Ritus & Regimen Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, quibus antea infenſus erat, à J. Barwico perſuaſus, probat, p. 95, 96.

LEYBURNUS, GULIELMUS, J. Barwici popularis, ex antiquâ familiâ in Agro Weſtmorienſi primogenituræ ordine deductus, ſub initium belli Civilis pro patriis legibus dimicans fortiter occubuit, p. 1, 2.

LIBELLI ſupplices è ſingulis Provinciis contra ſuffragium de Rege exauctorando. p. 52.

LIDCOTUS, fidiſſimus Monkio Tribunus, cum Cloburio ad Senatum ab eodem miſſus rogatum, ut iſta Comitia finienda, novaque propediem auſpicanda indicerentur, p. 175.

LIGA ſolennis in ſcripto quodam à pluribus Academicis Cantabrigienſibus junctis ſtudiis adornato impugnatur, p. 21. Quod & in frequenti Senatu communi calculo comprobâſſent cæteri, niſi obſtetiſſet Procancellarii puſillanimitas, p. 22. Aliud ſcriptum contra eandem conjurationem à Senatu Oxonienſi poſt aliquot annos comprobatum, p. 24.

LITERÆ ad Regem quibus mediis per Senatoriorum fines tutò tranſmiſſæ ſunt, p. 35, 36, 37. Regiæ occulto charactere ſcriptæ, & in prælio Nasbeienſi captæ, à quo perduellibus patefactæ ſunt, p. 36, 172. Barwici aliorumque à Dunkirkiani Propugnaculi præſidiariis interceptæ, p. 172. Unde omne literarum commercium Londinum inter & Bruxellas ſuſpectum, dubium, & incertum reddebatur, p. 173. Quæ tunc temporis erat tutiſſima literas mittendi via, *ibid.*

LONDINENSES quanto cum plauſu Monkium eorum qui hactenùs dominabantur tyrannidi apertè renunciantem audiunt, p. 174.

LONDINENSIS Epiſcopus, vide HENCHMANNUM.

LUCAS, GERVASIUS, Eques, p. 375.

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Ludlous ſolus Regicidarum ſuperſtes in Angliam redire non veritus eſt, à quibus accerſitus, p. 256. Vide p. 385.
Lussingtonus Sacellanus olim Regius apud Regem indignus exhibetur, qui iſto officio denuò fungatur, antequam de ſuſpectâ ejus fide & dogmatibus certiùs cognoſcatur, p. 189.

M.

Mansellus, S. T. P. p. 372, 417.
Martinius, Edvardus, S. T. P. Collegii Reginalis apud Cantabrigienſes Præfectus, ſub navigii tabulatis à perduellibus incarceratus eſt, brevi, ut minitabantur, ad Turcas relegandus, p. 23.
Mathematicus quidam celeberrimus (ut vulgò creditur, Wallifius) a perduellibus conductus, literas Regias arcano charactere ſcriptas, & in prælio Naſebeienſi captas, maximam partem illis patefactas dedit, p. 36, 172. ut & alias J. Barwici, G. Rumbaldi, aliorumq; à Dunkirkiani Propugnaculi Præſidiariis interceptas, p. 172. In his tamen nihil eorum perduellibus detexit, in quibus Reipublicæ ſalus multùm vertebatur, *ibid.* Vide p. 361, 416, 422.
Medicinæ quidam Doctor non infimæ notæ, & authoritate apud hoſtem non mediocri, Lacium ſibi arctiſſimâ neceſſitudine jam à puero conjunctum, in bello à perduellibus captum, ſordidiſſimo Tulliano peſſime multatum, omniumque rerum inopiâ laborantem turpiſſimè deſeruit, p. 64.
Michael, Johannes, p. 457.
Midletonus, Thomas, Eques, ſub Eſſexio Rebellium Imperatore Legatus Militaris, à J. Barwico ad Regias partes pertrahitur, p. 28. Hujus aliorumque operâ, re priùs cum J. Barwico Regis juſſu tractatâ, Colloquium cum Rege decernitur, habendum tamen in Vecti Inſulâ, p. 62. Cum J. Barwico, quâ datâ occaſione, antiquum de rebus Regiis ſtudium recoluit, p. 112. Quàm expeditum ejus in Regem officium, p. 122. Idemq; à Rege quanti æſtimatum, *ibid.* & 368. Cum quibus aliis promptus ſtabat Regia mandata capeſſurus, p. 124. Ad diem per totam Angliam condictum pro patriâ liberandâ Boothio auxiliares copias jungit, p. 139. Poſt Regios in Agro Ceſtrenſi fugatos tutò Londinum evaſit, p. 146. Nobiliſſimis interim ipſius ædibus, Arce Circenſi, à Lamberto ad ſolum uſque dirutis,

dirutis, p. 147. Præfectus totius militiæ Cambriæ Septentrionalis Diplomate Regio renunciatus eſt, p. 157. Cum quibus aliis mandata Regia in Provinciis, Barwico interprete, præſtolabatur, *ibid.* Vide p. 365, 368, 379, 382, 383, 384, 389, 390, 397, 398, 402, 403, 404, 417, 423, 433.

MIDLETONUS, THOMÆ filius, ad Senatorium ordinem in novis Comitiis promotus, ut Equitis aurati titulo honeſtaretur, Regem petiit Barwicus, p. 191. Vide p. 383, 404, 405.

MIDLETONUS, Legatus militaris, p. 397, 368.

MILDMÆUS, HENRICUS, Equitis aurati titulo, Regiarum Gemmarum præfecturâ, aliiſque donis à Rege auctus, manus in ejuſdem ſanguine cruentare non horruit, p. 76. Fortiſſimè omnium ad cruciatum vociferatus eſt, cum J. Barwicus à rebellibus ad quæſtionem ſiſtebatur, *ibid.*

MILITES, quæ ad ſtabiliendam pacem Regem inter & Parlamentum proponebant mitiora & utiliora videbantur, quàm quæ à Senatoribus proponebantur, p. 46. In Parlamentum vim parant, pro Rege & populo arma capeſſere præ ſe ferentes; ut Senatores è contra, pro Rege & Parlamento, p. 48. Gregarii omnes promptiſſimè ad officium rediiſſent, ſi eorum Duces fidem ſuam tam ſpecioſè Regi oſtentatam non fœdiſſimè fefelliſſent, *ibid.*

MILTONUS, R. Popii Socer. p. 28. In quem finem Apologiam ſcripſit, p. 202. Hugonis Petrii temulenta vaticinia quanti à populo æſtimata fuiſſe ibidem agnoſcit, *ibid.*

MONITA Regia Commiſſariis ſuis de Civitate Londinenſi, lociſque Surburbanis à J. Barwico impertienda, p. 158.

MONKIUS, GEORGIUS, Regi fortiſſimè dimicans in bello capitur, p. 185. In Arce Londinenſi diù maceratus, diuque à Cromwello in ſuas partes fruſtra ſollicitatus, tandem, omni aliâ libertatis ſpe ademptâ, præfecturam in Bello Hibernico ab eodem accipit, contra Rebelles Hibernicos, minimè verò contra Regem ſuum ſe arma moturum proteſtans, p. 186. Suis valedicturus, ad Epiſcopi Elienſis etiam incarcerati pedes provolutus, hoc ſanctè in ſe recepit, Regi ſuo ſe nunquam hoſtem futurum, *ibid.* Unde de ejus fide nec iſte Præſul, nec J. Barwicus unquam deſperare voluit, p. 185. Liberatoribus adeò ſuis nunquam militavit, ſed contra eos ſolos, qui has turbas Regi olim concitaverant, p. 186. Impotentem novæ Reipublicæ tyrannidem exoſus eſt, p. 147. A Lamberto cum

cum longè numerosiore milite propediem impetendus, Regio nomine submonetur, modò liberè & expeditè se Regiis partibus addicere vellet, aut Regem ipsum, aut alterutrum è Regiis fratribus cum non spernendâ auxiliorum manu ipsi adfuturum, priusquam rem acie cum hoste decernere cogi posset, p. 148. Ab accipiendis à Rege sive literis, sive alio quovis nuncio omnino se cohibuit, *ibid.* A quo tamen non unas ad se priùs datas habuit, p. 131, 187, 302. Unasque certò acceperat, scribenti verò nihil rescripsisse visus est, 187. Consilia sua cum nemine communicavit, & quâ ratione, p. 148. Nihil ultra cuiquam mortalium polliceri voluit, quàm se grassanti nonnullorum Tyrannidi, qui Reipublicæ libertati insidiabantur, & Senatoriam authoritatem conculcabant, sese oppositurum, p. 149. Castra sua suspectis Ducibus liberat, & Propugnaculis in Scotiâ munitioribus bonæ fidei præsidiarios imponit, *ibid.* Cum proceribus Scotiæ arcana consilia miscet, p. 177. In quibus quod Scoti voluerint, & quid ipse promiserit, ut Barwicus compertum habere satagat, Rex per Cancellarii literas postulat, p. 178. Nihil aliud cum Scotis pactus esse videbatur (præter aliquot nummos in militiæ suæ usum ab ipsis erogandos) quàm ut illi paci suæ domi consulerent, dum ipse novam tyrannidem ad eorum fines appulsuram amoliri conaretur, p. 179. Versus Angliam signa moturus Londinum tres Commissarios præmittit, quo prætextu, & in quem finem, p. 150. Hibernicis auxiliis à Lamberto deficientibus, nullo jam prohibente, Londinum iter instituit, p. 151. Per omnes provincias in transitu salutatus, nondum satìs tutum habuit, causam Regiam apertè propugnandam suscipere, & quare, *ibid.* Cur Senatorculis se dicto audientem fore præ se ferre cogitur, p. 152. Londini portas & repagula ad horum jussum diffringere non detrectavit, p. 153. Quanto cum Regiorum dolore, *ibid.* Eum in suas partes pertrahendi quam unicam spem Rex habuit, p. 154. Cur de ejus fide Cloburius Otwaium Barwicumque nondum desperare voluit, p. 155. Tandem eorum tyrannidi, qui hactenùs dominabantur, apertè renunciat, quanto cum Urbis Londinensis plausu, p. 173, 174. Cur pulsos suis sedibus Senatores nondum restituit, p. 175. Ad Senatum misit rogatum, ut ista Comitia præfinienda, novaq; propediem auspicanda indicerentur, *ibid.* Quo fremitu hoc nuncium à Senatorum fervidissimis excipiebatur, p. 183. Satellites, qui partem Senatorum longè maximam sedibus suis

ſuis arcebant, à Senaculi foribus faceſſere juſſit, *ibid.* Preſbyteranorum conatibus aperte refragari nondum auſus, ſibi æquiſſimum videri ait, ut modus reſtituendi patrias immunitates ſit penes proxima Comitia, p. 176. Ab eorum tamen ſtudiis non prorſus abhorrere ſuſpectus fuit, qui Regem pactis articulis ad normam Colloquii Vectenſis reſtituendum arbitrabantur, p. 177. Ex ejus ſtudiis inter ſe collatis de iis quæ tunc temporis meditabatur Rex conjecturam facit, p. 178. Super plebiſcito, quod libertatem ſuffragandi in cooptandis ad proxima Comitia Senatoribus non parùm violaverat, à Regiis clam rogatus; nemini, quod ſciret, injuriam fieri reſpondet, ſi populus ſuo jure utatur, p. 179. Eo verò inconſulto, nemo, qui Regi contra Parliamentum militaverat, ſe eligendum ſiſtere voluit, p. 180. Militiam ſub fidis Ducibus ordinâſſe non contentus, etiam gregarios Legionum veteranarum milites mutuâ ſtipulatione in hoc fœdus coire facit, ſe proximorum Comitiorum ſuffragiis liberè ferendis libenter eſſe obſecundaturos, p. 181. Greenvillo tandem ad arcanum colloquium admiſſo, promptitudinem obſequii Regi ſuo debiti declarat, Regemque per eam ſupplicatum vult, ut Bruxellis Bredam quamprimùm ſecederet, p. 181, 182. Nondum tamen tutum credit quicquam literis mandare, p. 182. Viri eum ſolertiſſimi partes egiſſe Rex & Cancellarius agnoſcunt, p. 183. Vide p. 301, 340, 356, 364, 366, 375, 376, 378, 408, 410, 418, 419, 421, 422, 427, 428, 437, 441, 442, 444.

Monkius, Nicolaus, cum literis Regiis ad fratrem in Scotiâ imperantem à J. Greenvillo miſſus eſt, p. 130. Quaſi fratrem poſt varios belli caſus diù non viſum ſalutaturus, & cum eodem de filiâ ſuâ in nuptias dandâ conſilium initurus, *ibid.* In Scotiam venit non multo poſtquam Otwaius Edenburgum ſe recepiſſet, ſub obtentu etiam viſendi affinis ſui Cloburii, p. 132. Hinc aliqua tandem ſpes Archiſtrategum in Regias partes pertrahendi, *ibid.*

Montis-rosanus Imperator, Regiam cauſam feliciter uſque ad miraculum propugnavit, p. 41. Ante fidam fortemque Scotorum manum ſub ejus imperio militantem à Rege, cum cæteris ſuis copiis, exauctoratam, Scoti Regem ſibi deditum Senatorum Delegatis tradere non audebant, p. 41.

Montacutius, Richardus, Epiſcopus Norwicenſis, p. 459.

Mordantius, Dominus, p. 388, 389, 400, 404, 406, 423, 429, 433, 434.

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MORTONUS, THOMAS, Epiſcopus Dunelmenſis, J. Barwicum quo tectiùs rem Regiam procuraret, in ſuam familiam excepit, p. 26. Fr. Creſſetum, unà cum aliis primariæ ſortis viris, in ſuo famulitio diu perhumaniter habitum, tandem ingenuæ ſervitutis premio auctum (re Eccleſiaſticorum undiquaque labaſcente) dimittendum cenſuit, ut Pembrochiano Comiti ſpe locupletioris fortunæ officium ſuum addiceret, p. 32. Ad magnam inopiam redactus, & ſuis ædibus à Rebellibus pulſus, contractiùs vivere cogitur, p. 72. Bibliothecam inſtructiſſimam divendere, quò inopem vitam toleraret, nonagenario major, p. 104. Super novâ Laicorum à perduellibus direptione, ſæviſſimoque eorundem in Clericos edicto literas à J. Barwico accipit, p. 108. Quâ occaſione inſimulatur oratione in frequenti Senatu habitâ fabulam de Epiſcoporum in Oenopolio conſecratione adſtruxiſſe, p. 113, 114. Ad hoc commentum refellendum J. Barwicum cum Notario publico Londino Rus accerſit, ut ſolennis ſuæ contra iſtam calumniam proteſtationis teſtis eſſet, eandemque poſtea, unà cum illuſtriſſimo Procerum teſtimonio ipſi ſuffragante, publici juris faceret, p. 115. Apud Henricum Yelvertonum Baronettum diverſatus, omnibus humanitatis officiis ab eodem ſublevatur, parentis loco, quoad vixit, habitus, p. 142, 143. In extremis agens Barwicum ſuum omnibus ſacri miniſterii officiis ſibi adſtantem habuit, *ibid.* Defunctus à munificentiſſimo hoſpite honorificè effertur, J. Barwico ejus exequias concione celebrante, Epitaphiumque Marmori Sepulchrali inſcribente, *ibid.* Ejus vita poſtea ab eodem delineata cum iſtâ concione typis mandata eſt, ſereniſſimoque Regi dicata, p. 81, 143.

N.

NELSONUS, GILBERTUS, Scholæ Sedbergenſis Archididaſcalus, homo ſuaviſſimis moribus, Latinas literas bene docuit, Græcas mediocriter, p. 5. Cur ſuis diſcipulis non ſemper adeſſe potuit, *ibid.*

NICOLAUS, EDVARDUS, Regis Secretarius, p. 330, 372, 412, 424, 344.

NICOLAUS, MATTHÆUS, LL. D. Eccleſiæ Sti Pauli apud Londinenſes Decanus, cur Rem Divinam ſacro modulantium choro in iſtâ Eccleſiâ reſtituere omiſit, p. 213. Ante annum à Decanatu ſuſcepto actum, diem obiit, p. 214.

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Norwicensis Episcopus, vide Montacutium.
Novatores, post Monkii ad Senatum de novis Comitiis indicendis nuncium, cur de re suâ in proximis Comitiis promovendâ non desperabant, p. 180. Cur non multi ex iis, qui eorum studiis favere visi sunt, in Senatorium ordinem cooptabantur, quamvis ex iis qui Regi studebant plurimi ab isto munere etiam ultro oblato abstinebant, p. 181. Vide Parlamentum, Perduelles, Presbyterani, Senatorculi.
Novoportus, Andreas, p. 390, 404.
Novoportus, Dominus, p. 390, 404.

O.

Ogilvius, nobilis Scotus, Regi & Ecclesiæ semper fidus in Arce Londinensi captivus, ad sacrum fontem sponsor adstabat pro infante à J. Barwico, ibi etiam incarcerato, ritu Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ baptizando, p. 94. Post hæc sacra finita Davidi Lesliæo, eadem suâ præsentiâ honestare dignato, gratulatus, quodnam ab eo responsum habuit, p. 95.
Olæus, Barnabas, Aulæ Clarensis apud Cantabrigienses Præses, Academicorum qui argentea Collegiorum vasa Nottinghamiam in Regis subsidium transportabant dux erat, p. 17. Nobilissimo Langdalio de carcere expedito, habitum Clericalem, quo tectus Londinum profectus est, accommodabat, p. 67.
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